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# POETICAL CHRONOLOGY

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---

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# POETICAL CHRONOLOGY

OF

# INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, BATTLES,

AND OF

# EMINENT MEN,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME;

EXHIBITING THEIR EFFECTS ON THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN:

ELUCIDATED BY A CATECHISM IN PROSE

SUBJOINED TO EACH PAGE.


BY THE REV. E. C. BREWER, D.D.

TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE;

Author of

"GUIDE TO SCIENCE," "GUIDE TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION," "GUIDE TO ENGLISH HISTORY," "GUIDE TO ROMAN HISTORY,"

"LES PHENOMENES DE LA NATURE EXPLIQUES," DEDICATED BY DESIRE TO H.M. THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH,

ETC. ETC. ETC.



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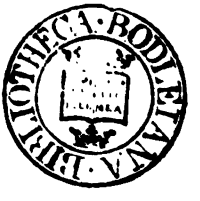
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# PREFACE.

THE object of this Chronology is, to trace the rise and progress of the British nation from infancy to its present state; not by a mere biographical notice of the thirty-six monarchs which have successively occupied the throne, but by showing the civil and moral influence of inventions and discoveries, battles and laws, prowess and learning, on the character of the people.

In the development of this design, the character, not only of each successive monarch, but of each important reign, has been delineated; the direct and indirect bearings of the feudal system*, the Crusades†, the wisdom and valour of Edward I. and III.‡, the war of the two Roses§, the accession of Henry VII.‖, the vigour of Elizabeth¶, the Reformation, the Commonwealth**, the Revolution††, &c. have been exhibited; the nature of each invention explained; the works of each author noticed; and a biographical sketch of the most celebrated men summarily given.

Much of the metre is of necessity doggerel: but the harmony, rhythm, and rhyme, have been carefully regarded;

* Pages 7. 46.
† Ibid. 13. 24.
‡ Ibid. 23. 31.
§ Ibid. 42. 47.
‖ Ibid. 46.
¶ Ibid. 70.
** Ibid. 90.
†† Ibid. 98. 102.

and, wherever the subject would admit of any latitude, the monotony has been broken by a change of style.

The second part (called Mnemonic Chronology) contains the date of the most important events and invention in a mnemonic line, on a plan more simple, and (it is hoped) more practical, than any hitherto published.

The third part contains the date of more than 4000 inventions, battles, public buildings, discoveries, &c., directly or indirectly connected with English history, and will afford a very useful table of reference for the library or school-room.

*The dates placed within brackets are not to be committed to memory; they are inserted for reference only.*

# CONTENTS.

## PART I.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| William I. (with reflections on his reign, character, &c.) | 1 |
| William II. (the state of the nation at his death, &c.) | 5 |
| Henry I. | 8 |
| Stephen (and the character of his reign) | 9 |
| Henry II. (and the character of his reign) | 10 |
| Richard I. (and the effects of the CRUSADES on England) | 12 |
| John (and the character of his reign) | 14 |
| Henry III. (and the effects produced by his reign) | 17 |
| Edward I. (his character, the effects produced by his reign, and the effects produced by the Crusades on Europe) | 20 |
| Edward II. (and the character of his reign) | 25 |
| Edward III. (the character of the king, and of his reign) | 27 |
| Richard II. (and the progress made in civilisation in the 14th century) | 32 |
| Henry IV. | 36 |
| Henry V. (and his character) | 37 |
| Henry VI. (and Appendix on the invention of printing) | 38 |
| Edward IV. (and the effects produced by the war of the Roses) | 42 |
| Edward V. and Richard III. (and the consequences of the battle at Bosworth) | 43 |
| Henry VII. (and the causes of the decline of the feudal system) | 44 |
| Henry VIII. (and the effect produced by liberating Scripture) | 48 |
| Edward VI. (and his character) | 58 |
| Mary (the character of the queen, and of her reign) | 60 |
| Elizabeth (her worthies, and the character of the age) | 62 |
| James I. (the worthies, and the character of the king) | 71 |
| Charles I. (worthies, character, and aspect of the times) | 75 |
| The Commonwealth (and the worthies who lived then) | 80 |

Page
Charles II. (the worthies, character of the king and of the nation) 82
James II. (the worthies, and the progress of the constitution) - 91
William and Mary (worthies and characters) - - - 94
Queen Anne (the worthies, Elizabeth and Anne compared) - 99
George I. (and the worthies who lived in his reign) - - 103
George II. (his character and worthies) - - - - 105
George III. (his character, the French revolution, charitable institutions, Howard and the other worthies) - - - 112
George IV. (and the worthies who lived in his reign) - - 134
William IV. (the slaves emancipated, character of the king and reign, worthies, &c.) - - - - - - - 138
Victoria (Grand Exhibition, and the worthies who have died in her reign) - - - - - - - - - 143
Conclusion (the God of Providence is the God of England) - 155

## PART II.

### MNEMONIC CHRONOLOGY.

The plan explained - - - - - - - 159
The conquest of the four kingdoms - - - - - 160
The six epochs of English history - - - - - 161
The instruments of England's literary greatness - - - 162
The invention of printing - - - - - - - 163
The slave trade - - - - - - - - 163
The public conveyances - - - - - - - 164
Fourteen miscellaneous inventions - - - - - 165
The battles - - - - - - - - 167
The accession of each monarch - - - - - 169
Appendix I., Scripture dates on the same plan - - - - 175
Appendix II., Dates of general history - - - - 177
The seven wonders of the world - - - - - 178

## PART III.

I. INDEX, or table of dates - - - - - 179
of proper names - - - - - 217

# POETICAL CHRONOLOGY.

## PART I.

### WILLIAM (THE CONQUEROR).

Reigned 21 years (from 1066 to 1087).

*Mention the chief events in the reign of William the Conqueror.*

1066 *One-thousand sixty-six* from France the Norman CONQUEROR came,
And 20 years by rigour sought the British soul to tame.
The COURT of CHANC'RY was reform'd *one-thousand sixty-seven,*
To mitigate the written law, and render justice even.
1068 *Ten sixty-eight* the CURFEW-BELL its darkling warning gave,
None, after 8 o'clock at night, might fire or candle have;
The FEUDAL LAWS were now applied, the Normans to endow,
And right of Primo-geniture, continued e'en till now.

---

How came William the Norman to lay claim to the crown of England?
Edward the Confessor left it to him by testament.

How came Edward the Confessor to bequeath his kingdom to a Norman?
1. Because his mother was a Norman:
2. He was brought up in Normandy; and greatly preferred the manners and polish of the Normans, to Saxon bluntness and honesty: and
3. He disliked Godwin, the only Saxon earl who could succeed him.

Did the Court of Chancery exist before the reign of William the Conqueror?
Yes: it was instituted as early as A. D. 605; and had for its object the protection of women, infants, and idiots: it also took cognizance of such frauds and breaches of trust as the common law failed to redress.

What was the Curfew bell?
A bell rung at 8 o'clock every night, during the reigns of William I. and II., at which signal every person in the kingdom was obliged to extinguish both fire and candle.

1073 To please Archbishop Lanfranc the CANTERBURY see
SUPERIOR to YORK was made, *one-thousand seventy-three.*
1074 *One-thousand seventy-four* the court EXCHEQUER was erected.
1075 *Next* year the first ARCHDEACON by Lanfranc was elected.
1076 *One-thousand seventy-six* the LANDS of England were SURVEY'D,
And JUSTICES of PEACE throughout the British empire made.
1078 CINQUE PORTS the Norman barons held *one-thousand seventy-eight,*
And William built the London Tower for prisoners of state.
1079 *One-thousand seventy-nine* were fix'd LAW TERMS & LONG VACATION,
And COUNTY SHERIFFS held their courts, to curb the lawless nation.

---

What were the Feudal laws?
Laws introduced by the Saxons A.D. 600, which provided that persons might hold land for service instead of money.
What application was made of these laws by William the Conqueror?
He divided the whole kingdom of England into 60,000 parts, called "knights' fees," which he distributed amongst his Norman followers.
Why were these allotments called knights' fees?
Because each person who received one was expected to supply a horse-soldier for the king's army, whenever he chose to summon him.
What is meant by the right of primogeniture?
The right of the eldest son to inherit all the patrimonial estates.
Why was this regulation introduced?
In order to keep up a rich and powerful aristocracy.
Who was Archbishop Lanfranc?
An Italian by birth, whom William I. made Archbishop of Canterbury.
How did Lanfranc distinguish himself?
1. He used the revenues of his archbishopric in building the beautiful cathedral of Canterbury:
2. He resisted the encroachments of the Church of Rome, and often remonstrated with William on his rigour towards the English.
What is an Archdeacon?
A clergyman whose duty it is, twice in 3 years, to visit all the churches within his district, in order to prevent abuses in ecclesiastical matters.
What is the Exchequer court?
The court in which all causes relating to the king's revenue are tried. It is so called, because the clerks were originally supplied with exchequer, or check boards, to assist them in their calculations.
Name the Cinque Ports.
1. Dover; 2. Hastings; 3. Romney; 4. Hythe; and 5. Sandwich: to these were added subsequently the ports of Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford.
what are these ports remarkable?
ng towards France, it was thought they were most liable to be en-

1080 *One-thousand eighty* was the roll of DOOMS-DAY BOOK begun.
1081 NEW FOREST, Hants, was planted first, *one-thousand eighty-one.*
1086 The LINCOLN DIOCESE was formed, *one-thousand eighty-six,*
By coalescing into one two smaller bishoprics.
BEHEADING now was introduced, from Normandy it came,
And SEALING DOCUMENTS of law, to ratify the same.

---

tered by an invading army; and therefore received royal grants, on condition of providing a certain number of ships of war at their own expense.

What part of the Tower was built by the Conqueror?
The part called the White Tower was commenced in this reign, and completed in that of William Rufus (1078).

For what purpose was the Tower designed and originally employed?
For a royal palace: but it is better known as a state prison.

What is meant by "law terms and long vacation?"
Term-time is when the courts of judicature are *open* for the redress of wrongs. Vacation-time is when the courts are *closed.*

How many terms are there?
Four, called Hilary term, Easte. term, Trinity term, and Michaelmas term. The long-vacation is from the 28th of November till the 23rd of January of the succeeding year.

What is a county sheriff?
An officer annually appointed in each county by the sovereign. His original duty was to commit to prison all disturbers of the peace, and to defend his county against the king's enemies by a staff of men entrusted to him, called his "possé commitātus."

What is the present duty of a county sheriff?
1. To keep the peace, serve writs, summon the jury at assize, and to take custody of delinquents:
2. To judge of the qualifications of voters, decide the election of members, and return those who are duly elected.

What is meant by the Dooms-day Book?
A book in 2 volumes, containing a survey of all the lands in England, together with the name of each proprietor, and the number of servants and cattle employed.

Does this book still exist?
Yes, it is still preserved in the Exchequer, fair and legible. The two counties Northumberland and Durham were for some reason omitted in the survey.

Of what two bishoprics was the Lincoln diocese formed?
Sidnachester, now called Stow (*Lincolnshire*), and Dorchester (*in Dorsetshire*).

How did the Saxons ratify legal documents?
They signed them with a cross, and affixed a sort of leaden seal bearing also the impression of a cross.

What alteration was introduced by the Conqueror?
Arms were introduced in the seals. Wax was first hung at the b of deeds in the thirteenth century, about 1213.

*What reflections may be made upon the reign of William I.?*

The Conqueror's improvements all were made for French nobility,
The Saxon's high-born soul to break, or daunt their just hostility.
He to his Norman followers gave the titles, lands, possessions,
Of all the Saxons who opposed his tyrannous aggressions.
*Those* to all offices of trust and honour he elected,
*These* to degrading poverty and vassalage subjected;
He suffer'd not their customs, laws, or language, to be taught,
But Norman-French alone was used in statutes, schools, and court.
Houses and lands he seized at will, nor thought of compensation,
And claim'd sole right to hunt and kill all game throughout the nation.
Though by exactions he reduced the natives thus to slavery,
The realm by intercourse he raised, and strengthen'd by his bravery.

---

Why would not William allow the English language to be spoken?
This prohibition was made to mortify and degrade the Saxons, in order that they might have less influence and authority in the nation.

Give an instance or two in proof that William seized the houses and lands of his subjects without compensation.
1. He laid waste and depopulated all the country between Tyne and Humber (*in Yorkshire and Durham*):
2. Not content with 68 royal forests, he destroyed 36 parishes in the county of Hampshire, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, merely to make a new forest in which he might keep game, and enjoy the pleasure of hunting and killing it.

What infamous law did the Conqueror make in regard to his game?
1. That whoever killed a beast of chase within the limits of a forest should be punished with death, just the same as if he had killed a man:
2. Whoever disabled a stag, buck, or boar, should lose his eyes; and if any one injured even a wild-beast, he was to pay a heavy fine.

When was the first game act passed?
In the reign of Henry VII. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in the reign of George III. (1784.)

## WILLIAM II. (THE RED KING).

**Reigned 12 years and 10 months (from 1087 to 1100).**

***Mention the chief events and inventions in the reign of William Rufus.***

1087 RUFUS (*one-thousand eighty-seven*) of realm his brother cheated;

1088 *Next* year the great CATHEDRAL of NORWICH was completed.

1094 *Ten ninety-four* a fatal grant the Pope to Gautier made,
To urge all Christian kings to war, and join the first CRUSADE.
Ne'er heathen realm nor savage tribe such reckless butchery saw,
As stains the red Crusaders' name in this unholy war;
The brave, the timid, old and young, captives who mercy sued,
The nursing mother and her babe, their cruel hands imbrued.
But ah! the treachery of the heart! ere yet their swords are dry,
These warriors hymn the Saviour's praise, who bled on Calvary,—
Bled to remove the wrath of God, and bear the sinners' ban,
Bled to bequeath us Peace on earth, and love to fellow man.

---

How did Rufus cheat his brother of his realm?
Robert, being the elder brother, had a prior right to the throne; but after three years' contention, the artful William induced him to retire to Normandy, on condition that whichever survived the other should enjoy both dominions.

What is a crusade?
A war undertaken by the Christian nations to rescue Jerusalem, and especially the tomb of our Saviour, from the Saracens and Turks.

Why were these wars called crusades?
From a French word meaning *a cross*. So called because every person who engaged in these wars had a red cross on his right shoulder.

What was the origin of the first crusade?
A French officer, whose name was Peter Gautier, who had quitted the military profession and turned pilgrim, deplored to the Pope that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where our Saviour died and was buried.

What effect had the statement of Peter on the Pope?
Pope Urban II. was struck with the words of the enthusiast, him a commission to excite all Europe to a holy war.

1097 *One-thousand ninety-seven* the HALL of WESTMINSTER was rear'd;

1100 *One-thousand and one-hundred* the GODWIN SANDS appear'd.
The Tower by Rufus was enlarged, and London Bridge begun,
But little else save sacrilege and spoliage was done.
This unrelenting despot seemed, by nature to inherit
His father's vice and heartlessness, without his father's merit.

---

What was the issue of the first crusade?
Jerusalem was besieged and taken, and the Christian prince, Godfrey, was placed upon the throne, under the title of "Baron of the Holy Sepulchre."
Did not Godfrey refuse to be crowned as king of Jerusalem?
Yes; he refused to wear a crown of gold where his Saviour had worn a crown of thorns: but Baldwin, his brother and successor, was not so scrupulous.
For what purpose was Westminster Hall built?
For a banqueting-hall. It is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet, and its breadth 74.
What are the Godwin Sands?
Sand-banks off the east coast of Kent. They occupy a space that was formerly a tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of King Harold.
What was the cause of this inundation?
The ground was given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury; but the abbot neglected to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, and the whole tract was inundated.
Why did the abbot of St. Augustin neglect to repair this sea-wall?
He appropriated the money to build a steeple to Tenterden church (*in Kent*): and hence arose the remarkable proverb, "Tenterden steeple is the cause of Godwin sands."
When was the first London Bridge built?
There was one in the reign of Ethelred, which was burnt; another wooden bridge was commenced in the reign of Rufus, and completed in the early part of Stephen's reign.
How many times has London Bridge been destroyed by fire?
Five times since the Conquest: above 3000 persons were either burnt or drowned in the fire which destroyed the bridge A. D. 1212.
What relation was William Rufus to William the Conqueror?
The second son. He was called Rufus from his red hair.
How was he killed?
He was hunting in New Forest, and had alighted from his horse, when a French gentleman, named Walter Tyrrel, let fly an arrow at a stag, and accidentally killed the king.

*What was the state of the English nation at the close of the 11th century?*

When *century eleven* closed, from Norman subjugation
Profoundly abject was the state of all the British nation.
The Normans were to rank preferred, and seized on all the property,
The English were to serfs reduced, and most degrading poverty.
From every post in church and state of wealth and trust rejected,
Their language, laws, and name were bann'd, their customs disrespected;
Their lands were canton'd into fiefs, and shared by their oppressors,
For villenage, as cattle sold, the former free possessors;
Their lords might seize whate'er they bought, or gain'd by acquisition,
Nor could they wed, or child espouse, without their lord's permission.

---

What is meant by a fief?
A fief or fee means, land given to a person for *service* instead of *rent*.
What is meant by cantoning the land of England into fiefs?
William the Conqueror divided the whole nation into 60,000 parts, which he distributed to his Norman followers.
On what condition did he give them these fiefs or fees?
Each of these 60,000 persons was to furnish a horse-soldier whenever the king chose to require it.
Was the feudal system limited to the Barons alone?
No; the Barons subdivided their large estates into smaller tenements, which they let out to their soldiers upon similar conditions.
What is meant by villenage?
Villeins were of two classes: 1. Villeins regardant; and 2. Villeins in gross.
What were villeins regardant?
Agricultural labourers or slaves, whose duty it was to cultivate the manors for the benefit of their lords.
What where the villeins in gross?
Household menials or slaves, whose duty it was to perform all servile offices in the house of their lord: these villeins could be sold like cattle or American slaves.

# HENRY I. [illegible]

## [illegible] 1100 [illegible] 1135.

*[illegible] A.D. 1100.*

1100 *[illegible]* HENRY [illegible]

1101 *[illegible]* CATHEDRAL [illegible]

1118 *[illegible]* [illegible] called [illegible]

*[illegible]* [illegible] from [illegible]

1123 *[illegible]* [illegible] were much shocked,

[illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] made the wisely Henry reign'd.

For long were the wealth and worth from all the empire gain'd.

---

**Why did Henry repeal the curfew laws?**

Henry usurped the crown, he sought thus to ingratiate himself with the subjects and establish his throne.

**Why were the Knights Templars?**

The origin of this order was as follows: Some pious persons who were grieved to see the pilgrims to the Holy Land so ill-treated by the Turks, determined to form themselves into a club to protect them.

**Why were they called Templars?**

Because Baldwin II. the Christian king of Jerusalem, gave them apartments in his palace, which was contiguous to the temple at Jerusalem.

**At what town was that of Carlisle formed?**

It was founded out of the town of York and Durham.

**What circumstances in England were particularly favourable to the Crusades?**

After the conquest the whole of England was filled with military adventurers without employment, ready to embrace any cause that promised glory and plunder.

**When was the second Crusade undertaken, and what was its object?**

The second Crusade was undertaken A. D. 1147 by Conrad III. and Louis VII. of France, to strengthen the hands of the Christians in Palestine. It was signally unsuccessful, both armies being utterly [illegible]

## STEPHEN.

**Reigned 19 years (from 1135 to 1154).**

*Name the principal events, &c. in the reign of king Stephen.*

1135 STEPHEN, *eleven thirty-five*, King Henry's successor,
Restored again the famous laws of EDWARD the CONFESSOR.
With twenty years of civil war *began* his usurpation,
And made the land a wilderness of want and desolation;
Both rich and poor were all employ'd in raising castle walls,
And, ere its close, the peers had built *eleven hundred halls.*

---

Who was Edward the Confessor?

The last of the Saxon kings, who reigned from A. D. 1041 to 1054.

What is a Confessor?

One who suffers privations for his religious faith, or who professes religion at the risk of personal danger.

Why was Edward (the Saxon king) called a Confessor?

1. He was a Saxon, and, therefore, a great favourite. 2. He was a mild pious man, and compiled the Saxon laws. 3. Though married, he never lived with his wife, and thus suffered a species of privation, which in those times was considered a proof of sanctity.

The last reason seems a very strange one to gain the title of Saint.

True, but yet it was the chief reason why Edward was called so. The Roman Catholics think it an act of great piety not to marry; and as Edward did not live with his wife, it was thought so holy an act of self-denial that he was canonized for it.

What were the laws of Edward the Confessor?

A body of laws compiled from those of Ethelbert, Ina, and Alfred. This compilation was long a favourite code with the English.

What was the cause of the civil war which continued for the first twenty years of Stephen's reign?

Stephen was a usurper, and Matilda (the daughter of Henry I.) tried to depose him and gain the crown herself.

What was the result of this contest?

After twenty years war it was agreed, that Stephen should reign as long as he lived, and when he died, that Matilda's son Henry should succeed him.

Why were so many castles built in the reign of Stephen?

Both Stephen's and Matilda's party burnt, in revenge, all the castles they could during the civil wars; when, therefore, peace was established, the barons sought to repair their losses.

What political evil resulted from these fortified castles?

The Barons and their retainers used to plunder property, and then flee to their strong castles to defy the law. This evil became so great, that Henry, the next king, ordered all private baronial castles to be demolished.

## HENRY II. (PLANTAGENET).

**Reigned 34 years and 7 months (from 1154 to 1189).**

***Name the principal events and improvements in the reign of Henry II.***

1154 *Eleven-hundred fifty-four* the British crown was set
On HENRY called the II.'s brow, the first Plantagenet.
This liberal prince free CHARTERS gave, and various laws enacted,
Which mainly from the slavish yoke of feudal bonds detracted.
1164 *Eleven sixty-four* were pass'd those sixteen resolutions,
By council met at CLARENDON, entitled "Constitutions;"
1171 *Eleven-hundred seventy-one* A-BECKET'S BLOOD was strew'd;
1172 *Eleven-hundred seventy-two* was Ireland subdued;
1174 *Eleven-hundred seventy-four* King HENRY condescended
To be CHASTISED BY MONKS, and, bare, A-Becket's shrine attended.

---

What was the object of the Clarendon Constitutions?
To retrench the enormous and ever-encroaching power of the clergy, which threatened the destruction both of royal and civil liberty.
Mention some of the clauses of these Constitutions.
1. Clergymen shall be tried in the civil courts like other men;
2. Laymen shall not be punished by the clergy for civil offences;
3. Vacant sees shall be filled by the king, and not by the Pope;
4. No chief tenant of the crown shall be excommunicated.
What was the cause of quarrel between A-Becket and the king?
The king wanted to reduce the power of the clergy; but A-Becket, whom the king had raised from obscurity to the see of Canterbury, with great arrogancy opposed him.
Why was Thomas A-Becket murdered?
The king, being mortified at the conduct of A-Becket, exclaimed in temper, "Will no man rid me of this insolent and ungrateful prelate?"
What effect did this unhappy exclamation produce?
Four gentlemen, who were standing by, went and murdered the Archbishop, while he was kneeling at the altar in Canterbury Cathedral.
Why was king Henry chastised by monks?
To conciliate the clergy and nation, who were incensed against him for the murder of their favourite prelate.
Why was Ireland conquered by Henry II.?
Dermot, the king of Leinster, having quarrelled with the king of Meath, begged Henry to interfere; so Henry went with a large army and reduced the whole kingdom into subjection to himself.
What alterations did Henry introduce into Ireland?
[illegible]d it into counties, placed a sheriff over each, and introduced the island the laws of England.

1176 *Eleven-hundred seventy-six* TWELVE JUDGES were ordain'd,
Six several CIRCUITS to attend, that crime might be restrain'd.
1185 *Eleven-hundred eighty-five*, in England WOOL was SPUN;
And by the wealthy Templar knights the TEMPLE was begun.
GLASS-WINDOWS private houses had, while 2nd Henry reign'd;
The ATTRACTION of the LOADSTONE, too, some say, was ascertain'd;
His son, the lion Richard, then, began the THIRD CRUSADE;
Both LAMBETH PALACE and the BOWER of ROSAMOND were made.
Curt-mantle Henry felt that ne'er would flourish arts of peace,
While the baronial castles stood, for feuds would never cease;
He therefore razed their forts again, repress'd their domination,
And strove to give the MIDDLE CLASS an independent station.

---

What are the six circuits called?
1. The Midland. 2. The Norfolk. 3. The Home. 4. The Oxford. 5. The Western. And 6. The Northern.

What is the Temple?
It was originally the dwelling-house of the Knights Templars; but at the suppression of that order (A. D. 1342) it was purchased by the professors of law.

What is meant by the Inner, and Middle Temple?
Different parts of the Temple, so called according to their relation to Essex House.

What was the cause of the third Crusade?
Saladin had captured Jerusalem and made its sovereign prisoner. So Frederic of Germany, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Philip of France assumed the cross, 1188.

What was the issue of this crusade?
Frederic died in Asia; Philip quarrelled with Richard, and returned to France; and Richard, being left alone, defeated Saladin near Ascalon. Saladin died, 1195, admired and regretted by both friends and foes.

What is meant by Lambeth Palace?
Lambeth Palace (*London*), built by Archbishop Baldwin, is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

What is Rosamond's bower?
Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford, was criminally admired by Henry II., who built a labyrinth at Woodstock Park (in *Oxfordshire*), called Rosamond's Bower, to conceal her from the queen.

Did the queen discover the way to the bower?
Yes; and compelled her rival to swallow poison.

Why was Henry II. called Curt-mantle?
Because he introduced into England the Anjou or German short cloak.

## RICHARD I. (Cœur de Lion).

**Reigned 9 years and 7 months (from 1189 to 1199).**

***Name the principal events in the reign of Richard I.***

When Richard, called "the Lion's heart," the English throne asserted,
The London *bailiffs* to Lord Mayors, he presently converted;
1189 *Eleven-hundred eighty-nine*, was Acre's siege begun,
300 thousand men were slain, altho' the port was won;
1192 *Eleven-hundred ninety-two*, in jail was Richard laid,
Nor loosed, until to Austria's duke his ransom had been paid;
1194 *Eleven-hundred ninety-four*, his field-word at Gisors
King Richard England's motto made, the words "Dieu et mon droit." *
No arts or wise inventions mark King Richard's warlike reign;
Four years he left his throne to John, and at Chalus was slain.

---

Where is Acre?
A large city and port 23 miles distant from Jerusalem. It was taken by King Richard from the Saracens.
Who were the Saracens?
Brave Arabian tribes, whose religion was that of Mahomet.
Did Richard obtain any other victory in Palestine?
Yes; he took Joppa and Ascalon; at this last he defeated Saladin.
Who was Saladin?
A celebrated Sultan of Egypt, who seized upon Syria under the pretence of protecting it against the Christians.
Why was King Richard cast into prison?
As he was returning home from Palestine, he was shipwrecked in the Gulf of Venice; and while crossing Germany in disguise was seized by Leopold, duke of Austria.
Why did he go in disguise through Germany?
Because he had offended Leopold at the siege of Acre. The duke seized the king, like a coward, in order to revenge the affront.
How did Richard regain his liberty?
His English subjects paid for his ransom 150 thousand marks, a sum equal to half a million of our present money.
Where is Gisors?
A town in Normandy.
What is the meaning of the French motto, "Dieu et mon droit?"
God and my right.
How was Richard slain?
He was wounded by an arrow while besieging the castle of Chalus (*in Normandy*).

* *Droit, pronounce Droo-aw.*

*What improvements mark the 12th century?*

The grant of CHARTERS to the towns by HENRY called the II.
And CONQUEST of the IRISH kings the foremost must be reckon'd:
But little way in arts of peace this century was made,
Tho' the *foundation* of great change by the Crusades was laid.

*What effects were produced by the Crusades on the English nation?*

When any knight assumed the cross, to raise the needful gold,
His cattle, castle, honors, lands, for trifling sums he sold;
Thus many Saxons, crush'd beneath the Norman usurpation,
Their homes redeem'd, and rose again to freedom, wealth, and station;
Some, who refused their lands to *sell*, small tenements would *let*
On leases to their several serfs for just what they could get;
Thus they who some such little hoard were able to amass,
An impulse gave to industry, and form'd a MIDDLE CLASS;
Soon labour rose to great demand, and villeins work'd for HIRE,
When they all service had perform'd their masters could require;
Thus villeins rose by slow degrees to peasants, tenants, yeomen,
While chivalry the state improved of every grade of women.

---

Did not Robert of Normandy sell his duchy to raise money for the Crusade?

Yes, to William Rufus, his brother, for the trifling sum of £4000.

Did not Richard I. sell his castles and crown lands for a similar purpose?

Yes: and many towns built on his demesnes bought their freedom by paying a sum of money for a similar purpose.

What was the tenement of a villein or Saxon slave called?

A copyhold estate.

Why was it so called?

Because, when slaves were allowed to work at extra hours for hire, their masters wrote down what service they required, and gave to each of their villeins a *copy* of the terms.

What had these written terms to do with the lands which those slaves hired?

So long as the slaves *performed* the terms, they were allowed to retain the lands which their extra labour had earned: but the moment they *violated* them, their masters took their lands back again, by way of punishment.

What is the difference between a peasant, tenant, and yeoman?

A peasant is a free agricultural labourer. A tenant here means a [illegible] renting a copyhold tenement. A yeoman is a gentleman farmer

## JOHN (LACKLAND).

**Reigned 17 years and 7 months (from 1199 to 1216).**

*Name the principal events and inventions in the reign of King John.*

1199 *Eleven-hundred ninety-nine* the dastard monarch JOHN
For 17 disgraceful years abused the British throne;
1200 About *twelve-hundred* MARRIAGE RITES were solemnized in churches;
The Moors revived ASTRONOMY and CHEMICAL researches;
The PETERBRO' CATHEDRAL and CHIMNEYS were erected;
And surnames by Nobility began to be affected.

---

Why was King John surnamed Lackland?
Because all the sons of Henry II. had some dominion except John, so the courtiers in ridicule called him Lackland.

How were the other three sons of Henry II. portioned off?
Henry, the eldest son, was associated with his father in the kingdom of England, this son died of a fever; Richard had Poitou and Guienne (*in France*); Geoffrey had Brittany, he was slain in a tournament at Paris; John had no dominion at all.

Who established the custom of marrying at church?
Pope Innocent III. During the commonwealth marriages were solemnized by Justices of the Peace. The present marriage act was passed in the reign of William IV. (1836.)

Who were the Moors?
The Moors, or Moriscoes, were for 700 years inhabitants of Granada (*in Spain*). They introduced Astronomy and Geography into Europe, as well as Chemistry and Distilling, which they learned from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians.

Who expelled the Moors, or Moriscoes, from Spain?
Ferdinand and Isabella (A. D. 1492).

Before chimneys were invented, what became of the smoke?
It escaped through a hole in the roof, or through the open door or window?

What was the origin of surnames.
They were first used in ancient Greece and Egypt by way of distinction; as *Soter* (saviour), *Nicātor* (conqueror), *Justus* (just). A few similar instances are to be met with in *English* history prior to the reign of John; as, Edmund *Ironsides*, William *Rufus*, Henry *Beauclerc*; but they were not generally affected till the 13th century.

Why were surnames generally affected by the aristocracy in the reign of King John?
It was thought an honour to be descended from the Normans, and disreputable to be descended from the Saxons; the aristocracy, therefore, sought to perpetuate the remembrance of their extraction by subjoining a Norman surname.

1203 *Twelve-hundred three* by *Innocent* was framed the INQUISITION;

1208 *Twelve-hundred eight* this furious Pope with John had a collision;

1210 *Twelve-hundred ten* in Christendom were published MARRIAGE BANNS;

1213 *Twelve-hundred thirteen* John resigned his *crown* to Pandulph's hands;

---

What is meant by the Inquisition?

A court instituted by Pope Innocent III. for the examination and punishment of heretics. Gregory IX. extended the powers of the tribunal, and gave the direction of it to the Dominican monks (1229).

Was not this court a very cruel tribunal?

So history says. In 300 years, above 300,000 persons were, by its commands, either burned, strangled, or imprisoned for life.

Mention the nature of some of the instruments of torture found in the prison of the Inquisition in Spain, when it was destroyed in 1809.

1. There was found a machine by which the victim was confined, and, beginning with the fingers, every joint in the body was successively broken.
2. Another was a box in which the head and neck of the victim were confined by a screw, and one drop of water at a time fell successively on exactly the same place of the head, causing excruciating agony.
3. A third was a machine in which the victim was bound, and twenty knives tore the flesh from his body piecemeal.

By whom was this cruel court abolished?

By Napoleon, in the year 1809: it has since been revived; and though the rack and the fagot are no longer employed, many useful books are interdicted, liberal institutions prohibited, and ridiculous penances enjoined.

What was the cause of collision between John and the Pope?

The Pope appointed Stephen Langton (an Englishman) to the archbishopric of Canterbury; as this was a violation of the constitutions of Clarendon, John forbade the appointment.

How did Pope Innocent III. proceed?

He first laid the kingdom under an *interdict*, by which all sacraments and religious services in the kingdom were entirely suspended: he then placed it under sentence of excommunication, in consequence of which any Christian king could make war on John, and deprive him of his crown.

Did any king avail himself of this permission?

Yes; the king of France raised a vast army to invade England, but John submitted to the Pope, and even consented to hold his crown as a vassal, if the Pope would prevent the invasion.

Was peace restored to the kingdom after this act of humiliation?

No; when Pandulph commanded the Barons to return to allegiance, they refused to comply, unless John would sign, what was termed, their Magna Charta.

1215 *Twelve-hundred fifteen* Barons brought to John the MAGNA CHARTA,*
And made the coward tyrant *sign* at Runnymead their charter.
The Court of Common Pleas was now to Westminster transferr'd;
And TRANSUBSTANTIATION rose from Innocent the III.
A council for affairs of state the *Saxons* had deputed,
But till this year no *Parliament* had e'er been instituted.
1216 *Twelve-hundred sixteen* German skill our STERLING COIN provided;
And into VERSE and CHAPTER, too, the BIBLE was divided.

*What national effects were produced by the transactions of this reign?*

Tho' John a coward tyrant was, his reign the basis laid
Of much which England's wealth and worth hath subsequently made.
The Magna Charta, Parliaments, with Chemistry, Astronomy,
Chimneys, and sterling coin, soon changed all England's physiognomy.

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Mention a few particulars of the Magna Charta?*
It contained sixty-three clauses, amongst which are the following: 1. One weight and measure shall be used throughout the kingdom; 2. All persons shall have liberty to leave the nation and return to it as they like; 3. Any person shall be allowed to bring an action against any other; 4. No person shall be tried on suspicion only; 5. None shall be tried except by jury.
What did it provide respecting property?
1. That a man may leave his money at death to whomsoever he likes; 2. If he die without a will, his family, and not the king, shall succeed; 3. No officer of the crown shall take a horse or cart for the king's service without the owner's consent, &c.
What is the Court of Common Pleas?
It is one of the king's courts, constantly held at Westminster. In this court all causes are tried according to the strict letter of the realm.
What is transubstantiation?
A Roman Catholic dogma, that the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper are, by consecration, converted into the actual body, bones, blood, soul, and spirit, of our Lord Jesus Christ.
What is sterling coin or money?
English coin of legal weight and value is so called.
Who divided the Bible into chapters and verses?
Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury (1216).

* *Charta, pronounce carter.*

## HENRY III. (WINCHESTER).

Reigned 56 years (from 1216 to 1272).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of Henry III.*

216 *Twelve-hundred sixteen* England's crown on HENRY, call'd the THIRD,
John's youthful son, scarce two years old, by heirship was conferr'd.
About this time GEOGRAPHY in Europe first was taught,
And SENNA, an Egyptian drug, from Nubia was brought.
234 SEA-COAL (*twelve-hundred thirty-four*) was at *Newcastle* found;
242 The ALDERMEN (*twelve forty-two*) were organized and gown'd;
246 *Twelve-hundred forty-six* BRICK TILES on houses first were laid,
And MAGNIFYING GLASSES were by Roger Bacon made.
253 LINEN (*twelve-hundred fifty-three*) the Flemings introduce,
Ere then in England WOOLLEN SHIRTS were worn by general use;
257 *Twelve-hundred fifty-seven* GOLD COIN was utter'd and allow'd;
And Peter-house, in Cambridge built, by Balsham was endow'd.

---

When was the first charter granted for digging coals?
In 1239; at the latter part of this reign the use of sea-coal in London was prohibited, as being "prejudicial to health;" nor was it brought into general use till the reign of Charles I. (1625).
What amount of coals is now annually consumed in Great Britain?
Above 25 millions of tons. The consumption in France is about a quarter of that quantity.
Were not the French famous for making tiles?
Yes; and the garden of the Louvre* in Paris, is called the Tuileries† (from the French word, "tuile," a tile), because it was the place where tiles were once made.
What is linen?
The fibres of the flax plant spun and woven into a cloth.
What is meant by gold coin being uttered?
To *utter* money is to issue it, or bring it into use.

* *Louvre, pronounce Loovre.* † *Tuileries, pronounce Tu*

1215. The FIRE AND WATER ORDEAL by Stephen Langton began,
And soon was in use annull'd. Another hundred and fifty-one
1216. Persons murdered only from the KNIGHTS from every SHIRE
met here.
In the imperial Parliament were suffer'd to sit down:
The earl of Leicester summon'd them to advise his lordly
king,
And thus the archons became from whence our CLERKS may
Henry the Third was mean and base by every minion
sway'd,
For, past a jacent of the arts and liberal friend to trade:
Windsor with PAINTINGS were adorn'd, enamelling and gilt:
And in one SCARLET GOTHIC FILE were by FREE MASONS
built;
In Spain by the Egyptian Moors DISTILLERY was taught,
And CYPHERS-FIGURES about this time from Africa were brought.

---

*What was the fire and water ordeal?*

*A form of trial, to discover a person's innocency or guilt; first practised in the reign of Edward the Confessor.*

*Explain in what way this trial was made?*

*The ordeal by fire was confined to the upper classes; it consisted of the following ancient practices: if the person suspected could take hold of a piece of red-hot iron, or walk blindfold and barefoot over nine red-hot ploughshares without injury, he was pronounced innocent; if not, he was pronounced guilty.*

*What was the ordeal by water?*

*The ordeal by water was limited to bondsmen and rustics; it was as follows: if the accused could plunge his arm into boiling water without; or, being thrown into a river, could float without any action of swimming, he was acquitted as innocent.*

*Whence arose this absurd method of trying guilt?*

*It was thought that God would protect the innocent even by a miracle.*

*Was there no national council before the reign of Henry III.?*

*Yes; the Saxons had a national assembly, called "The Council of Wise Men" (wittena-gemote). And in the time of the Conqueror there was a council of nobles called "Magnātum Conventus" (the council of nobles).*

*Why is it said that the first parliament was called in the reign of Henry III.?*

*Because the great council of the nation was then first called a parliament; and*

*Because Knights and Burgesses were then first allowed to sit in with the Barons.*

Maps in this Monarch's reign were made, and *tallow candles used,*
And Bacon's philosophic works much useful light diffused:
Still commerce and the useful arts could grow to no maturity,
Where talent no protection found, nor property security;
And while the feudal Barons kept the kingdom in disorder,
Unpunished went the vagabond, thief, spoiler, and defrauder,
'Tis thus the Knights of shires and towns, who soon these feuds prohibited,
To England's wealth and future rise so potently contributed.

---

Who was protector of the kingdom during the minority of Henry III.?
The earl of Pembroke, a very wise and good man, who governed the kingdom with honour, wisdom, and success, till 1219, when he died.
Who were made regents after the death of the earl of Pembroke?
Peter des Roches* (bishop of Winchester), and Hubert de Burgh (the lord chief justice); but they soon incurred the hatred of the nation by their tyranny and injustice.
How did Henry III. lose the affection of his subjects?
By his weakness and folly in appointing *foreigners* to all offices of trust, and by squandering the nations' money upon foolish favourites.
Who was Roger Bacon?
A learned Oxford monk, generally called, "The Father of Philosophy;" he invented telescopes, microscopes, spectacles, &c., discovered the explosive property of gunpowder, and constructed the first map.
Of what was Roger Bacon's map a delineation?
Of Tartary. It was made to elucidate the descriptions of certain travellers in that country.
Was not Bacon greatly admired for his wonderful genius?
No; he was looked upon as a magician, thrown into prison, and kept there for several years: being liberated at last, he returned to Oxford, and died at the age of 78 years, A.D. 1294.
How did the Barons keep the kingdom in disorder during this reign?
They revolted under the conduct of the earl of Leicester, and resolved to take the government into their own hands, because Henry III. ruled the nation so badly.
What was the result of this revolt?
Certain wise laws were drawn up, which the king would not agree to; so a civil war broke out, in which the king and his son Edward were taken prisoners.
How long did Henry III. and his son remain in bondage?
About fourteen months; when Edward, having escaped, levied an army, defeated the Barons, killed Leicester, and set his father, the king, at liberty.

* *Des Roches, pronounce day-roash.*

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*Twelve ninety-one* the EIGHTH CRUSADE and last of all was ended;
Then Robert BRUCE with BALIOL, too, for *Scotland's crown* contended.
A regular succession of PARLIAMENTS we see,
Since the 1st Edward summoned them, *twelve-hundred ninety-three.*
*Twelve-hundred ninety-six* was seized the *Lia Fail* of Scone*,
Ever since our Coronation-chair has been this magic stone.
WINDMILLS and SPECTACLES were made *twelve-hundred ninety-nine,*
And in Apothecaries' shops, for CORDIAL was sold WINE.

---

What gave rise to the contention of Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland?

The young queen of Scotland having died in her minority, thirteen Scotch noblemen laid claim to the crown; but the number was ultimately reduced to two.

How was the contest between Bruce and Baliol adjusted?

An appeal was made to Edward I., who nominated Baliol to the crown on condition of his acknowledging the king of England as his superior lord.

Did Baliol comply with the terms of the compact after his establishment on the throne?

No; and in consequence thereof, Edward marched a large army into Scotland, conquered the Scots, took Baliol prisoner, and brought to England the famous stone on which the kings of Scotland were crowned.

What tradition was attached to this fatal or prophetic stone?

It was believed that so long as it remained in Scotland the kingdom would be safe; but if it were ever removed, the kingdom would become subject to those who removed it.

Did the Scotch seek to free themselves from the domination of Edward?

Yes; William Wallace assembled an army, drove out of Scotland the governors appointed by Edward, and retained for seven years possession of the principal towns.

What became of this famous Scotch patriot?

The Scotch nobility became jealous of him, and betrayed him into the hands of Edward, who sent him to the Tower, where he was hanged as a traitor. (1305).

Who invented windmills?

The invention was brought to Europe from the Saracens by the Knights of St. John during the Crusades.

* *Scone, near Perth.*—This famous stone was first deposited in the cathedral of Cashel, and the kings of Munster were crowned on it. In 1513, Fergus having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of it for his coronation. Kenneth II. subsequently removed it to Scone, where it continued till Edward I. removed it to Westminster, 1

1300 The *empire* of the OTTOMANS was *thirteen-hundred* laid;
PAPER from lint and cotton rags, and STRIKING CLOCKS were made.
1302 GIOIA of Amalfi, in *thirteen-hundred two*,
The COMPASS, used by mariners, REMODELL'D all anew.
1305 WALLACE was (*thirteen-hundred five*) betray'd, imprison'd, slain,
And COALS for fuel were employ'd, as closed King Edward's reign.

---

Who invented spectacles?
The first hint was given by Roger Bacon, in 1280; but Alexander de Spina, an Italian monk, first availed himself of this hint to make spectacles for use (1299).
What is meant by the Ottoman empire?
The empire of the Turks is so called, from Othman or Osman, the first sultan and founder.
On what did persons write before paper was invented?
On stones, bricks, and wood, the leaves and bark of plants, ivory and wax, lead, linen, and parchment.
Who invented paper?
The Arabs. The invention was brought into Europe by the Crusaders.
What is the mariner's compass?
A brass box, at the bottom of which is a paper card marked with 32 points, and a magnetic needle, which always points to the north.
What are the 32 points for?
To show the variations between the cardinal points. There are 8 points from N. to E.; 8 points from E. to S.; 8 from S. to W.; and 8 from W. to N. again: the calling over these points is called "boxing the compass."
Who was Gioia?
Flavio Gioia was an Italian mathematician, born at Amalfi in Naples. The Dutch ascribe the invention of the compass to one of their own countrymen by the name of Murphy, in 1229.
Was not the use of the compass known before the 14th century?
Yes: some time before Gioia's invention, it had been customary among travellers both by land and water to lay the compass needle upon a couple of pieces of straw in a vessel of water; Gioia suspended the needle on a fine point, and added the card.
Why was the north point of the mariner's compass adorned with a fleur-de-lis?
The fleur-de-lis was the device of Charles of Anjou, who was King of Sicily at the time. Gioia marked the north point with a fleur-de-lis out of compliment to this king.
Who first discovered the variation of the compass?
Christopher Columbus in 1492.

*What was the character of King Edward I.? and what effects did his reign produce?*

Tho' the first Edward must be blamed for rigour and oppression,
Beneath his sway the nation made a manifest progression;
He many grievances redress'd, and prudent laws enacted,
And equal justice in our courts unflinchingly exacted;
He fix'd the British Parliament upon its firm foundation,
And gave it power without control to levy all taxation.
For justice called "*distributive*" this monarch more effected,
Than all the laws of all the kings, before or since collected;
The Magna Charta he confirm'd; the forest laws relented;
Encroachments both of Church and State by stringent "Acts"* prevented;
The laws he carefully compiled, and formally recorded;
The province of each court of law specifically awarded;
All property he made secure; and tax or toll forbad,
Till the consent of Parliament should first be freely had;
Betwixt the injured Creditors the Debtor's goods divided;
And many other famous laws sagaciously provided
Of influence so great and good, throughout his whole dominion,
He has been term'd with just desert the Englishman's JUSTINIAN:
His laws *security* produced, *experiment, invention;*
*Wealth, knowledge, influence,* ensued, with *liberty's extension.*

---

What is meant by *distributive* justice?
That which assigns to each person exactly what is due.
Of what courts did Edward I. define the limits and jurisdiction?
Not only of the higher courts called the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, but also of the inferior courts in the various counties, hundreds, and manors.
What laws did he pass for the security of property?
1. He forbad tax or toll to be levied without consent of parliament.
2. He allowed creditors to seize the lands and chattels of debtors.
3. He provided against the alienation of property, &c.
Who was Justinian?
A Roman emperor, who held his court in Constantinople, famous for having compiled, digested, and transcribed, the Roman laws between the years A.D. 500 and 542.

* *Acts*, i. e. *Acts of Parliament.*

*What effects were produced by the Crusades on the continent of Europe?*

The nobles lost in *wealth & power*, but gain'd in *rank & state*,
SURNAMES and COATS-OF-ARMS became the badges of the great;
Experience in the open seas, while nation past to nation,
A vast improvement soon produced in SHIPS and NAVIGATION:
MARTS here and there, and useful *hints* for Commerce were
reveal'd,
Which gave invention a reward, and Industry a field;
Great *competition* always springs from fair remuneration,
*Dexterity* and *excellence* from generous emulation,
*Production* hence is multiplied, production breeds *desire*,
Desire, *want*, and those who want soon actually *require;*
Hence wealth the manufacturers raise, its *want* the Barons
lower,
And thus in towns arose a new and counteracting power:
Commerce from distant nations brought their natural pro-
ductions,
And *agriculture* was improved by various introductions;
Society was civilized, exalted, and refined,
By intercourse 'twixt man and man, and play of mind on mind:
Bright deeds of war and chivalry infused with inspiration
The latent fire of *genius*, and roused imagination:
*Science*, the *arts*, and *literature*, received immense accession,
Hist'ry, geography, and (in skill) the medical profession.

---

THE 1ST CRUSADE was undertaken because the Turks insulted and oppressed the Christians who went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The Turks were conquered and Jerusalem taken (1095).

THE 2ND CRUSADE. The Turks having recovered from the war, began to make head against the conquerors, and a new Crusade was undertaken to strengthen the Christian power in Jerusalem (1147).

THE 3RD CRUSADE was undertaken against the illustrious Saladin (Sultan of Egypt), who had besieged Jerusalem, and taken it from the Christians. Saladin was defeated, and died A. D. 1191.

IN THE 4TH CRUSADE Byzantium, Thessaly, Thrace, Athens, Achaia, and Corinth were taken from the Turks, and given to Christian princes.

THE 5TH AND 7TH CRUSADES were undertaken with a view of conquering Egypt (*in Africa*), but without success (1217 and 1248).

IN THE 6TH CRUSADE Jerusalem was again recovered from the Turks.

THE 8TH AND LAST CRUSADE was undertaken to convert the king of Tunis (*in Africa*) to Christianity, but without success (1270).

## EDWARD II. (CAERNARVON*).

Reigned 19½ years (from 1307 to 1327).

*Name the chief events and inventions in the reign of Edward II.*

To EDWARD, second of that name, the crown was next confided,
And sycophants for nineteen years this foolish king misguided;
Nor counsel took he when forewarned, nor when dethroned repented.

1309 In *thirteen-hundred nine* the ware called CROCKERY was invented;

1310 In *thirteen ten* was LINCOLN'S INN, a court of law, erected;

1312 And *two years thence* from house and home the Templars were ejected;

---

By what favourites was Edward II. led astray?
First by Peter or Piers Gaveston, and afterwards by Hugh de Spencer.
Who was Piers Gaveston?
The son of a Gascon knight, proud, cruel, and overbearing. The barons were so indignant with him, that they seized him and cut off his head.
Who was Hugh de Spencer?
A Welsh gentleman, insolent and rapacious. The infatuated king deprived several barons of their honours and estates to enrich Spencer and his father.
What became of these two Spencers?
The barons seized them both and hanged them on a gibbet fifty feet in height.
What is crockery?
Crockery or earthenware is made of clay and powdered flint. The invention was made at Faenza in Italy, and this sort of ware is still called *fayence* in France.
What is Lincoln's Inn?
A court of law in London. It derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of the first Edward, which was converted into an inn of court in 1310.
By whom were the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields laid out?
By Inigo Jones in the reign of James I. (1620). They occupy exactly the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt.
Why were the Templar Knights ejected from house and home?
For their extreme profligacy and wickedness. Numbers of them were burnt alive and hanged, especially in France. The order was suppressed in England, A.D. 1340.

* *Edward was born at Caernarvon Castle, in Wales.*

1314 In *thirteen fourteen* BRUCE defeats at BANNOCK-BURN
his foes;
1315 In *thirteen fifteen* LOLLARD'S sect in Germany arose;
CLARE on the Cam, and EXETER, Collegiate foundations,
Were in Caernarvon's reign endowed by wealth in private
stations.
1327 In *thirteen-hundred twenty-seven*, thro' Isabel, his wife,
The second Edward was deposed, immured, and lost his life.

*What effects resulted from the reign of this weak prince?*

Long as the queen and barons kept the state in insurrection,
Arts, agriculture, commerce drooped, from broils and indirection;
Though all from peer to peasant mourned the troubles of the
nation,
Still Edward hugged his parasites with mad infatuation.

---

Between whom was the battle of Bannockburn (*in Sterlingshire*) fought?
Between Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and Edward II., King of England. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 Scots, and that of Edward contained 100,000 English.

What was the issue of this battle?
The English crossed the burn or rivulet, and fell into pits which Bruce had dug and covered over. The army was soon thrown into confusion, the rout was complete, and 50,000 English were slain or taken prisoners.

Who were the Lollards?
A set of reformers, who rejected the Roman Catholic practices of high mass, extreme unction, and penance. They derive their name from Walter Lollard, who founded the sect in 1315, and was burnt for heresy at Cologne (*in Germany*, 1322).

Who was the first martyr in England on account of religious opinions?
Rev. William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, in the reign of Henry IV. (*Feb. 19th*, 1401).

Were not the followers of Wickliffe subsequently called Lollards?
Yes: the term became one of reproach, which the Roman Catholics applied to all who dissented from their doctrines or practices.

Why did queen Isabella rise in rebellion against her husband?
Because she was criminally attached to Roger Mortimer, a young baron of the Welsh marshes. She raised a large army against the king and took him prisoner.

What became of the king after he was taken prisoner?
The parliament unanimously voted his deposition. He was confined in Berkley castle (*Gloucestershire*), and murdered in the most revolting manner by Mortimer and the queen.

## EDWARD III. (WINDSOR).

**Reigned 50 years and 4 months (from 1327 to 1377).**

*Mention the chief incidents and inventions in the reign of Edward III.*

27 In *thirteen-hundred twenty-seven* on EDWARD called the Third,
For fifty and a quarter years the crown was next conferred;
This noble prince in deeds of fight so puissant and victorious,
For prudent laws to check abuse, and cherish arts, is glorious.
CLOTH-WEAVING, which the Flemings had to much perfection brought,
31 In Yorkshire (*thirteen thirty-one*) two Brabant weavers taught.
33 At HALIDON upon the hill, in *thirteen thirty-three*,
By Edward's valiant army met, the Scotch defeated flee.
37 The title DUKE was introduced, *in thirteen thirty-seven*,
And first to Edward's valiant son, the SABLE PRINCE, was given,
Then DOCTORS' COMMONS was endow'd, by Harvey's liberality,
That all civilians might enjoy collegiate sociality.

---

In what were the English clad before cloth was introduced?
Chiefly in leather—they also wore in most of the villages of England a very coarse material made of wool
Who introduced cloth weaving into England?
John Kempe, a master manufacturer from Flanders (*in the Netherlands*).
Where are the most extensive woollen manufactories of Europe now?
In Leeds (*Yorkshire*). All the best cloth is made of German wool.
Where is Halidon upon the hill, or Halidon Hill?
In Northumberland, near Berwick. In this engagement the famous Douglas with 30,000 Scotchmen fell, while the English lost only 15 men. After this victory Edward placed John Baliol on the throne of Scotland.
Was not the title of Duke common among the Romans and Franks?
Yes; the Romans called the leaders of armies and the governors of provinces *Duces**; the Franks also divided all Gaul either into dukedoms or counties, over which they placed *dukes* or *counts*.

* *Duces, pronounce Dú-cees.*

1340 In *thirteen forty* was the base of HERALDS' COLLEGE laid,
And gold and silver articles were rigidly ASSAY'D.
In *Scotland*, *Wales*, and *Ireland* was copper coin first known,
And GUNPOWDER a monk, named Schwartz, invented at Cologne.
1344 TITLES, in *thirteen forty-four*, by PATENTS were created;
1346 From *thirteen-hundred forty-six* are BOMBS and MORTARS dated.
Then too, with cannonry and sword, in CRESSY'S famous field,
Prince Edward slew Bohemia's chief, & made King Philip yield.
In honour of that glorious day, the Prince of Wales assumes
Bohemia's crest, "*Ich dien*," surmounted with *three plumes*.

---

Was the title of Duke unknown in England till the reign of Edward III.?
It is thought that the Saxons called the leaders of armies *Duces*, after the Roman manner, but the title lay dormant after the conquest, till Edward III. created his son (the Black Prince) Duke of Cornwall, which title the king's eldest son has inherited ever since.

Was not the title of Duke again extinct in the reign of queen Elizabeth?
Yes; but it was renewed again by James I. in the person of George Villiers, who was created duke of Buckingham.

What is meant by Doctors' Commons?
The college of civilians is so called, because the members used to common (i. e. *dine together*), like the collegians of Cambridge and Oxford.

What is meant by the assay of gold and silver?
Testing their purity. This is now done by the Goldsmiths' Company.

What alloy is allowed for these metals according to the present law?
Standard gold may have 2 parts of silver or copper alloy to every 22 of gold. Standard silver may have 18 dwts. of copper mixed with every 222 dwts. of fine silver.

Is it not generally thought that Roger Bacon, the Oxford monk, discovered the art of making gunpowder?
Yes; he certainly has a right to be called its inventor. He speaks of it as a powerful engine in the destruction of armies, in a treatise published A.D. 1216; but Schwartz first brought it into use.

What is gunpowder made of?
A mixture of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, but by far the largest part is nitre. (The parts are 76 nitre, 15 charcoal, and 9 sulphur.)

What are bombs?
Iron balls filled with gunpowder, so called from the Latin word *bombus* (the blast of a trumpet), from of the noise which their discharge makes.

What is a mortar?
A wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown?

Where is Cressy?
A village in Picardy (*France*), where Edward III. and his valiant son, the Black Prince, gained a famous victory over Philip VI. of France.

1347 In *thirteen forty-seven* was raised the ADMIRALTY COURT,
And Edward, by a siege, reduced and entered CALAIS' port.
At Cressy, as a battle-badge the prince of Wales displayed
A garter—which he waved on high—the Order hence was made—

1349 For (*thirteen-hundred forty-nine*) the king, by royal charter,
Invested with their ranks and rights the ORDER OF THE GARTER.

1350 HIGH TREASON (*thirteen fifty*) by statute was restricted,
Nor longer for "constructive guilt" its penalties inflicted.

1354 In *thirteen-hundred fifty-four*, in honour of their station,
The MACE was borne before the MAYOR and London corporation.

---

What is the origin of the Prince of Wales' crest and plumes?

The Black Prince slew in the battle of Cressy the king of Bohemia; and having taken off the helmet of the king, as a trophy, put it on his own head. From this circumstance the prince of Wales has ever since worn three ostrich feathers, with the motto, "*ich dien*" (I serve), as a crest.

What is the order of the Garter?

The most honourable military order in the land. It consisted originally of twenty-six knights, with the king for their chief. The number is now increased to thirty-two.

What is their garter or badge of honour?

A splendid blue ribbon, set with pearls; inscribed with the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil to him who evil thinks); it is worn on the left leg, just below the knee.

Is there not a tradition, which ascribes this order to an act of gallantry in Edward III.?

Yes; it is said that the countess of Salisbury, in dancing, dropped her garter in the palace ball-room; some of the young nobility laughed at the accident, when the king, picking up the garter, bound it round his knee, and exclaimed in French, "Evil be to him who evil thinks;" adding, that he would make the proudest lord then present envious of that honour.

What is meant by the statute of treason?

A statute made in the reign of Edward III., which expressly defines what crimes shall be thenceforward accounted high treason.

What is meant by "constructive guilt?"

Before this statute was made, it was left to the arbitration of the judge to determine, whether a crime amounted to treason or not; the judge *construed* the crime as he liked: and this was called "constructive treason;" i. e. it is construed or determined to be so by the judge.

1356 In *thirteen-hundred fifty-six* POITIERS prince Edward won,
And captive brought the good king John to London with his son;

1357 COALS (*thirteen-hundred fifty-seven*) were first to London brought.

1359 In *thirteen fifty-nine* was made th' EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER court;

1362 LAW-PLEADINGS (*thirteen sixty-two*) in ENGLISH were allow'd,
At having reached his 50th year, this boon the king bestow'd;

1366 In *thirteen-hundred sixty-six* (three centuries having past),
The WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH stood quite complete at last;

1368 In *thirteen-hundred sixty-eight*, for benefit of barter,
The LINEN-WEAVERS' COMPANY received its royal charter;
Then WICKLIFFE the REFORMER dared the church of Rome oppose;

1371 In Scotland (*thirteen seventy-one*) the HOUSE OF STUARTS rose:

1376 In *thirteen-hundred seventy-six*, the nation's hope and pride,
The noble, generous, brave Black Prince, of sad consumption died.

---

Where is Poitiers?
A town of France, where Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, vanquished the French, and took prisoner king John and his son.
Why was this captive king called the Good King John?
For his fidelity to his promise. Being set at liberty on condition of paying the English king a large sum of money, he returned to England and delivered himself freely into captivity again, because his subjects would not accede to the terms.
What became of him?
Edward III. gave him, as a residence, the palace of Savoy (built by John of Gaunt, in the Strand, London), where he died.
What is the difference between the exchequer court and the exchequer chamber?
The exchequer court was appointed by William the Conqueror to receive the revenues of the crown, and to determine all causes relating thereto. The exchequer chamber is a court of equity established by Edward III. to correct errors made in other jurisdictions.
Why was Edward III.'s son called the Black Prince?
Because he wore black armour.

*What national buildings were made in the reign of Edward III.?*

The WINDSOR CASTLE, famed for tilts, court levées, and festivity,
Was built by Edward to adorn the place of his nativity;
Five colleges were founded too, for letters and divinity,
NEW COLLEGE, PEMBROKE, ORIEL, QUEEN'S, and one for *law*, called TRINITY.

*What was the character of Edward III.?*

This king, who officers of law and learned men befriended,
To Pleaders, Members, Justices, the term ESQUIRE appended.
Of manly form, and valiant heart, and most capacious mind,
No prince more noble qualities than Edward e'er combined;
Tho' flexible, of purpose *firm*—tho' merciful, most *just*—
A bitter foe to wicked men, but one the good might trust.
Extravagance he scorn'd and check'd, mad waste and prodigality,
But gave with liberal hand, and show'd unbounded hospitality;
Great as a lion in the field, and yet in peace *more* great,
His home was famed for social love, his court for princely state.
He ruled his subjects like a king, but loved them like a sire
His smile with zeal they sought to win, but trembled at his ire
His wisdom and his justice won such golden approbation,
All foreign kings their quarrels brought to him for arbitration.
Strange if beneath a prince so great, so prudent, valiant, wise,
A nation blest for fifty years could not to greatness rise;
His leaven spread from king to court, from public life to privity,
And all the nation rose to life, new vigour, and activity.

---

In what language were the pleadings in the law courts made before the year 1362?

From the time of the conquest the laws were written and all proceedings in the law were made in Norman French, on which account the prisoners were often accused and condemned without knowing a word that had been said in the court about their offence.

## RICHARD II. (BOURDEAUX).

Reigned 22 years (from 1377 to 1399.)

*Mention the principal events, &c. in the reign of Richard II.*

RICHARD, the second of that name, but little praise has merited,
Who (*thirteen-hundred seventy-seven*) the English crown inherited.
DYMOCKE was made to CHAMPION this son of the Black Prince,
And Dymocke's *offspring* have retain'd the office ever since.
In *thirteen-hundred eighty-one*, oppress'd by fraud and craft,
The Lombards, for security, invented bills of DRAFT;
This year WAT TYLER and JACK STRAW induced an INSURRECTION,
A pole-tax weigh'd the people down, and roused them to defection.

---

What has the champion of England to do?

On the king's coronation-day he has to ride up Westminster Hall on a white horse, proclaiming the king by his usual titles.

And what follows?

He throws down a gauntlet or iron glove, challenging any one to take it up and fight him, who does not believe the monarch then present to be lawful heir to the crown.

What are Drafts?

A draft or bill of exchange is a note to some banker, or agent, requesting him to pay a sum of money to a third person named in the bill.

How do bills of exchange prevent fraud?

Suppose I write an order for money to a person living in Ireland, to be paid ten days after sight; before the money is due, he writes to me to say my order has come safely to hand, otherwise I stop the payment; and then, if the bill be stolen, it is of no use to the thief.

What are the different parties called?

The person who *writes* the order is called the "DRAWER." The banker, or person who is requested to *pay* it, is the "DRAWEE" or the "ACCEPTOR." The person who *receives* it, is the "PAYEE," and if the Payee gives it to another, that party is called the "HOLDER."

Who were the Lombards?

The houses that lent money on interest were so called, because they were occupied almost entirely by Italian merchants, or merchants of Lombardy, (*in Italy*), who were then the only persons of wealth in Europe.

What is a Poll-Tax?

A poll means a head; a poll-tax is a tax which every person must pay, who lives to a certain age. The reason why it was so obnoxious is, because the poor had to pay as much as the rich.

1387 The rank of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, in *thirteen eighty-seven*,
Was to the Earl of Arundel by Second Richard given;
1391 CARDS were (in *thirteen ninety-one*) invented to enhance
The amusement of poor Charles the VI., the idiot King of France;
This year an act of parliament contained the *abrogation*
In England both in church and state of PAPAL DOMINATION.
1392 The GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY commenced in *thirteen ninety-two*,
Their stamp since *seventeen ninety-six* from A proceeds to U;
1398 Dukes (*thirteen-hundred ninety-eight*) in *Scotland* were created,
And Governors of frontier towns to MARQUESSES translated.

---

What are the duties of Lord High Admiral?
To take cognizance of all offences committed on the seas, the management of all maritime affairs, and the direction of the royal navy.

Who was Charles VI. of France?
He was surnamed the "Well-Beloved"; and was the grandson of the good King John who was taken prisoner by the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers.

What was the first blow given in England to the Roman domination?
It was given by the constitutions of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II. (1164).

What was the second blow to papal tyranny in England?
It was given by Edward I., who refused to allow the pope to appoint to vacant benefices. (A. D. 1296.)

What was the third great blow to papal domination in England?
It was given by Edward III., who, when the pope wrote to him to say, that the Emperor of Germany and the King of France had both submitted to the Holy See, replied, "Then I am ready to give battle to both in defence of the liberties of England." (A. D. 1363.)

What blow was given to papacy in the reign of Richard II.?
An act of parliament was past which provided, 1. That no *alien* shall be presented to a living in England; 2. If any *subject accept* a living through the presentation of a foreigner, he shall be banished for life, and all his goods confiscated; and 3. If any person dare to bring a citation (i. e. *a letter of censure or penalties*) from beyond sea, in *consequence* of these laws, he shall suffer death. (A. D. 1391.)

What was the final blow to the power of the pope in these realms?
The Reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII., by which the king is made supreme in church as well as state.

Why were the governors of frontier towns called Marquesses?
From an old Norman word, *marche* (a limit or boundary): the border lands both of Wales and Scotland used to be called the *Marches* of Wales and Scotland.

1399 In *thirteen-hundred ninety-nine* King Richard was DEPOSED,
And MURDER'D while in Pomfret's fort, a prisoner enclosed.
In Richard's reign SIDE-SADDLES first came into English use;
GOWER and merry CHAUCER their rhapsodies produce;
John FROISSART wrote his "Chronicles," that famous compilation;
And WICKLIFFE died, "The Morning Star of England's Reformation."

---

Who was the first English Marquess?
Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was created Marquess of Dublin by King Richard II.
Why was Richard II. called Bourdeaux?
Because he was born at Bourdeaux (*in France.*)
Which of our kings have received a surname from the place of their birth?
Henry III. surnamed Winchester; Edward II. surnamed Caernarvon; Edward III. surnamed Windsor; Richard II. surnamed Bourdeaux; and Henry V. surnamed Monmouth.
Whose son was Richard II.?
Richard II. was the son of the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III. He died without issue; and the usurpation of Henry IV. (who was descended from John of Gaunt), in defiance of the superior claim of the offspring of Lionel an elder brother, gave birth to the civil wars of the White and Red Roses.
Why was King Richard deposed and murdered?
He had unjustly banished his cousin Henry Bolingbroke, and contrary to promise confiscated his patrimony; in consequence of which, Henry Bolingbroke returned from exile, assembled a large army, deposed the king, and murdered him.
Who was John Gower?
John Gower was born in Yorkshire. His poem, called "Confessio Amantis" (*a lover's confession*), is full of interesting moral tales, and was written at the command of Richard II. (*He died* 1402, *aged* 82.)
Who was Chaucer?
Geoffrey Chaucer, called "The father of English poetry," was born in London. He is celebrated for his poetical romances, called "Canterbury Tales." (*He died* 1400, *aged* 72.)
Who was John Froissart?
A French historian much patronized by Edward III. and Richard II. He wrote a book called "Chronicles," which contains much curious information concerning the manners and customs of the French, Flemish, English, Scotch, and Irish. (*He died* 1402, *aged* 65.)
Who was John Wickliffe?
He was born at Wicliffe (*in Yorkshire*), and educated at Oxford. He translated the Bible into the English language, and both wrote and preached against the errors of the Church of Rome. (*He died* 1384, *aged* 60.)

*What progress towards civilization was made during the 14th century?*

The last (or *thirteenth* century) two master things were done,
The Magna Charta was allow'd, and Parliaments begun;
Linen and Mirrors, too, were made, and Spectacles at Pisa;
Aquinas, Marco Polo, Duns, and Bacon, made men wiser.
Science and literature began *next* century to spread,
Then Paper was from linen rags most opportunely made;
The Compass, called the Mariner's, was brought to general use,
Which soon a bold adventurous zeal avail'd to introduce;
And, ere another hundred years the course of time had roll'd,
Columbia, another world, was added to the old.
Cannons and Gunpowder disclose their most destructive power;
Dantë and Petrarch sing their lays with Chaucer and John Gower.

---

Who was Aquinas?

St. Thomas Aquinas, was an Italian by birth. He wrote seventeen folio volumes of divinity. (*He died* 1274, *aged* 50.)

Who was Marco Polo?

Marco Polo was born at Constantinople (*in Turkey,*): from his book of travels the Europeans owe their first account of the countries, manners, and customs of Asia. (*He died* 1323, *aged* 73.)

Who was Duns?

John Duns, commonly called John Scotus, of Northumberland, was professor of divinity at Oxford: his learning and talents were so great that he was called "the subtle doctor." He wrote ten folio volumes, to oppose the doctrines of Aquinas. (*He died* 1308 *aged* 90.)

Who was Bacon?

Roger Bacon, born at Ilchester (*in Somersetshire*). This learned monk was generally called "the father of philosophy;" he wrote above eighty treatises. (*He died* 1294, *aged* 78.)

Who was Dantë?

An Italian poet, born at Florence. His great poem, entitled "The Divine Comedy" (consisting of three parts, Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell), displays astonishing genius. (*He died* 1321, *aged* 57.)

Who was Petrarch?

Petrarch, called "the father of modern poetry," was an Italian by birth: his sonnets are called models of elegance, sweetness, and poetical beauty. (*He died* 1374, *aged* 70.)

## HENRY IV. (BOLINGBROKE).

Reigned 13 years 5 months (from 1399 to 1413).

*Mention the chief events and inventions in the reign of Henry IV.*

1399 To *thirteen-hundred ninety-nine* (fourth HENRY'S coronation)
The order of the KNIGHTS OF BATH attribute their foundation:
1410 In *fourteen-hundred ten* GUILDHALL in London was begun,
1413 In three years more the English crown from father past to son.
Wars so distracted all the state, that crippled arts and trade,
In this and in the previous reign, but little progress made;
But WHITTINGTON *some* lustre shed, *three* times Lord Mayor elected,
Who many a public edifice from his own purse erected.

---

Who are the Knights of the Bath?
A military order conferred by Henry IV. upon forty-six esquires on the day of his coronation. George IV. enlarged the order and divided it into three parts, called, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

Why were they called Knights of the Bath?
Because they were required to bathe themselves before creation, to intimate that their minds and intentions were pure and loyal.

What does their motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*" (three in one), signify?
That England, Scotland, and Ireland, *three* nations, constitute only *one* kingdom, as the ensign of the order, which is the rose, shamrock, and thistle, plainly indicates.

Was not this order extinct between the reign of Charles II. and George I.?
Yes; but it has now become the most common honorary reward for military officers.

What is the meaning of the word Guild?
A fraternity or corporation; it is derived from the Saxon word *guildan* (to pay), because every member of a Guild was originally required to *pay* something towards the general expenses of the society.

How came the court of judicature for the city of London to be called a Guildhall?
Because in this hall are held all the Guild or Corporation courts of the city, such as the Mayor's court, the Sheriff's court, the Common Councilmen's court, and so on.

Who was Sir Richard Whittington?
A wealthy London mercer, who built, from his own purse, Newgate, almost all Bartholomew Hospital, Christ's Hospital, a part of Guildhall, besides several alms-houses.

What is the probable origin of the tale about Whittington's cat?
Sir Richard Whittington obtained a large part of his wealth by trading in coals: his first ship was called "The Cat;" and the colliers being *black*, gave rise to the tale about the black princes of Morocco.

## HENRY V. (MONMOUTH).

Reigned 5 years and 9 months (from 1413 to 1422).

*Mention the chief events and inventions in the reign of Henry V.*

1413 The reign of the first Lancaster in *fourteen thirteen* ended,
When HENRY, the fifth so called, the British throne ascended;
1415 In *fourteen fifteen* John Van Eyck OIL-PAINTING first produces;
And in the London streets OIL LAMPS were hung for public uses.
This year at AGINCOURT the king the duke Alençon slew,
And with the loss of 40 men, *ten thousand* French o'erthrew;
About this time in Christendom was ALGEBRA first taught,
And COBHAM, the first nobleman, to MARTYRDOM was brought.

*What was the character of Henry V.?*

King Henry, like a shooting star in some November even*,
Which flashes for a moment's time, then vanishes from heaven,
To splendour in a moment rose, from ominous obscurity,
Blazed with a more than usual light, and fell in full maturity:
While *Prince of Wales* his time was spent in riot and hilarity,
When *king*, as adders cast their slough†, so he irregularity;
His former self seem'd quite forgot, his pranks & mad vivacity,
And sage discretion poised his youth, with statesman-like sagacity.
For valour and success of arms, an ALEXANDER deem'd,—
Tho' dreaded as a *prince*, as *king* most honour'd and esteem'd;
And sure for deeds of martial skill he claims no mean opinion,
Who in 3 years all France subdued, & joined to his dominion.

---

Where is Agincourt?
A village of Artois (*in France*), where the English, with the loss of only 40 men, slew 10,000 French, and took 15,000 prisoners.
Who was Alençon's duke?
One of the French generals, who attacked Henry so furiously that he cleft the top of his helmet off, but was slain by the king's body-guard.
Who was Cobham?
Sir John Oldcastle, the first nobleman who suffered martyrdom for opposition to Popery. He was roasted alive in St. Giles's Fields (1417, *aged* 32.).

* *There are more shooting stars in November than in all the rest of the year.*
† *Slough (pronounce slou), the skin which a serpent casts off periodically.*

## HENRY VI. (The Meek).

Reigned 38½ years (from 1422 to 1461).

*Mention the chief events and inventions in the reign of Henry VI.*

To HENRY, the sixth so called, the crown was next presented.
1425 In *fourteen-hundred twenty-five* were WATER-PUMPS invented.
1430 In *fourteen thirty*, it is said (a point by no means proveable),
At Harlem PRINTING was begun with wooden blocks immovable.
1431 Poor JOAN of ARC, whose patriot zeal so much for France had done,
Was captured, ta'en, and burnt alive, in *fourteen thirty-one;*
1434 In *fourteen-hundred thirty-four* the THAMES was FROZEN o'er,
And laden waggons to Gravesend upon its surface bore.
1440 To Beaumont (*fourteen forty*) first a VISCOUNTCY redounded;
1448 In *fourteen-hundred forty-eight* the VATICAN was founded.
1453 In *fourteen-hundred fifty-three* began the LORD MAYOR'S SHOWS,
In the *same* year the British king all CLAIM TO FRANCE FOREGOES.

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Were not pumps known to the ancients?
Yes; Ctesibius of Alexandria (*in Africa*) is said to have invented a pump somewhat similar to those now in use (B. c. 224); but pumps were not used in England till the reign of Henry VI.
Who was Joan of Arc?
Joan of Arc, generally called the Maid of Orleans, was a servant at an inn; she pretended that an angel had commissioned her to head the French troops, and drive the English out of France.
Did she head the French troops?
Yes; and drove the English away from Orleans; but was afterwards taken captive, and burnt as a witch at Rouen (*in France*).
What is a Viscount?
A viscount is a degree of nobility next below a count or earl; John Lord Beaumont was the first English viscount.
What is meant by the Vatican?
The Vatican is a celebrated library in Rome; it is so called from Vaticānus, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which it stands. It is the most beautiful structure, and richest library in the world.
For what is this library, so greatly celebrated?
For its numerous and scarce manuscripts of ancient writers, which are open to the inspection of visitors four times a week.

1453 The Turks Constantinople took, by Constantine defended,
The Roman empire in the east with this disaster ended.
1455 In *fourteen-hundred fifty-five* the ROSE FEUD was begun
The field by Richard, duke of York, was at St. Alban's won.
For sixteen years, with various fate, this civil contest raged,
In fifteen battles sire with son, and kith with kin engaged.
1457 In *fourteen-hundred fifty-seven* SILK DRESSES first were made,
And MANUFACTURING OF GLASS the English first essay'd.

---

How long did the Eastern empire last?

1123 years, dating from the reign of Constantine the Great. It is rather remarkable that this empire began and ended under an Emperor named Constantine: and that the Roman nation began and ended under a ruler named Romulus.

What is meant by the Rose feud?

The civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Why were these civil wars called the wars of the White and Red Roses?

Because the badge of the Duke of York was a white rose, and that of Henry VI. a red one.

What gave rise to this long and bloody contest?

The Duke of York said he had a greater right to the throne than Henry VI. had.

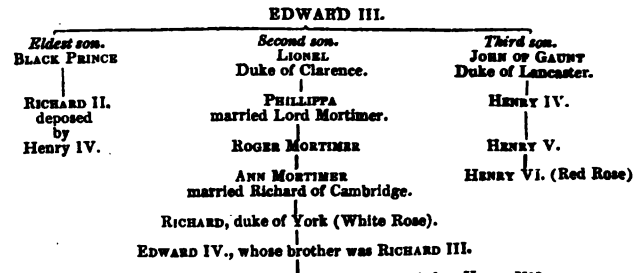
How could that be, seeing Henry VI. was the son of the last king?

As Henry IV. *usurped* the crown, all of his descendants were usurpers.

But what right had the Duke of York to the crown?

The Duke of York was descended from Lionel, the second son of Edward III.; whereas Henry IV. was descended from John of Gaunt, the third son.

Draw a table illustrating this Genealogy, and explain it.




*N. B.* ( | ) *means whose son or daughter was.*

1459 ENGRAVING (*fourteen fifty-nine*) and ETCHING was invented;
1461 Edward (in *fourteen sixty-one*) his father's death resented,
Deposed king Henry from the throne, and made *himself* liege lord,
But *nine years hence* by Warwick's aid king Henry was restored.
1467 A glimpse of ELECTRICITY was (*fourteen sixty-seven*),
Thro' friction of two brimstone globes, by Otto Guericke given:
1471 In *fourteen-hundred seventy-one* was made the PARIS PLASTER;
And Tewkesbury's fatal field completes king Henry's last disaster.
His son was murdered, friends o'erthrown, himself (in Edward's power)
A prisoner was held awhile, then murder'd in the Tower.
To Henry's reign is first assign'd what's called the FUNDED DEBT,
CAPS first were worn by gentlemen, and JEWELS first were SET.
LINCOLN, and ALL SOULS', ETON SCHOOL, of classic reputation,
With QUEEN'S and KING'S upon the Cam, attribute their foundation.

---

By whom were Etching and Engraving invented?
Etching and wood-engraving were invented by Albert Durer, of Nuremberg (*in Germany*), but copper-plate engraving was invented by Lucas, a Dutchman.
What is the difference between etching and engraving?
In engraving, the design is traced with sharp tools called gravers.
And how is etching performed?
After the design has been traced through wax, aqua fortis is poured on the surface, and eats into that part of the copper which has been cleared of the wax.
What is meant by the Funds?
Money borrowed by government upon parliamentary security.
Of whom is the money borrowed?
Of any persons who will lend it, upon interest.
Can the lender ever get his money back again?
No, not of the government. If he want his money, he inquires in the Stock Exchange for some one who wants to put out a similar sum of money at interest, and then *he* takes the *money*, and assigns to the other his government *interest*.
Give me an illustration.
Suppose I have lent the government 100*l.* at 3 per cent. interest, but want my money again; *you* have got 100*l.* which you want to put out at interest; so *I* give you *my interest*, and *you* give me *your money*.
What is it called stock-broking?
Yes, this is the business carried on in the Stock Exchange (London).

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.

*Give a brief sketch of the history of printing.*

Books, ere printing was invented, were copied out by men
On bark, wax, skins, lead, linen, horn, by stylus, reed, or pen.
1430 In *fourteen thirty* JOHN GEINSFLEISCH * at Harlem first essay'd
To take on paper from some blocks impressions he had made;
1431 Printing on SEPARATE wooden blocks, in *fourteen thirty-one*,
By JOHN LAURENTIUS KOSTER at Harlem was begun;
JOHN FAUSTUS and JOHN GUTTENBURG, both citizens of Mentz,
METALLIC TYPES invented next, some *ten* or *twelve* years hence;
1452 In *fourteen-hundred fifty-two*, in MATRICES at last,
Were MOVABLE METALLIC TYPES by PETER SCHŒFFER cast:
1460 In *fourteen-hundred sixty*, by Guttenburg and Faust,
The BIBLE was produced and sold at half its former cost;
1471 By WILLIAM CAXTON, merchant, in England was begun
The printing art at Oxford first in *fourteen seventy-one*,
And the FIRST ENGLISH PRINTED BOOK that issued from his press,
1474 Was one in *fourteen seventy-four*—"THE GAME AND PLAY OF CHESS."

---

What is the common story about the invention of printing?
It is said that John Geinsfleisch amused himself with cutting letters on the boughs of a tree, and the thought struck him to take the impression off on paper with some ink.
When Faustus published his bibles did it not produce a great sensation
Yes; the inhabitants of Paris were so greatly amazed at their cheapness and uniformity, that they said Faust was in league with Satan, and that the red lines round the margin of each page were made by his own blood.
Did they not imprison Faustus for his supposed necromancy?
Yes, but he was afterwards set at liberty again.
What was the price of the bible in England before the invention of printing?
1. In the reign of Edward I. the price of a bible was 30*l.*, a sum equivalent to 300*l.*, according to the present value of money.
2. In the reign of Edward IV. it was about half that sum.
3. Even in the reign of Henry VIII. a load of hay was commonly given for one single gospel.
What are matrices?
A matrix is a single letter. Schœffer devised the plan of using single letters and putting them together, instead of having entire
When was this invention made public?
When Mentz was sacked, the Archbishop Adolphus dis secret, and divulged it instantly.

* *Geinsfleisch, pronounce Guine-flysh.*

## EDWARD IV. (1461 to 1483).

Reigned 22 years from his coronation; 12 from the death of Henry IV.

*Name the principal events and inventions in the reign of Edward IV.*

1471 In *fourteen-hundred seventy-one* fourth EDWARD was reseated,
Who the Lancastrian roses had at Tewkesbury defeated;
1472 In *fourteen-hundred seventy-two* Don Gomez CROST THE LINE;
1475 In *fourteen seventy-five* was built the HALL called CATHERINE*;
1476 WATCHES (in *fourteen seventy-six*) were made by Peter Hale,
And in his shop at Nuremburg were offered first for sale;
Now ELECTRICITY aroused more serious attention,
And VIOLINS were introduced, a Milanese invention.
Edward the Fourth was tall and fair, tyrannical and brave,
Vengeful and pitiless in war, in peace a sensual slave.

*What effects were produced by the wars of the White and Red Roses?*

While raged this sanguinary war of brother against brother,
Tis said a million subjects fell on one side or the other,
Eight princes of the royal blood, full half our old nobility,
And almost every family of fortune and gentility;
The feudal power was broken down by fell extermination,
The baronries to parcels split by frequent confiscation.
Another blow was levelled thus at Norman aristocracy,
And thus another impulse given in favour of democracy.

---

In what battles were the Lancastrians victorious during the civil war?
Only in two of any importance; one at Wakefield (*W. Yorkshire*), 1460, in which the Duke of York was slain; and one ten years afterwards, when Warwick, called the "King Maker," deserted to their side.

Mention the principal battles in which the Lancastrians were defeated.
1. St. Alban's (*Herts.*), 1454, in which Henry was taken prisoner.
2. At Northampton, 1460, in which Henry was again taken prisoner.
3. At Towton (*W. Yorkshire*), 1461, in which 40,000 Lancastrians perished on the field.
4. At Barnet (*Herts.*), in which the Earl of Warwick was slain (1471).
5. At Tewkesbury (*Gloucestershire*), in which the last hope of the Lancastrians was cut off (1471).

* *Catherine Hall, a College in Cambridge.*

EDWARD V. reigned only two months.
RICHARD III., from 1483 to 1485, reigned 2¼ years.

*Name the principal events and inventions in the reign of Richard III.*

1483 EDWARD the Fifth was crown'd and slain in *fourteen eighty-three*, [degree,
When the third RICHARD gained by blood his nephew's high
Tho' but 2 years he filled the throne, by all the realm abhorr'd,
The BRITISH CONSULS were by him appointed first abroad;
POST-HORSES were and STAGES too, establish'd in this reign;
1485 In *fourteen-hundred eighty-five* at BOSWORTH he was slain;
Then the long feud of thirty years betwixt the Rival Roses,
The union of Elizabeth with Henry Tudor closes.

*Which two English battles have produced the most material changes in our nations?*

Of all the battles ever fought, since England was a nation,
HASTINGS and BOSWORTH have produced the greatest alteration;
Hastings the Feudal System fix'd, and crush'd our free condition,
From Bosworth's famous field we date its total *abolition;*
Then closed Plantagenet's long line, 300 years ascendant,
All fourteen kings, save five alone, for bravery transcendant.

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Who was Henry Tudor, afterwards called Henry VII.?
The son of Edmund, Earl of Richmond (a Welsh family).
Show how Henry Tudor could succeed to the throne of England.
Owen Tudor married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. (a Lancastrian), whose son was
Edmund, Earl of Richmond; whose son was
Henry VII., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. (a Yorkist).
Where are Hastings and Bosworth?
Hastings is a borough in Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Bosworth is a market town in Leicestershire.
Name the kings of the line of Plantagenet famed for ability and bravery.
Henry II., Richard Cœur de Lion, Edward I., Edward III., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., and Richard III. were all wise and brave.
Name the five feeble monarchs of the Plantagenet line.
John Lackland, Henry III., Edward II., Richard II., Henry VI.
Who is the 14th king of the same line omitted to be named?
Edward V., who reigned only two months, and was murdered by his uncle Richard, while still a boy about twelve years old.

## HENRY VII. (*of the House of Tudor*).

**Reigned 23¼ years (from 1485 to 1509).**

***Mention the chief events, &c. in the reign of Henry VII.***

1485 When HENRY, first of Tudor's House, and seventh of that name,
Victorious from the field of fight to England's sceptre came
For royal state and to protect his personage from foe-men,
A band of FOOT-GUARDS he enroll'd, composed of fifty yeomen;
This year, the bold don Diaz' crew (in *fourteen eighty-five*)
In *sight* of Tormentoso's Cape, now called GOOD HOPE, arrive;
But Vasco Gama, twelve years hence, first DOUBLES the same cape,
Which Diaz and his shatter'd crew so narrowly escape:
1492 Columbus to the *Old* World joined AMERICA, the *New*,
Discovered after two months' sail, in *fourteen ninety-two*;
Then Ferdinand availed to make a full annihilation,
Thro' all the length & breadth of Spain, of Moorish domination.
1494 In *fourteen-hundred ninety-four*, from Hindoo Brahmins brought,
ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA were first in Europe taught;

---

Why was Henry VII. called "of the line of Tudor?"
Because he was the grandson of Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, who married the widow of Henry V.

Who are meant by yeomen?
Foót-guards six feet high, who attend the person of the sovereign both at home and abroad; they still dress in the style of Henry VII.'s time.

Who was Bartholomew Diaz?
A Portuguese navigator; he was the first who ventured as far on the sea as the South Cape of Africa, which he called Cape Tormentoso (*the Cape of Storms*); but the king called it the Cape of Good Hope.

Who was Vasco de Gama?
A Portuguese nobleman, who first doubled (i. e. *sailed round*) the Cape of Good Hope.

Who was Columbus?
Christopher Columbus, the son of a woolcomber in Gen'oa (*in Italy*), discovered the New World, which ought to be called Columbia.

Why is it called America?
From Americānus Vesputius, a native of Florence (*in Italy*), who, following the track of Columbus, ingeniously contrived to fix his own name on the Western World.

What is meant by Ferdinand's annihilating the Moorish dominion in Spain?
The Moors having conquered Spain, held it for 700 years, but Ferdinand and Isabella expelled them from it. (A. D. 1492.)

495 Columbus (*fourteen ninety-five*) gained of JAMAICA knowledge;
496 At Cambridge (*fourteen ninety-six*) was founded JESUS' COLLEGE;
497 De Gama (*fourteen ninety-seven*) EAST INDIA's islands hail'd;
Americus Vesputius, too, to SOUTH COLUMBIA sail'd;
NEWFOUNDLAND, TRINIDAD, ST. JOHN'S, and FLORIDA, all owe
Discovery to a Bristol man, Sebastian John Cabot.
502 HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL was in *fifteen two* begun,
And in ten years this paragon of royal tombs was done;
503 King Henry by a royal grant, in *fifteen-hundred three*,
Gave to the MERCHANT TAILORS leave to form their Company;
505 SHILLINGS, in *fifteen-hundred five*, in England were dispensed;
506 ST. PETER'S (*fifteen-hundred six*) at Rome was just commenced;
CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, was endow'd by Margaret, Richmond's mother;
Columbus and Vesputius died, in two years of each other.
509 In *fifteen nine* was GARDENING taught, and SALAD ROOTS implanted,
And to KING HENRY, called the Eighth, the British sceptre granted.

---

What part of the world is called the East Indies?
What we mean by the East Indies is this; all the islands in the Indian Ocean bounded by the Maldives (*west*), the Moluccas (*east*), the continent of India (*north*), and New Holland (*south*).
Where are Newfoundland, Trinidad, St. John's, and Florida?
Newfoundland and Trinidad are islands on the east coast of N. America; St. John's (or Prince Edward's Island) is in the south part of the gulf of St. Lawrence; and Florida is a part of the United States (*N. America*).
Who was Sebastian Cabot?
Sebastian Cabot, born at Bristol (*in Gloucestershire*), was engaged by Henry VII. to seek for a north-west passage to India, and was the first European who touched the New Continent.
Then America was in reality discovered by Cabot?
Yes; Columbus only discovered the island of Cuba, &c., and while Vesputius was coasting along the Mexican Gulf, Cabot had founded the Newfoundland colony, and landed on the continent of N. America.
Who taught the English gardening?
The Dutch; most of our vegetables and salad roots come fr Holland.

THE CAUSES WHICH TENDED TO ABOLISH THE FEUDAL SYSTEM, AND LIBERATE THE PEOPLE.

*What was the first cause?*

Henry Plantagenet first gave to certain towns a CHARTER,
And freedom from Baronial thrall, for benefit of barter;
These charter'd towns their MAGISTRATES had power to elect,
And CITY GUARDS were granted them, their townships to protect:
This mighty independent power, so complex and compacted,
The tyranny of feudal laws and Barons counteracted,
For all who dwelt a year and day within such free communities
Protection claim'd, their freedom shared, their charter and immunities;
Thus thousands who the cities thronged, by civic power protected,
Thro' commerce, industry, and skill, great affluence collected.

*What was the second cause?*

The next important class to these, who rose to wealth and station,
Were SLAVES with COPY-HOLD ESTATES, or other occupation.
Lords, who their coffers had reduced in Holy Expeditions
Small tenements to villeins let on copy-hold conditions;
In the first Edward's glorious reign the Courts a judgment made,
"SPITE OF THEIR LORDS these might be KEPT, *while slaves the terms obey'd:*"
These copy-holders soon became an independent tenantry,
While their mesne* Lords were oft reduced to abject want-by errantry.

---

What is meant by copyhold estates?

When labour was in great demand, the barons allowed their villeins (or slaves) to work at extra hours for hire, and, with the money thus acquired, to buy leases of land for themselves and family.

How came these leases to be called copy-hold estates?

Because the barons wrote down in a book what service the slave was first to perform for his lord before he could labour for himself, and a copy of these conditions was given to the slave to prevent any misunderstanding.

* *Mesne pronounce mean; a mesne lord is a lord of the manor.*

*What was the third cause?*

The third great cause which raised the poor and humbled the nobility,
Was CIVIL WAR, with all its waste, and mutual hostility:
Some granted liberty to those who had their cause befriended,
As the first Edward did to all his standard who attended;
But chiefly York and Lancaster's implacable contentions
Reduced the towering Barons' pride to reasonable dimensions;
Full many a noble stock was brought to sheer annihilation,—
Full many were to want reduced, and perished of starvation,—
Their lands were confiscated, sold, or into lots divided,
As *bribes* to some, to others *fees*, who this or that way sided;—
Full many sacrificed their *pride* to fortify their *faction*,
And formed alliances with blood of Anglican * extraction;
Thus many Norman families with *Saxons* were united,
The abject raised to wealth and rank, the pride of power blighted.

*What was the fourth and last cause?*

The fourth transition of the state by RICHMOND was effected,
The SOVEREIGN pow'r was much *increased*, the BARONS' more *dejected:*
Reduced in numbers, wealth, and state, retainers and condition,
His Peers the king no longer feared, but awed them to submission;
The people almost all were free, the cause of feuds was ended,
The Norman and the English name, and rival Lines were blended.

---

What is meant by York and Lancaster's implacable contentions?
The wars between the white and red roses which began in the reign of Henry VI., and ended at the coronation of Henry VII. (1455 to 1485).
Who was Richmond?
Henry VII. was so called, because he was the son of Edmund, duke of Richmond (*in Yorkshire*).
What is meant by the "rival Lines were blended?"
The lines of York and Lancaster were blended in the person of Henry VII.
How so?
Henry VII. was of the House of Lancaster, being descended from Catherine, the widow of Henry V., but he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., who represented the House of York.

* *Anglican—i. e. English.*

## HENRY VIII.

Reigned 37¾ years (from 1509 to 1547).

*Name the chief events and inventions in the reign of Henry VIII.*

1509 To the eighth HENRY's tyrant sway the kingdom we consign,
For thirty-eight eventful years in *fifteen-hundred nine;*
This year were VEGETABLES brought from Netherlands, and grown,
Till then a dainty for the great, and scarce in England known.

1513 In *fifteen thirteen* James the Fourth at FLODDEN fell in fight,
And, in the BATTLE OF THE SPURS, the French were put to flight.

1514 In *fifteen fourteen*, TRINITY in London was erected,
That British merchants, seamen, ships, and stores might be protected.

1517 In *fifteen-hundred seventeen* SLAVES *Columbia* first imported,
And LUTHER to reform in church the German states exhorted;

1519 Magellan (*fifteen nineteen*) CROSSED the vast PACIFIC seas,
PHYSICIANS' COLLEGE, too, was built for medical degrees.

---

Who was James IV. that fell at Flodden.

James IV. was king of Scotland. He fell with 10,000 Scots at Flodden (*in Northumberland*), being defeated by the English army under the command of Lord Surrey.

What is meant by the battle of the Spurs?

This was a battle fought against the French on the same day as Flodden field. It is so called because the French spurred their horses to flight, almost as soon as they saw the English army.

What is Trinity House, London?

A corporation whose province is to superintend the interests of the British shipping, appoint pilots for the Thames, erect lighthouses, and grant licenses to poor seamen to row on the Thames.

Who was Luther?

Martin Luther was an Augustine monk, born in Saxony (*in Germany*). Being disgusted with the errors of popery, he endeavoured to reform the churches of Germany.

What was the immediate cause of the Reformation.

Pope Leo, wanting to complete the church of St. Peter's at Rome, endeavoured to raise the necessary money by the sale of indulgences.

What were these indulgences?

Pieces of paper which promised the purchaser forgiveness of all sins, and admission into heaven.

Who was Magellan?

A Portuguese navigator who was the first to cross the Pacific Ocean. He gave his name to one of the straits of South America.

1520 In *fifteen twenty*, RAPHAEL, the mighty painter, died;
The Pope "DEFENDER OF THE FAITH" to Henry misapplied.
1521 In *fifteen-hundred twenty-one* were MUSKETS first invented,
And Carpus *Scrofula* to cure by MERCURY attempted:
1522 The first bold VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD a squadron from the crew
Of Ferdinand Magellan made, in *fifteen twenty-two:*
1524 In *fifteen-hundred twenty-four* were HOPS in England grown,
And London manufactured SOAP, ere then in Bristol known:
1527 WHITEHALL (in *fifteen twenty-seven*) by Wolsey was erected;
1528 *Next* year STATE SECRETARIES were by royal will elected.

---

Who was Raphael?
An Italian painter and architect, who was employed by Pope Leo X. in building St. Peter's at Rome. He painted twenty-five Scripture subjects as designs for tapestry. (*He died* 1520, *aged* 37.)
Are not some of his cartoons at Hampton Court near London?
Yes; seven of them are there preserved. They are called cartoons from the Italian word "cartone" (*pasteboard*), because they were painted on strong paper or pasteboard.
Who gave Henry VIII the title of "Defender of the Faith?"
Pope Leo X., on account of a book which Henry wrote to oppose the doctrines of Luther.
What is a musket?
A fire-arm borne on the shoulder, 3 feet 8 inches long, and fired by means of a lighted match.
What is mercury?
A preparation of quicksilver used in medicine.
Who made the first voyage round the world?
When Magellan was slain by the savages of the Ladrone Islands (*in the South Seas*), one of his ships containing eighteen men escaped, and, after sailing round the world, reached Spain, 1522.
Did not Henry VIII. prohibit hops being put into beer?
Yes; but in the reign of Edward VI. this prohibition was withdrawn.
Of what is soap made?
Soap is made of tallow, lime, and potash or soda, boiled up together.
What sort of soap had been made at Bristol before the year 1524?
The common grey and speckled-white soap.
What is White Hall?
White Hall was built by cardinal Wolsey for his own private residence; at his death it was made one of the royal palaces, and continued so for several years.

1529 A DIET was at SPIRES convened by Clement, with design
The Reformation to defeat, in *fifteen twenty-nine;*
The Huguenots, assembled there, against the vote declaimed,
And, for *protesting,* ever since have PROTESTANTS been named:
1530 WOLSEY, heart-broken and disgraced, in *fifteen thirty,* DIED;
1531 *Next* year the POPE'S SUPREMACY by Henry was denied.
In *fifteen-hundred thirty-one* the SPINNING-WHEEL was made,
ST. JAMES'S built, the manor grounds into a *park* were laid;

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What is meant by the diet of Spires.
A diet means an assembly or council of princes, and Spires is a country in Germany;—the diet of Spires, therefore, means a council of princes held in Germany, at a place called Spires.
Who was Clement?
Clement VII. was Pope of Rome, who called together this council, with the hope of putting a stop to the reform movement in Germany.
Who are meant by the Huguenots?
Huguenots is a nickname given by the French to the Reformers.
Against what did the Huguenots protest at the diet of Spires?
They protested against the repeal of a decree passed three years before by a council held in the same place.
What was this decree?
That each prince in Germany should be at liberty to manage ecclesiastical matters in his own dominion as he thought proper.
Was this permission repealed at the diet in Spires?
Yes; and all reform in religion pronounced to be unlawful.
Who objected to this revocation?
Five German princes, and fourteen deputies, entered their "protest" against this amendment; and from this circumstance all persons who dissent from popery are called Protestants.
Who was Wolsey?
Cardinal Wolsey, born at Ipswich (*in Suffolk*), rose from humble life to the highest rank which a subject can attain in the kingdom.
Why was he disgraced?
When Henry VIII. wanted to divorce his wife (*Catherine*), and appealed to Wolsey for approval, the Cardinal acted with duplicity; so Henry stripped him of all his wealth and honours.
What became of him after his disgrace?
He went to Leicester, and died in an abbey there, at the age of 59.
What is meant by the Pope's supremacy being denied?
Henry VIII. decreed, that the Pope of Rome should no longer have the power to make what regulations he chose in the English Church, or to interfere with our worship and government.
Who invented the spinning-wheel?
It was invented at Brunswick (*in Germany*), by a man named Jurgen.
Who very greatly improved it?
Sir Richard Arkwright, who rose from very humble life to great opulence by his industry and talents, in the reign of George III., by whom he was knighted.

1532 A pound was first a SOVEREIGN called in *fifteen thirty-two*,
METAL was SOLD BY WEIGHT, and Spain first colonized PERU:
The King, disgusted with the Pope, assumed *himself* to be
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH,—our Queen retains the same degree.
1533 In *fifteen-hundred thirty-three*, some Merchants brought from Zante
A common CURRANT BUSH or two, in England to transplant.
1534 In *fifteen-hundred thirty-four* began the REFORMATION,
1535 *Next* year the BIBLE was produced from Coverdale's TRANSLATION:
This year was WALES in Parliament by members REPRESENTED,
And Loyola the order called the JESUITS invented.

---

Was not St. James's Palace an hospital at one time?
Yes; it was built before the Conquest for fourteen leprous women; but when Henry VIII. destroyed the religious houses, he demolished the old hospital, and made St. James's Palace and Park.
Were not "sovereigns" known in England in the reign of Henry I.?
Yes; but their value was 22*s.*; Henry VIII. fixed the value at 20*s.*
In what way did the Pope of Rome offend king Henry VIII.?
When Henry applied to him for a divorce, the Pope kept deferring his answer from time to time; till at length the king lost patience, and would have nothing more to do with him.
Why did not the Pope say yes or no at once?
Because Catherine, the queen of England, was the aunt of Charles V., the powerful emperor of Germany; and if the Pope *granted* the divorce, he would offend Charles V.—if he did *not*, he would offend Henry VIII.: so he did not know what to do.
What is meant by the Monarch's being "the Head of the Church?"
It means—1. That clergymen as well as laymen are subject to his government. 2. That he may punish clergymen if they break the laws as well as others. 3. That he need not ask the Pope's permission, to make such regulations as shall be thought advisable for the religious instruction of his people.
Where is Zante?
Zante is one of the Ionian islands, near the Morea, in the Mediterranean Sea.
Who was Miles Coverdale?
A Yorkshireman, who assisted Wm. Tyndale (a Welshman) in translating the Scriptures into the English language.
What became of Miles Coverdale and William Tyndale?
Coverdale died in poverty in England, and Tyndale was burnt a heretic at Augsburg (*in Germany*).

1536 In *fifteen-hundred thirty-six*, by order of the crown,
The SMALL MONASTIC HOUSES were LEVELL'D with the ground;
1538 The CONVENTS, ABBEYS, PRIORIES (in *fifteen thirty-eight*)
Were all DISSOLVED; their wealth applied to uses of the state.
*This* year were PARISH REGISTERS first kept for registration,
The SCRIPTURES in our churches READ from Coverdale's translation;
A copy in each church was CHAINED, to answer present need,
And rich and poor the precincts thronged the Holy Book to read;
Oh 'twas a glorious sight to see the Countess with her page,
The ruddy youth, the brawny man, and dim decrepit age,
Both sexes, every grade, from court, hall, factory, cottage, sod,
Crowd daily to the parish shrine to hear the Word of God;
The earth ne'er saw a holier sight, or more sublime than then,
Since Jesus left his Father's throne to sojourn among men;
And 'midst the many fearful crimes this Tyrant which defame
This free enlightened act shall cast a halo round his name;—
The pelting shower, the blasted heath, the oak's tremendous crash,
The trembling knees, the ruined sky, the vivid lightning's flash,
The raging storm, the gusty wind, the peal so deep and loud,
Are all forgot,—we only see the rainbow in the cloud.
1538 In *fifteen-hundred thirty-eight* were LEADEN CONDUITS made
By Robert Brock, that water might to *houses* be convey'd:
1539 From ALCHYMY's absurd research (in *fifteen thirty-nine*)
Was CHEMISTRY at length relieved by Basil Valentine;

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How many religious houses were demolished in this reign altogether?
Above 3000. The inmates were pensioned off by government.
Of what were water conduits made before the reign of Henry VIII.?
Of wood, which, being liable to constant injury from heat and frost, was found to be very inconvenient.
What is alchemy?
The employment of certain misguided philosophers, who occupied themselves in search of what is called the philosopher's stone.
And what was the philosopher's stone?
The secret of converting baser metals into gold.

1540 In *fifteen forty* COTTON THREAD in England first was twined;
The Order called the THISTLE was to twelve Scotch Knights confined:
1542 The *next* two years the bishoprics of OXFORD, CHESTER, GLOSTER,
BRISTOL, & PETERBRO' were made, the infant church to foster.
1543 SHIP GUNS (in *fifteen forty-three*) were made of IRON, FUSED,
COPERNICUS his system taught, and common PINS were used:
The title KING OF IRELAND this year King Henry claimed,
And MERRY ANDREW, Dr. Borde facetiously was named.

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Who was Basil Valentine?
A monk who exposed the folly of alchemy and directed the study of chemistry to more useful purposes.
Who instituted the order of the Thistle?
James V. of Scotland. It was made to consist of the king and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve Apostles.
Did not Henry VIII. create a bishop of Westminster about this time?
Yes; but the see of Westminster was subsequently abolished, and added to that of London.
How were cannons made originally?
1. Of bars of iron, fitted together lengthwise. 2. Of sheets of iron, fastened together with iron hoops. 3. Of brass. And lastly of cast iron.
Were not cannons named with very quaint names originally?
Yes; Louis XII. had twelve cannons called after the twelve peers of France: the Spaniards and Portuguese called theirs' after the names of their saints: Charles V. of Germany called his after the twelve Apostles: and there is one at Dover still called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol.
Who invented pins?
They are a French invention. Catherine Howard, the Queen of Henry VIII., first used them in England (A. D. 1540). In 1543 a manufactory of pins was established in London.
How did ladies fasten their dresses before the invention of pins?
With ribands, loops, laces, with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and metal skewers.
What is meant by pin-money?
Money given by a husband to his wife for her own personal expenditure. When a sum of money is secured to the wife before marriage, it cannot be attached for the husband's debts.
Why is this money called pin-money?
There was an ancient statute in France, that no tradesman should have more than one shop, except on New-year's Eve and New-year's Day, when any tradesman might erect a booth along the Boulevarts if he made pins a part of his wares. The women of France used to ask of their husbands money to buy pins at this period, and whatever article they purchased, the merchant gave with it a packet of pins gratuitously.

1545 In *fifteen forty-five* began the COUNCIL held at TRENT,
And INTEREST for money-loans was fixed at TEN per CENT.
TURNIPS this reign were introduced, CARROTS & SALAD roots,
Most GARDEN HERBS, and almost all our common ORCHARD FRUITS.
Five COLLEGES were founded, too, for letters and divinity,
CHRIST-CHURCH, CORPUS, MAGDALEN, with BRAZEN-NOSE, and TRINITY.

*Name the most celebrated men in the reign of Henry VIII.*

While the eighth Henry reigned we hail great names of several nations,
Erasmus, Tyndale, Coverdale renowned for their translations;
Wolsey, Cranmer, Colet, More, and Lily the grammarian,
Luther, Calvin, Loyola, Socinus (*unitarian*);
Da Vinci, Durer, Raphael, Hans Holbein, painters these;
Copernicus (*astronomer*), Vasa who Sweden frees.

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What is meant by the Council of Trent?
A council assembled at Trent (*in Italy*) by Pope Paul III. to condemn the doctrines of Luther and Calvin, and to make more definite the doctrines of the Church of Rome.
How long did this Council last?
Eighteen years: but neither Spain, France, Hungary, nor England, acknowledged its authority.
Was the interest of money limited before the reign of Henry VIII.?
No: the Jews, therefore, who were the principal money lenders, charged what interest they pleased.
What is the amount of legal interest now?
Five pounds for every 100*l.* lent for a year. This is called 5 per cent. per annum.
Who was Erasmus?
A most eminent scholar, born at Rotterdam (*in the Netherlands*); he lived long in England, and was made divinity professor and Greek lecturer at Cambridge. The monks used to say, "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." (*He died* 1536, *aged* 69.)
For what translations is Erasmus celebrated?
For translations from the classic Greek authors and from the early fathers.
Who was William Tyndale?
A learned Welshman, who translated the New Testament into English, and printed it in 1526. For this he was seized, strangled, and then burnt at Augsburgh (*in Germany*, 1536; *aged* 36.).

Who was Miles Coverdale?

He was born in Yorkshire, and completed Tyndale's translation of the Bible in 1535. He quitted England in the reign of Queen Mary, and died in very straitened circumstances in the reign of Elizabeth. (A. D. 1568, *aged* 81.)

Who was Cardinal Wolsey?

The son of a butcher at Ipswich (*in Suffolk*), who rose to be Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal of the Church of Rome. (*He died* 1530, *aged* 59.)

What was the cause of his disgrace?

When Henry VIII. wanted to be divorced from his first wife in order to marry Anne Boleyn, he applied to Wolsey to procure the divorce: but as Anne Boleyn was a Protestant, Wolsey was unwilling to abet her advancement, and fell into the king's displeasure.

Who was Cranmer?

Archbishop of Canterbury, and the principal agent of the Reformation in England. He was burnt at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary. (1556, *aged* 67.)

How was Cranmer introduced to the notice of Henry VIII.?

While Henry was deliberating how to divorce his first wife, Cranmer made the observation that, "If the king would leave the matter with the members of the university instead of consulting the Pope, they would soon settle the difficulty." This remark being repeated to the king was the cause of Cranmer's promotion.

Who was Dr. John Colet?

The learned Dr. Colet, born in London, was the founder of St. Paul's School; of which John Lily, the grammarian, was the first head master. (*Colet died* 1519, *aged* 53.)

Who was Sir Thomas More?

This learned and truly estimable man was born in London. After Wolsey's disgrace he was made Chancellor of England; but in three years incurred the displeasure of Henry, was cast into prison, tried by a corrupt court, and beheaded. (A. D. 1535, *aged* 55.)

What was the offence of Sir Thomas More?

When the religion of the country was changed, he persisted in adhering to popery, the religion in which he had been baptized and educated.

Who was Lily?

William Lily, the grammarian, was born in Hampshire. He was the first person who taught Greek in London, and was appointed, by Dr. Colet, the first master of St. Paul's School. (*He died of the plague*, 1523, *aged* 65.)

Who was Luther?

Martin Luther was born in Saxony (*in Germany*). He was the principal instrument in bringing about the Reformation in Germany. (*He died* 1546, *aged* 63.)

Who was Calvin?

John Calvin was born in Picardy (*in France*), but lived principally in Geneva (*in Switzerland*). He was one of the Reformers, and the founder of what are now called Calvinists. (*He died* 1564, *aged* 55.)

What are the doctrines taught by Calvin?
1. That God preordains every thing that happens;
2. That He elects some to salvation, and rejects others without regard to their works;
3. That man is not a free agent; and
4. That the elect are saved solely by grace.

Who is Lælius Socinus?
He was born in Tuscany (*in Italy*), and was the founder of a sect called Socinians or Unitarians. (*He died* 1562, *aged* 37.)

What are the tenets of the Socinians?
1. That Jesus Christ was only a man and not God also;
2. That there is no Holy Ghost;
3. That there is no such things as original sin or free grace; and
4. That the wicked will not be punished *eternally* hereafter.

Who was Ignatius Loyola?
A Spanish monk, who, with the sanction of Pope Paul III., established the order of the Jesuits. (*He died* 1556, *aged* 65.)

Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
An admirable Italian painter, born at Florence. His great excellency is male heads. He was the first who made anatomical drawings, and his best piece is the "Last Supper." (*He died* 1520, *aged* 67.)

Who was Albert Durer?
A celebrated German painter and engraver. His pictures are exceedingly scarce and very valuable. (*He died*, 1528, *aged* 57.)

Who was Raphael?
An Italian by birth, and the most sublime painter that ever lived. Seven of his cartoons are in Hampton Court (*near London*). (*He died* 1520, *aged* 37.)

Who was Hans Holbein?
The son of a Swiss painter, who came to England in great indigence, procured the patronage of Sir Thomas More who introduced him to the king. He painted portraits of most of the court nobility.

Mention a memorable saying of Henry VIII. concerning this artist.
One day a court fop ventured to criticise a painting of the favourite artist, when the king replied, "I can, sir, if I please, make seven *lords* of seven ploughmen, but not one *Holbein* of seven lords." (*He died of the ague* 1554, *aged* 56.)

Who was Copernicus?
A Prussian astronomer, who established the true system of the universe, in opposition to that of Ptolemy which had been generally received. (*He died*, 1543, *aged* 71.)

What is the system of Ptolemy of Alexandria?
That the *earth* occupies the centre of the universe; is a flat motionless body; and that the sun, moon and stars revolve round it. (*Ptolemy died* B.C. 150.)

What is the system of Copernicus?
That the *sun* occupies the centre of our system, and that the planets revolve round the sun, as the moon revolves round the earth.

Who was Gustavus Vasa?
A noble Swede, who delivered his country from the yoke of Denmark. After many noble and heroic achievements, he was elected king of Sweden. (*He died* 1560, *aged* 70.)

*What was the character of Henry VIII.?*

The eighth king Henry much increased monarchical authority,
Its rank advanced, and gave the Crown in Church and State priority;
No rival baron dared to keep the state in agitation,
With iron hand he ruled at will a malcontented nation.
Whate'er he said, or right or wrong, he spoke and it was done,
No gentler spirit could our state from Popery have won;
So all-imperious his soul, so proud beyond compare,
He scorned a subject's *badge of rank* or titled "*form*" to bear,
No longer "Grace" or "Highness" called, like prelate, peer, or prince,
But "GRACIOUS MAJESTY," a style adopted ever since:
No king, since Nimrod mast'ry bore, in such a whirlwind stood,
His very troubles, passions, sins, seemed over-ruled for good.

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How were kings styled in the reign of Henry IV.?
They were called "Your Grace," or "My Liege." (A. D. 1399.)
How was this style of address altered in the 15th century.
The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred on Henry VI. (1422);
That of "Most High and Mighty Prince" on Edward IV. (1461);
That of "Your Highness" on Henry VII. (1485);
And that of "Gracious Majesty" on Henry VIII.
Who first styled Henry VIII. "Your Majesty?"
Francis of France in the memorable interview in what is called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (in 1520).
What is meant by the Field of the Cloth of Gold?
A field of Ardres, near Calais (*in France*), where Henry VIII. and his court met Francis I. of France. The nobility of the two kingdoms vied with each other in splendour on this occasion; and so profusely gorgeous was the interview, that the plain on which it took place was called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." (*May* 31, 1520.)
By what other style was Henry VIII. addressed?
He was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign."
Who was Nimrod?
Nimrod, the first king, is called in the Bible a "Mighty Hunter," by which is probably meant, *a great tyrant.*
Where was Nimrod king?
Over the people that built the tower of Babel. He also built Babylon, and many fortified cities of Assyria, to keep the people in subjection

## EDWARD VI.

**Reigned 6 years and 5 months (from 1547 to 1553).**

*Name the chief events &c. in the reign of Edward VI.*

1547 In *fifteen-hundred forty-seven* was crowned Jane Seymour's son,
And o'er the Scotch at PINKIE house a famous victory won;
1548 In *fifteen-hundred forty-eight*, thro' Cranmer's zealous care,
Was published for the English Church THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER;
1549 In *fifteen-hundred forty-nine* was hanged the rebel KETT,
The Oxford MAGDALEN was built, and HOUSE of SOMERSET.
The COUNTY LORD LIEUTENANTS were appointed first this year,
Lord Russel in the *Commons* sat, great Bedford's son and *heir;*
1550 KNITTING, THE HORSE-GUARDS, BULLETS, too, *next* year were introduced,
And Heywood the first COMEDY of English birth produced.
Nine times the Sweating Sickness raged since the last Edward's reign,
1551 But ceased in *fifteen fifty-one*, and ne'er returned again.

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Where was the battle of Pinkie fought?
At Musselburg, a seaport near Edinburgh: the battle was fought close by Pinkie house, from which circumstance it derived its name.
What was the cause of this battle?
The duke of Somerset wanted to compel Mary (the queen of Scotland) to marry Edward VI., to which the Scotch objected.
What became of the beautiful queen of Scotland?
She was sent privately to France, and betrothed to the Dauphin (the French king's eldest son).
Who was Kett?
A Norfolk tanner, who, with 20,000 rebels, besieged and took Norwich, but being afterwards defeated, he was hanged on a tree.
Where is Somerset House?
In the Strand (*London*). It was built by Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, as his own residence while he was Lord Protector.
What are the duties of Lord Lieutenants of counties?
To manage the militia; grant commissions to its officers; and, in case of rebellion, to act as colonel.
What is the sweating sickness?
A most dreadful infectious disease, which attacked people with profuse perspiration in hot weather, and generally proved fatal in a few hours.

553 In *fifteen-hundred fifty-three* were CROWNS and HALF-CROWNS coined,
And forty-two CHURCH ARTICLES for Christian faith enjoined;
STERNHOLD and HOPKINS published then King David's PSALMS in rhyme,
To check the ribald balderdash and ballads of the time;
Three HOSPITALS, of which our land may worthily be proud,
BRIDEWELL, ST. THOMAS'S, and CHRIST'S, this pious king endowed.
In dreary Winter's thickening snow, and chilling frost, I've seen,
Midst withered flowers and widowed trees, some foundling evergreen
Its thick & healthy leaves shoot forth, & opening flowers unfold,
Regardless of the heartless Sun, or bleak December's cold,
And still it grew, and still it bloomed, with verdure, strength, and grace,
In Fancy's visionary land, the glory of the place:
But ah! one blighting morn I rose — its leaves were sear & dry
The East had nipped both root and branch — my evergreen must die:
So Edward rose, the nation's hope, but ne'er to manhood grew,
Just shown on earth to be exhaled, as Summer's roseate dew.

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What are the Church Articles?
A short epitome of the Bible, of inestimable value when persons could not read. The 42 Articles were reduced to 39 by Queen Elizabeth.
What three Articles were left out?
1.—"The resurrection of the dead is not passed already."
2.—"The soul does not perish with the body."
3.—"All men will not be saved hereafter."
Who were Sternhold and Hopkins?
Sternhold was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. He turned the psalms into rhyme, and adapted them to popular tunes, that people might sing them, instead of the silly profane ballads then in vogue. Hopkins was a schoolmaster who helped him.
What is Bridewell Hospital?
It was endowed by Edward VI. as a working-house for the poor and idle; it was afterwards converted into a prison.
What is St. Thomas's Hospital?
An hospital for the sick poor: it will hold above 25,000 patients.
What is Christ's Hospital?
It was converted by Edward VI. into the Blue-Coat School; the yellow stockings and blue tunic show how boys were dressed in this reign.

## MARY.

**Reigned 5 years and 4 months (from 1553 to 1558).**

*Mention the chief events, &c. in the reign of Queen Mary.*

1558 In *fifteen fifty-three* began Queen MARY'S bloody reign,
Who nipped reform, and turned the realm to Popery again:
1554 In *fifteen fifty-four* the blood of LADY GREY was spilt,
GLASS-BEAKERS were in England made, a CANNON-FOUNDRY built;
1555 Four BISHOPS (*fifteen fifty-five*) were MARTYRED at the stake,
And in three years 300 SAINTS were BURNT for Jesu's sake;
1556 In England (*fifteen fifty-six*) were FLAX and HEMP first grown,
Ignatius Loyola deceased,—the use of STARCH was known,
CRANMER was BURNT, who fell from grace, but bitterly repented;
1557 In *fifteen-hundred fifty-seven* GLASS BOTTLES were invented.
1558 Calais most shamefully was lost in *fifteen fifty-eight*,
And HAILSTONES fell in Nottingham of HALF-A-POUND in weight.

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Who was Lady Jane Grey?

The cousin of Edward VI., to whom he bequeathed the crown.

Why was she beheaded?

Queen Mary had a greater right to the crown, and therefore she imprisoned Lady Jane Grey as a usurper, and afterwards put her to death.

Explain the pedigree of Lady Jane Grey.

HENRY VII.

| his son | eldest daughter | youngest daughter |
|---|---|---|
| HENRY VIII. | Margaret, married James IV. of Scotland | Mary, married the Duke of Suffolk |
| EDWARD VI. / Q. MARY / Q. ELIZABETH | James V. of Scotland. | Frances of Dorset. |
| | Mary, Q. of Scots. | Lady Jane Grey. |

What is a beaker?

A drinking glass, so called from the Italian word *bicchiere* (a drinking glass).

What four bishops were burnt in the year 1555?

Hooper, bishop of Gloster; Latimer, bishop of Worcester; Ridley, bishop of London; and Ferrar, bishop of St. David's.

Of what is starch made?

Wheat steeped in water. Its use to stiffen linen was taught by a Dutch woman, whose name was Dinghen. Calico-printers employ a starch made from *potatoes*, because, when roasted in the oven, it is converted into a species of gum.

Thus Mary reigned, a gloomy slave to fatal superstition,
Thus Smithfield blazed, and Bonner laughed and wantoned in perdition;
Religion in a furnace walked with wary trepidation,
Arts, manufactures, commerce drooped, and paralysed the nation;
Not less when o'er Lavinia's coast the hot Sirocco-blast
From torrid sands, with wings of fire and scorching breath, hath past,
The hardy ox gasps painfully, the panting warblers die,
The languid flowers their hues forget in listless apathy;
No merchant in Exchange is heard,—no footfall wakes the street,
None dare the suffocating stream of trenchant fire to meet;
The voice of love and melody,—the anvil, hammer, mill,
The mart, the palace, grove, and cot,—the very winds are still;
But soon, the hot Sirocco past, all Nature blooms again,
And springs resalient into life before the Tramontane.—
So commerce, genius, science, arts, awoke from partial death,
As giants from their sleep, when rose benign Elizabeth.

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Who was Cranmer?
Archbishop of Canterbury: he was tempted to deny his faith for a time with a hope of saving his life, but afterwards repented; and, when he came to the stake, held his hand in the flame till it was burnt off, crying, "That unworthy hand! That unworthy hand!"
Where is Calais?
A strong seaport in the north of France, which had been in possession of the English above 200 years.
How was it lost?
The English having joined Philip of Spain in a war with France, the French general (the duke of Guise) besieged Calais and took it.
Where is Smithfield?
In London; it is the place where most of the martyrs were burnt.
Who was Bonner?
Bishop of London, through whose instrumentality the cruelties of this reign are chiefly owing.
What is the Sirocco?
A hot south-east wind from Syria, which blows over Italy and Sicily, and resembles a burning stream from the mouth of an oven.
What is the Tramontane?
A north wind, or mountain breeze, which always succeeds the hot Sirocco after one or two days, and restores all things to their former vigour.

## ELIZABETH (THE GOOD QUEEN BESS).

Reigned 44 years and 4 months (from 1558 to 1603).

(THE GOLDEN AGE OF ENGLAND.)

***Mention the chief events and inventions in the reign of Elizabeth.***

1558 On Mary's death, ELIZABETH, the wise, the good, the great,
Succeeded to the English crown in *fifteen fifty-eight;*
1559 In *fifteen hundred fifty-nine* was built the CUSTOM HOUSE,
And NEEDLE-MAKING was restored by one Elias Growse;
1560 In *fifteen sixty* Protestants were first called Huguenots,
And KNOX the REFORMATION preach'd among his native SCOTS;
1562 PEACHES (*in fifteen sixty-two*) from Persia's soil were brought;
And POWDER was in England made; no more of Germans bought;
1563 In *fifteen hundred sixty-three* were KNIVES in Albion made,
Drake then POTATOES introduced, and Hawkins the SLAVE-TRADE;

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What is the Custom House?
An office in London for the receipt of the government duty on goods imported and exported: the present edifice was built in the reign of George III. (1817).
Where were customs collected before the reign of Elizabeth?
At Billingsgate, which was the old port of London; but was made a fish market in the reign of Charles II. (1669).
When were needles invented?
It is generally supposed they were invented in the reign of Queen Mary; but the art of making them died with the inventor.
Who was Elias Growse?
A German who recovered the art of needle-making, and established the trade in Buckingham, where a large manufactory is carried on still.
Are not needles now made by steam?
Yes: Mr. Cocker of Sheffield (*in Yorkshire*) can make fourteen millions in a week, at the cost of one penny per thousand.
What is the meaning of the word Huguenots?
It is a German word, which means "allied by oath"—the Protestants were so called in ridicule by the French.
Who first manufactured knives?
One Mathews of Fleet-bridge, London. Knives were the earliest branch of domestic cutlery in England.
When were forks first used in England?
In the reign of James I. (A. D. 1608). The custom of using forks was introduced into England by Thomas Conjate from Italy, where it had prevailed ever since the 14th century.

1566 Sir Thomas Gresham, who is called "The Royal Merchantman,"
In *fifteen-hundred sixty-six* the STOCK EXCHANGE began;
1571 GAUGING (in *fifteen seventy-one*) for liquors was invented,
And Protestant DISSENTERS then from prelacy dissented;
1572 FANS, MUFFS, FALSE-HAIR, were introduced in *fifteen seventy-two*,
And France allowed the massacre of ST. BARTHOLOMEW;

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Where did potatoes come from?
They were brought to England from Santa Fé (*in North America*) by Sir Francis Drake. They were introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of James I.

Who began the Slave-trade in England?
John Hawkins, a gentleman of Devon; who fitted out a vessel to seize African negroes, and sell them in the West Indies.

When was this nefarious traffic in human blood abolished?
In the reign of George III. (A. D. 1807). In the reign of William IV. all slaves in the British colonies were set free by purchase (1834).

Did Sir Thomas Gresham build the Stock Exchange from his own private resources?
Yes; and when Queen Elizabeth went to see it, she was so struck with its magnificence that she called it "The Royal Exchange" (1571). The Gresham Exchange was destroyed in the great fire of London (1666). The present building was commenced under Mr. Tite in 1840, and opened in 1844.

By what name did the first Dissenters originally call themselves?
They called themselves *Puritans*; because they affected to purify themselves from every vestige of popery.

What was the origin of dissent in England?
During the persecutions of Mary, many Protestants fled to Geneva (*in Switzerland*), where they became disciples of Calvin; and, when they returned to England, objected to the use of the surplice, to the square cap used by the clergy, and to some other practices of the Church of England.

By whom were fans, muffs, and false hair first worn?
By Italian harlots. The fan was used by them to hide their face at church.

What peculiarity distinguished the fans used in the reign of Elizabeth?
They were supplied with long handles, and were used both for walking-sticks and also to chastise the children. Shakspeare makes Hotspur say, respecting a nobleman who had offended him, "Oh! I could brain him with his lady's fan."

What was the massacre of St. Bartholomew?
On St. Bartholomew's day (*Aug.* 24. 1572) Catherine de Medicis, and her son Charles IX. of France, contrived to murder 70,000 Protestants in the French dominions, in order to exterminate the Reformers.

What effect did this horrid crime produce?
It served to corroborate the religion they wished to destroy; for it is found from general experience that "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

1573 The POOR-RATES were collected first in *fifteen seventy-three;*
The LAUREL was from Turkey brought, the BAY and CHESNUT TREE;
1578 TULIPS (in *fifteen seventy-eight*) in English soil were laid,
And POCKET-WATCHES introduced, by German artists made;
1579 *Next* year the INDIA COMPANY was first incorporated;
1580 In *fifteen eighty* FRANCIS DRAKE the world had navigated;
The COLON now was introduced, — and CARRIAGES as well,
From France this luxury was brought by Earl of Arundel.
1582 NEW STYLE (in *fifteen eighty-two*) was introduced at Rome,
*We* ne'er till George the Second's time admitted it at home.

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What is the origin of the East India Company?
A charter granted by Elizabeth to the Earl of Cumberland and 215 others, to carry on the exclusive trade in all parts of the East Indies.
What is a colon?
A stop made thus (:). The semicolon (;) was invented 1599; the other stops were introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.
Did not the ancient Greeks and Romans employ stops?
No; they not only had no stops, they did not even separate their words from each other, but joined one to the other without intervening spaces.
What is meant by the new style?
The reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII.
What is meant by the reformation of the calendar?
Julius Cæsar made the year to consist of 365 days and 6 hours, which is 11 minutes too much, and (in 1582) these extra minutes had amounted to 10 days.
Explain what you mean.
As the sun completes his revolution through the signs of the zodiac 11 minutes sooner than 365¼ days, therefore in 6 years he gains an hour, and in 150 years he would gain a whole day.
What do you mean by gaining a whole day?
Suppose, in the year 1, the sun entered the sign called Aries on the 21st of March: by gaining 12 minutes every year, in 150 years he would enter Aries on the 20th of March; in 150 years more he would enter Aries on the 19th; and in A.D. 1500 he would enter Aries on the 12th of March. In process of time he would enter the same sign in January, and so Spring would be in January, and Midsummer in March.
How did Pope Gregory correct this error?
He made the year 1582 to contain only 355 days, instead of 365.
How is the recurrence of a similar error prevented for the future?
Three leap years are omitted in every 400 years.
When was the new style received in England?
In the reign of George II. (1752).

1583 The LONDON WATER-WORKS were made in *fifteen eighty-three,*
TOBACCO was by Raleigh brought from Isles called Caribbee.
1587 In *fifteen-hundred eighty-seven,* perplex'd by Popish plots,
Elizabeth the warrant sign'd of MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS;
For eighteen years the captive queen a prisoner had been,
A Georgian for beauty deem'd*—a Cyprian for sin.†
1588 In *fifteen-hundred eighty-eight* Spain sent her huge ARMADA,
God spake the word—the winds arose—and scattered the invader;
FIRE-SHIPS and PAPER-MILLS were then with NEWSPAPERS invented,
And Etiquette‡ the wrongs of pride by DUELLING resented;

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What further alteration was made in the calendar in the reign of George II.?
The year was made to begin on the 1st of January, instead of the 25th of March, as heretofore.
Is the new style adopted universally in England?
No. Old Lady-day, Old Midsummer Day, and so on, are very generally observed by the rural population of England.
Where are the isles called Caribbee?
The Caribbee Islands are the most eastern of the West Indies. Tobacco derives its name from Tobaco or Tobago, one of the Caribbee Islands.
What was the Armada?
130 immense ships, fitted out by Philip II. of Spain, to destroy the nation of England.
Why did Philip II. want to destroy the nation of England?
Because he was a Roman Catholic, and the nation of England had become Protestant; so Philip hated the English, and wanted to destroy them.
Name the principal English admirals who opposed the invincible armada.
Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, with only thirty ships of war.
To what was the destruction of the armada to be mainly attributed?
To a succession of tempests which sunk or disabled many of the ships.
How did queen Elizabeth glorify God in this defeat?
She ordered medals to be struck, representing a fleet in a storm, and with these words inscribed, "He blew with his winds, and they were scattered."

* *Georgia, a country in Asia, near the Caspian Sea. The Georgian women are noted for their beauty.*
† *Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. The women of Cyprus were notorious for their immoral conduct.*
‡ *Etiquette, pronounced Et-e-ket.—The laws of honour and politeness.*

1589 In *fifteen-hundred eighty-nine* was made the STOCKING-FRAME,
By William Lee, a clergyman, who lived at Nottingham.
1591 In *fifteen-hundred ninety-one* was TEA from China brought,
Then Junsen made a TELESCOPE, and CLOTH FOR SAILS was wrought;
1592 Next year the PRESBYTERIAN KIRK in Scotland was allow'd,
And DUBLIN UNIVERSITY was founded and endow'd.
1593 The English STATUTE MILE was fixed in *fifteen ninety-three*,
Just seventeen-hundred sixty yards, or eighty chains, to be;
1595 ALUM Sir Thomas Chaloner by observation found,
In *fifteen-hundred ninety-five*, at Whitby to abound;
1598 In *fifteen-hundred ninety-eight* the EDICT made at NANTES
Gave tolerance to Protestants thro' all the realm of France;
1602 In *sixteen-hundred two* at Bruges* were DECIMALS invented,
1603 The *next* year died Elizabeth, loved, honoured, and lamented.

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How was William Lee treated by his countrymen for his useful invention?
The stocking-knitters, fearing that his machine would spoil their trade, drove him from the country.
What became of him?
He fled to Paris, and died of grief in the most abject poverty.
Who was Junsen?
John Junsen was a common spectacle maker at Middleburgh (*in Flanders*). He happened to place two spectacle glasses at a distance from each other, and, looking through them, discovered that they magnified objects very considerably.
How did he proceed?
He fixed glasses in a similar position in a frame, and this was the origin of the telescope.
What is meant by the Presbyterian Kirk?
The Established Church of Scotland is so called, because it is governed by presbyters, instead of bishops.
Who fixed the length of the English statute mile?
Edmund Gunter, a Welshman, who invented the chain used for land-measuring, which is still called Gunter's chain. (*He died* 1626, *aged* 45.)
What is alum?
A transparent salt used by dyers to fix their colours, by chandlers to make their candles hard and white, by wine-merchants to fine their wines, by tanners, &c.
Who was Sir Thomas Chaloner?
A Yorkshire gentleman, who found out, while he was travelling in Italy, that the mineral salt (called alum), which the court of Rome monopolised, abounded in his own estate at Whitby.

* *Bruges, pronounce Bruge, to rhyme with rouge (red paint).*—*Calvin, see* pp. 55, 56.

*Name some of the famous men in the reign of Elizabeth.*

The famous Galileo lived, Kepler, and Tycho Brahe,
Knox, Calvin, Hooker, *all divines* — Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher,
Gesner, Buchanan, Camden, Stowe for deep *researches* famed,
Gresham, and Crichton born at Perth, the "Admirable" named,
Old Tusser, Spenser, Camoëns, Sydney, and Tasso, *bards*,
Titian the *painter*,—giants all,—whom all the world regards;
SHAKSPEARE, supreme of *dramatists*, and Jonson called "Rare Ben,"
Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Coke, Raleigh, flourish'd then.

---

Where is Nantes?
A city of France, celebrated for an edict made by the most enlightened of French monarchs (Henry IV.), giving tolerance to the Protestant faith in his dominions.
Who invented decimal arithmetic?
Simon Stevin, a Belgian mathematician, and the preceptor of prince Maurice.
Who was Galileo?
A celebrated mathematician and astronomer, born at Florence (*in Italy*). He greatly improved the telescope, with which he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter, and the inequalities on the surface of the moon. (*He died* 1642, *aged* 78.)
Who was Kepler?
Kepler was a celebrated German astronomer, who discovered the true orbits of the planets. (*He died* 1663, *aged* 92.)
Who was Tycho Brahe?
A celebrated astronomer, born of a noble Danish family. (*He died* 1601, *aged* 55.)
Who was John Knox?
A famous Scotch reformer, who boldly reproved Mary, queen of Scots, for her adherence to the Roman Catholic dogmas, (*He died* 1572, *aged* 67.)
Who was Hooker?
The Reverend Richard Hooker was born in Devonshire, and is well known as the author of a book called "Ecclesiastical Polity,"—the best defence for the Established Church of England ever written. (*He died* 1600, *aged* 47.)
Who was Sir Francis Drake?
Sir Francis Drake was born at Tavistock (*in Devonshire*). He was the first Englishman who sailed round the world. (*He died* 1596, *aged* 51.)

Four colleges her reign adorn,—the BODLEIAN as well,—
JESUS, the Dublin TRINITY, SYDNEY, EMANUEL.

---

Who were Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher?
Hawkins and Frobisher were two distinguished officers, who assisted Sir Francis Drake in defeating the Spanish armada.

Who was Conrad Gesner?
Gesner was a learned scholar, physician, and philosopher, born in Switzerland. (*He died* 1565, *aged* 49.)

Who was Buchanan?
George Buchanan was a Scotchman celebrated for his Latin verses, into which he translated the book of Psalms. (*He died* 1582, *aged* 76.)

Who was Wm. Camden?
Wm. Camden was born in London, and is celebrated for his book called "Britannia," which is a history of the ancient Britons from the earliest ages to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; this book was originally written in Latin. (*He died* 1623, *aged* 72.)

Who was John Stowe?
John Stowe was born in London, and was celebrated for his book called "The Chronicles of England;" a book of a similar nature to Camden's "Britannia." (*He died* 1605, *aged* 80.)

Who was Sir Thomas Gresham?
Sir Thomas Gresham was born in Norfolk, and was called the most learned royal merchant. He built at his own charge the Royal Exchange (*London*),—founded Gresham College for scientific lectures,—and is celebrated for his munificent charities. (*He died* 1579, *aged* 60.)

What are the Gresham lectures?
Seven lectures on seven different sciences, which Sir Thomas endowed at 50*l.* a year each; his own private house was bequeathed as the lecture-room.

Who was James Crichton?
The Admirable Crichton, as he was called, was by birth a Scotchman. He was perfect in twelve languages at the age of twenty—was an excellent orator, poet, and philosopher—boxer, fencer, and gladiator—a most learned scholar, a most graceful courtier, and a most generous high-minded gentleman. (*He died* 1583, *aged* 32.)

Who was Thomas Tusser?
Tusser was a native of Essex, and is celebrated for his agricultural rhymes, called "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." (*He died* 1580, *aged* 60.)

Who was Edmund Spenser?
Spenser was born in London, and is one of the most celebrated of English poets. He is well known by his poem called "The Faery Queen." He lived in Cork (*Ireland*). A part of his poem, one of his children, his house and furniture, were burnt by a mob, and he died in want, of a broken heart (1598, *aged* 88).

Who was Camoens?
Camoens, called the Virgil of Portugal, wrote an heroic poem called the Lusiad. He died of starvation (1579, *aged* 52).

Who was Sir Philip Sydney?

Sydney, called the Marcellus* of England, was a great statesman, soldier, and scholar. He wrote a popular book called "Arcadia," which is a poetical-prose allegory. (*He was killed* 1586, *aged* 32.)

Mention the interesting anecdote which is told of Sir Philip Sydney's death.

In the battle of Zutphen (*in the Netherlands*) he was mortally wounded, and a soldier brought him a small bottle of wine to refresh him; as he raised it to his lips he cast his eye upon another soldier lying beside him wounded also; Sir Philip instantly gave him the wine, saying, "Poor fellow! thy necessity is greater than mine," and then died.

Who was Tasso?

Tasso was a very celebrated Italian poet. He wrote an historical poem called "Jerusalem Delivered," which describes the conquest of Jerusalem by the crusaders. (*He died* 1595, *aged* 51.)

Who was Titian?

A celebrated Italian painter. His two most noted paintings are "The Last Supper," and "Christ crowned with Thorns." (*He died* 1576, *aged* 99.)

Who was Wm. Shakspeare?

Wm. Shakspeare, born at Stratford-upon-Avon (*in Warwickshire*), was the greatest dramatic writer that ever lived. He wrote thirty-six plays. (*He died* 1616, *aged* 52.)

What are the great excellencies of Shakspeare as a dramatist?

1. An extraordinary knowledge of the human heart;
2. A power of conceiving and delineating such a diversity of characters as has never been equalled;
3. An imagination powerful, poetical, and most felicitously creative; to which may be added, a perfect English taste, which renders his productions peculiarly acceptable to his countrymen.

Who was Ben Jonson?

A celebrated poet and dramatist born at Westminster. Shakspeare calls him "Rare Ben." (*He died* 1637, *aged* 63.)

Who were Beaumont and Fletcher?

They wrote dramatic pieces in conjunction, of great merit.

Who was Massinger?

A dramatic poet, born at Salisbury (*in Wilts.*); ranked by some critics next to Shakspeare for force, eloquence, and racy humour. (*He died* 1639, *aged* 54.)

Who was Sir Edward Coke?

A very celebrated lawyer, born at Norfolk, well known for his valuable works called "Institutes of the Laws of England." (*He died* 1634, *aged* 85.)

Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?

Sir Walter Raleigh, a native of Devonshire, was distinguished as a valiant officer for the courage he displayed against the Spanish armada — as a courtier for his gallantry and politeness — as a navigator for his discoveries in the western world — and as a man of letters for his "History of the World," which he composed in prison.

* *Marcellus was a Roman general, who successfully fought against Hannibal. He was a patron of the fine arts, and was celebrated for his humanity, elegance, and refined taste.*

*What was the literary character of the Elizabethan age?*

Elizabeth's, the GOLDEN AGE is reckon'd of our nation,
"Giants were then, and after that,"—till Charles's restoration;
Not *tastes refined*, like those which graced the SILVER AGE
of ANNE,
When classic thoughts, and classic words, in liquid numbers
ran;
Not wit to *cull*, and *knead to food*, the sweets of days gone by,
The sober useful toil which marks the nineteenth century;
But minds *creative*, that supplied materials of thought,
Where taste might revel—judgment cull—and industry
resort,
Comets—that dazzled as they blazed—bold, hazardous, and
free,
Not stars the gloom of night to break with patient brilliancy;
The wonders of ANOTHER WORLD, just added to our own—
The moral magic of the PRESS, now first in Europe known,—
The REFORMATION'S sacred zeal, by PERSECUTION fann'd—
The FRESHNESS of unfetter'd life—the energies expand,
A reckless hardihood produce, in strong excitement found,
As when indignant Sampson heaved the temple to the ground.
Thus when a virgin soil is wean'd from slumber and sterility,
The scatter'd seed grows rank and strong, with unrestrain'd
fertility;
Not *clean*, as when a tutored soil is nursed by cultivation,
But rampant with the native hues and powers of vegetation.

---

Why was Sir W. Raleigh cast into prison?

On a frivolous charge of treason by James I., by whom, also, he was most disgracefully put to death. (*He died* 1618, *aged* 66.)

What is the Bodleian?

One of the most celebrated libraries in the world, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley at Oxford.

What rendered the Elizabethan age so glorious in English history?

1. The character of the queen herself, whose prudence, judgment, fortitude, vigour, and industry, mainly contributed to the prosperity of her administration;
2. Her judicious choice of councillors, especially of her three chief secretaries; William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), Sir Francis Walsingham, and Robert Cecil (Earl of Salisbury);
3. The happy coincidence of many cotemporaries of colossal genius.

## JAMES I. (*of the House of Stuart*).

Reigned 22 years (from 1603 to 1625).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of James I.*

1603 SCOTLAND (in *sixteen-hundred three*) to England was APPENDED,
When JAMES THE FIRST, styled "SACRED KING," the Saxon throne ascended;
And, as both kingdoms by descent this monarch rightly claim'd,
The two in UNION ever since GREAT BRITAIN have been named.

1605 In *sixteen-hundred five* the king (a shrewd and wary Scot)
Discovered, by a happy guess, the popish POWDER PLOT.

---

Show what right James I. had to the two crowns.

HENRY VII.

| Whose son was HENRY VIII. | Eldest daughter Margaret, who married James IV. of Scotland. |
|---|---|
| EDWARD VI. | James V. of Scotland. |
| Q. MARY | |
| Q. ELIZABETH | Mary, Queen of Scots. |
| | James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland. |

How came Scotland to be appended to England?
As James I. was king of Scotland when Elizabeth died, he retained that kingdom when he removed to England.
Was Scotland fully united to England in the reign of James I.?
No; though the two crowns were united, the Scotch retained a separate parliament till the reign of queen Anne, when the two parliaments were united, and England and Scotland formed into one nation.
What was the popish powder plot?
A plot formed by the Roman Catholics to destroy the king, the royal family, the lords and commons, in one night by gunpowder.
How was this to be effected?
On the 5th of November, when the king went in state to open parliament, a man named Guy Fawkes was to blow up both houses with gunpowder.
How did the king discover the plot?
Lord Monteagle received a letter, advising him to stay away from parliament that night, "because God and man concurred to punish the wickedness of the times." This letter was shown to the king, who instantly guessed what it meant.
And how did he proceed?
He ordered the vaults under the parliament houses to be searched, and Guy Fawkes was found with a dark lantern, making arrangements to set fire to thirty-six barrels of gunpowder.

1607 The BIBLE (*sixteen-hundred seven*) to forty-seven divines,
To be TRANSLATED and revised he piously consigns:
1608 VIRGINIA was colonized in *sixteen-hundred eight*,
ARMINIUS his opinions, then, began to propagate:
1610 The STATES (in *sixteen-hundred ten*) their INDEPENDENCE gain'd,
The BAY by HUDSON first explored, his name has since retain'd.
1611 In *sixteen-hundred and eleven* were BARONETS created,
And Kepler the true THEORY of RAINBOWS demonstrated;
1614 In *sixteen fourteen* Napier his LOGARITHMS wrought,
NEW RIVER, too, from Hertfordshire to Islington was brought;
1616 In *sixteen sixteen* by the court HAIR-POWDER first was worn—
The INDEPENDENTS rose—Le Maire first doubled the CAPE HORN.*

---

Who was Arminius?
Arminius was a Dutchman, who taught that man is a free agent, and that our salvation depends upon our conduct. These tenets are directly opposed to those of Calvin? (See page 56.)
Are the opinions of Arminius prevalent still?
Yes; the Methodists, and some others, entertain the same opinions.
Where is Hudson's Bay?
In North America; it was discovered by Captain Henry Hudson, who wintered there, and was murdered by his mutinous crew.
What is the cause of a rainbow?
The sun shining upon falling rain; the spectator must stand with his back to the sun.
What are logarithms?
A wonderful invention, whereby the tedious process of multiplication and division is performed by simple addition and subtraction.
What is the New River?
A river conducted in an artificial canal, through a course of 42 miles, from Ware (*in Hertfordshire*) to Islington in London; it passes 43 sluices and 215 bridges.
What is the use of the New River?
To supply the northern and western parts of London with water.
Who undertook this noble work?
Sir Hugh Middleton, a goldsmith of London; he was worth £2000 a month, but spent it all upon this noble work?
Who are meant by Independents?
Protestant dissenters, who consider that every congregation should elect its own minister, and make its own laws. They baptize infants by sprinkling, and differ in this respect from the Baptists.
Who was James Le Maire?
A Dutch navigator who discovered the strait in South America which bears his name. (*He died* 1617, *aged* 35.)

* *Cape Horn is the South point of S. America.*

1619 In *sixteen nineteen* Harvey proved the BLOOD to CIRCULATE,
And RACES at NEWMARKET commenced about this date;
1620 In *sixteen twenty* at MADRAS was form'd our colony,
THERMOMETERS were introduced, and COINING with a DIE:
1621 The BROAD SILK MANUFACTURE in England was begun,
And MICROSCOPES a Dutchman made in *sixteen twenty-one:*
Parties were WHIG and TORY call'd while James the First
was king,
1625 Who died (in *sixteen twenty-five*) of ague, in the Spring.

---

Who was Harvey?
Dr. William Harvey was born in Kent, and entirely changed the whole practice of medicine, by his discovery of the circulation of the blood. (*He died* 1657, *aged* 79.)
What is meant by the circulation of the blood?
Dr. Harvey discovered that the blood circulates from the heart, through the arteries, to the extremities of the body; and then returns, through the veins, to the heart again.
Does it return to the same side of the heart again?
No; it proceeds from the left side of the heart, and returns to the right.
Was not silk worn long before the reign of King James?
Yes; silk dresses were worn many centuries before the Christian era. For the first three centuries of the Christian era it was sold for its weight in gold. Silk mantles were first worn in England in the reign of Edward I.
When was silk first manufactured in England?
In 1604; but broad silk woven from raw silk was begun in 1620, and brought to perfection in the reign of William III., by some French refugees who settled at Spitalfields in London (A. D. 1688).
What is a thermometer?
An instrument for ascertaining how hot or cold any substance is.
What is a microscope?
An instrument which magnifies the appearance of very minute objects. It was invented by Cornelius Van Drebel, a Dutch chemist. (*He died at London* 1634, *aged* 62.)
What is the meaning of the word Whig?
It is derived from the Scotch word "whiggamors" (*horse-drovers*).* The Marquis of Argyle collected a mob of these drovers, and instigated them to oppose some of the government measures. It now means persons whose political opinions are more favourable to the people than to the court.
What is the meaning of the word Tory?
It was a word of reproach used by the Irish Protestants to designate a set of outlawed fanatics. It now means men who favour the church and aristocracy.

* *An ingenious derivation of this word is the following.* WHIG *forms the initial letters of the words "We Hope In God," said to be inscribed on the parliamentary banners in the time of Cromwell.*

*Mention the most celebrated men in the reign of James I.*

Cervantés and Hugh Middleton,—Will Shakspeare, England's pride,
Lord Bacon, Beza, Napier, Raleigh, and Camden, died.

*What was the character of James I.?*

King James the First, of Stuart's race, was puny as a reed,
Not like the sturdy English oak, but Scottish thistle-weed:
The royal plant no perfume breathes to bank or barren waste,
No brilliant hues delight the eye, no honey'd sweets the taste;
It lurks retired from garish day, nor loves the sunny lawn,
Unsightly, mean, unsociable, a universal thorn;
Emblem of James, called Solomon, in courtly ridicule,
Too foolish for a learned man, too learned for a fool;
A pope and puritan in heart—religious and profane—
Unkingly, but tyrannical—not ignorant, but vain;
Tho' bred in courts, unmannerly—tho' great, without respect—
A scholar, but uncouth in speech, with broad Scotch dialect—
Heartless, but like a dotard fond—rude, filthy, and obscene—
A pompous coward, tyrant slave, extravagant and mean.

---

Who was Cervantés?
A Spaniard, and the author of that inimitable satirical novel called "Don Quixote." (*He died* 1616, *aged* 69.)

Who was Lord Bacon?
Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam and Viscount of St. Alban's (*in Hertfordshire*), was born in London, and was called the Father of Natural Philosophy.

Why was Lord Bacon called the Father of Natural Philosophy?
Because he was the first person who directed the attention of men to experiments in science. He was one of the five philosophers of England: The other four were Roger Bacon, Boyle, Newton, and Locke. (*Lord Bacon died* 1626, *aged* 65.)

Who was Theodore Beza?
Theodore Beza was born in Burgundy (in *France*). He is well known by his translation of the New Testament into Latin. (*He died* 1605, *aged* 86.)

Who was Napier?
Baron Napier, a Scotchman, was a great mathematician, second only to Sir Isaac Newton. (*He died* 1617, *aged* 67.)

*H. Middleton*, p. 72. *Shakspeare*, p. 69.
*Raleigh*, p. 69. *Camden*, p. 68.

## CHARLES I. (The Martyr).

Reigned 23¾ years (from 1625 to 1649).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of Charles I.*

1625 Hack-coaches (*sixteen twenty-five*) in London took their stand,
And Charles the First the ball receîved and sceptre of our land;
1627 Inns and hotels were licensed first in *sixteen twenty-seven;*
1628 In *sixteen-hundred twenty-eight* the Bill of Rights was given;
1629 St. Peter's (Rome) was made complete in *sixteen twenty-nine;*
1630 In *sixteen thirty* Epsom salts were used for medicine;
1633 The Covent-Garden mart was made in *sixteen thirty-three,*
And shoes in fashion similar to those we daily see,
Not twisted like a ram's horn round, as in the Normans' reign,
Nor coiling half-way up the leg, then fasten'd with a chain;
Nor yet like platters on the feet, ridiculous as those
Which Tudor fix'd should ne'er exceed six inches cross the toes;
Nor deck'd with silver, gold, and silk, a fortune on the feet,
But close and economical, convenient and neat.

---

What is the derivation of the word hackney-coach?
The word hackney is a corruption of the French *haquenee* (a nag or strong cob): the French, from whom the custom was derived, used to call a strong plain vehicle let for short journeys "*coche-à-haquenée*," which we corrupted into hackney-coach. These street vehicles were first *licensed* in the reign of Charles II. (A. D. 1662).

Why were public houses licensed by Charles I.?
Merely to grant a monopoly to two courtiers, whose names were Sir Giles Mompesson, and Sir Francis Mitchel.

Mention the provisions of the Bill of Rights?
1. No man shall be imprisoned without being told the reason why.
2. That no man shall lend money to the king upon compulsion.
3. That soldiers shall not be billeted in private houses.
4. That no tax shall be levied without an act of parliament.

How long did it take to build St. Peter's Church at Rome?
115 years. It was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. (1514—1629.)

1634 In *sixteen-hundred thirty-four* was IRISH LINEN made;
1635 LETTERS (in *sixteen thirty-five*) by POST were first convey'd;
1638 In *sixteen-hundred thirty-eight*, foreseeing future riot,
A STANDING-ARMY was enroll'd to keep the nation quiet;
1639 A Frenchman (*sixteen thirty-nine*) HERALDIC MARKS invented;
1642 The ROUND-HEADS (*sixteen forty-two*) a CIVIL WAR fomented;
1643 In *sixteen forty-three* were made POST-OFFICE and EXCISE,
And WEATHER-GLASSES to foreshow the aspect of the skies;
1645 In *sixteen-hundred forty-five* king Charles from NASEBY* fled,
1649 By Cromwell (*sixteen forty-nine*) was DOOM'D TO LOSE HIS HEAD.

---

What are Epsom salts?

A salt, procured by evaporation, from a mineral spring in Epsom (*in Surrey*).

Mention the various customs which have prevailed in England since the conquest respecting shoes.

1. In Stephen's reign the shoes were very long, and twisted at the toes like a ram's horn.
2. They were then made about a yard long with peaks resembling skates; the fine gentlemen used to fasten the toes of their shoes to their knees with gold or silver chains: this fashion was in vogue from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Edward IV.
3. In the reign of Richard II. it was the fashion to wear a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other.
4. In the reign of Henry VIII. the shoes resembled huge platters: they were six or eight inches across the toes.
5. In Elizabeth's reign they were studded with jewels.
6. In the reign of Charles I. the present fashion was introduced, and in that of Charles II. the buckle (A. D. 1668).

What is meant by heraldic marks?

Colours in heraldry are expressed by certain marks; e. g. *dots* signify gold; *perpendicular lines*, red; *horizontal lines*, blue; *red and blue together* represent black; lines *sloping from right to left*, green; sloping the *other* way, purple; *green and purple together*, crimson.

Who were the Round-heads?

The party opposed to Charles I. were so called, because they cropped their hair, and cut off their beards; whereas the royal party wore beards, and their hair hanging over their shoulders.

What nickname did the Round-heads give the royal party?

They called them Cavaliers, that is, French fops, or royal varlets.

Who invented weather-glasses?

Weather-glasses or barometers were invented by Toricelli, an Italian, and pupil of Galileo.

Who was John Hampden?

The most distinguished parliamentary speaker in the reign of Charles I. He was born in London, and was slain in the civil wars (1643. *aged* 49).

* *Naseby is a village in Northamptonshire.*

*Name the celebrated men in the reign of Charles I.*

Hampden, Murillo, Grotius, Richelieu, and Toricelli,
Dominichino, Guido, and Vandyke, Paul Rubens, and Castelli;
Ben Jonson, Massinger (*both bards*); Laud, Leighton, Chillingworth,
Archbishop Usher, Jewell, Fox, divines of English birth.

---

Who was Murillo?

The most pleasing of all the Spanish painters, famous for rustic beggar boys, and pictures of virgins, lambs, and children. No painter equals him in depicting youth and innocence. (*He died* 1685, *aged* 72.)

Who was Hugo Grotius?

A celebrated Dutchman, well known by his "Treatise on the Christian Religion," written in Latin, and by many other valuable works. (*He died* 1645, *aged* 62.)

Who was Cardinal Richelieu?

Prime minister of France in the reign of Louis XIII. His policy was to make the crown absolute, and to annihilate the Calvinists. (*He died* 1642, *aged* 57.)

Who was Toricelli?

An Italian philosopher, who greatly improved the telescope and microscope, and invented the barometer. (*He died* 1647, *aged* 39.)

Who was Dominichino?

An Italian painter, celebrated for the purity of his style: His best pieces are "St. Jerome," and "Raphael's Transfiguration." (*He died* 1641, *aged* 60.)

Who was Guido?

An Italian painter, famous in representing the expression of the eye. His best piece is "St. Peter in Prison." (*He died* 1642, *aged* 67.)

Who was Vandyke?

A Flemish painter, famous for his portraits. His "Charles I." is inimitable. His best historical piece is the "Descent from the Cross." (*He died* 1641, *aged* 42.)

Who was Rubens?

A German painter. His second wife was very handsome, and her likeness is to be traced in almost all his paintings. He was famous for expression, but all his female figures want grace; and his representation of youth is never pleasing. (*He died* 1640, *aged* 83.)

Who was Castelli?

An Italian painter, celebrated for his battle scenes. (1557—1629.)

Who was Laud?

Archbishop of Canterbury, who, though a very intolerant priest, was unjustly beheaded by the parliament in the reign of Charles I. (1644, *aged* 71.)

Who was Leighton?

Archbishop of Glasgow. His "Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles" is well known. (*He died* 1684, *aged* 70.)

*Ben Jonson and Massinger, p.* 69.

*What was the character of Charles I.?*

Stately and grave, a friend to peace, retirement, and quiet,
Religious, learned, and averse to all excess and riot,
Patron of genius and of art, most strictly conscientious,
From court he swept the impious wit, and openly licentious.
Taught to believe that Kings possessed divine superiority,
He thought it treason to deny or limit his authority,
And when, through pressure from without, he yielded a concession,
Placed above law, he thought no guilt attach'd to his transgression.
Hasty and indiscreet at times, he wanted intrepidity,
He tried to brave his noisy foes, but yielded from timidity;
Whate'er his faults let's speak him kind, he *died* at least in glory,
And latest time will sigh to read his melancholy story.

---

Who was Chillingworth?

The Rev. W. Chillingworth was born at Oxford, and is well known by his book called "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation." His favourite maxim was, "The Bible alone is the Religion of Protestants." (*He died* 1644, *aged* 42.)

Who was Usher?

Archbishop of Armagh (*in Ireland*). His chief work is "Sacred Chronology, or the Chronology of the Old and New Testaments from the Creation to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A. D. 70." (*He died* 1655, *aged* 75.)

Who was Jewell?

Bishop of Salisbury (*in Wilts*). His book, called "An Apology for the Church of England," is a very valuable work. (*He died* 1571, *aged* 59.)

Who was Fox?

George Fox was the founder of the sect called Quakers. He was a shoemaker in Leicestershire. His followers were first called Quakers at Derby, from the emotions they displayed in their religious services. (*He died* 1690, *aged* 66.)

If Charles I. was so amiable and accomplished a sovereign, why was he deposed and beheaded?

He lived at a peculiar political crisis of our nation. Printing and the Reformation had diffused knowledge among the people, and given them a power which they were now beginning to feel. Charles, on the other hand, was educated in the old-fashioned belief of the divine right of kings, and of the almost unlimited power of their prerogatives. The new party and the old coming into collision, Charles fell because his party was the weaker. He fell not from any personal hostility, but simply as the representative of a system no longer tenable.

*What changes in political power took place between the Conquest and the Commonwealth?*

While Normans reign'd the BARONS' power was vastly the ascendant,
And Stephen found not slaves alone, but *kings* on them dependent;
Long civil and domestic wars these tyrant peers destroy'd,
What time the brave Plantagenets the British throne enjoy'd;
Then came the Tudors into rank, imperious and majestic,
Encroaching on the people's rights, religious and domestic,—
The high and palmy days of kings—they spoke and it was done;
Not yet had wax'd the *people* strong, the ancient *peers* were gone;
But knowledge spread—its power was felt—'twas new and hence tyrannical,
*Half-wise*, the herd grew arrogant—*half-pious*, puritanical;
The madness like a fever burn'd—wit, beauty, wealth, and station,
The crown, the church, could naught avail to 'scape from profanation.
King Charles the current tried to stem with staunch unbending pride,
But totter'd, fell, was swept away by the resistless tide.

---

How came Charles to fall into collision with the parliament?
He received the kingdom from his father, embroiled in a Spanish war and domineered over by Buckingham, who was greatly disliked. In order to get rid of Buckingham, the parliament refused to grant money for the war.

How did Charles act in this emergency?
He dissolved the parliament, and proceeded to raise money by levying imposts on ships and property. After some few years, Hampden refused to pay the impost called "*ship-money*," and brought his case into court.

What was the result of this memorable trial?
Hampden lost his cause, but the feeling of the nation was on his side.

What concurrent circumstances tended to widen the breach between King Charles and his subjects?
Charles tried to introduce the English liturgy into Scotland; but the Scotch took up arms in vindication of their religious liberty, and the royal party was defeated; this may be called the commencement of the civil war.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

**Lasted 11 years (from 1649 to 1660).**

*What events, &c. took place during the Commonwealth?*

1649 In *sixteen-hundred forty-nine* began the COMMONWEALTH,
And CROMWELL was Protecter made by impudence and stealth,
A man of giant energy, hypocrisy, ambition,
But govern'd well, and left the state in prosperous condition.
1652 The AIR-PUMP (*sixteen fifty-two*) by Guericke was invented,
And the first London COFFEE-HOUSE by Daniel Edwards rented;
About this time the sect arose, in ridicule called QUAKER,
1655 Spain ceded (*sixteen fifty-five*) to English arms JAMAICA,
1656 AIR-GUNS (in *sixteen fifty-six*) by Guter first were made,
1658 CROMWELL (in *sixteen fifty-eight*) was number'd with the dead.
Amidst the troubles of these times, when public trust was shaken,
Money for safer custody was to the goldsmiths taken.

---

Who was Oliver Cromwell?
The grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell of Huntingdon, and the son of a brewer in the same town. He was elected member for Huntingdon in the first parliament of Charles I.; and on the death of his maternal uncle, whose estates he inherited, he left the Church of England and joined the Puritans.

How came Cromwell to push himself into public notice?
Being very active and energetic, when the parliament determined to levy forces against the king, he undertook the dangerous business, and was appointed colonel.

Give an instance of the vulgar fanaticism of Cromwell's first parliament.
Cromwell's party considered the clerical office as a mere remnant of popery, and proposed there should be no more ordained ministers. They also voted that learning was heathenish, and therefore that the Universities were needless (1653).

What is meant by a Commonwealth?
A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people.

Who was Otto de Guericke?
A German philosopher, who invented the air pump. (1602—1686.)

*Mention the celebrated men during the Commonwealth.*

While England was a Commonwealth died Jones, the architect,
Van Tromp, Des Cartes*, Blake, Harvey, Fox who raised the Quaker sect.
Waller and Cowley, poets both, and MILTON flourish'd then,
Who seized from heaven a seraph's lyre, and struck it amongst men.

---

Where was the first London coffee-house opened?

In George Yard, Lombard Street. Mr. Edwards was an English Turkey merchant, who brought over with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who kept the first coffee-house, which he rented under Mr. Edwards.

Who was Jones?

Inigo Jones, born in London, was a famous architect; he built the banqueting-room at Whitehall, by desire of James I. (1572—1652.)

Who was Van Tromp?

A celebrated Dutch admiral, who encountered Admiral Blake in several sea-fights; though the English obtained the mastery, the battles were so well contested that Tromp is always mentioned with great honour. (*He was slain* 1653, *aged* 56.)

Who was Des Cartes?

A celebrated French mathematician: his Treatises on Mechanics, Algebra, &c. are highly valued. (*He died* 1650, *aged* 54.)

Who was Blake?

Admiral Blake was born in Somersetshire; he gained several famous victories over Van Tromp, the greatest Dutch admiral who ever lived. He also defeated the Spaniards in many splendid engagements. (*He died* 1657, *aged* 58.)

Who was Harvey?

Dr. William Harvey was born in Kent, and was the first to discover that the blood flowed from the heart to the remotest parts of the body, and then back to the heart again. (*He died* 1658, *aged* 80.)

Who was Waller?

Edmund Waller, of Warwickshire, was a poet, who was the first to give smoothness and sweetness to English verse. (*He died* 1687, *aged* 82.)

Who was Cowley?

Abraham Cowley of London was a poet, but his name is better known than his poetry. (*He died* 1667, *aged* 49.)

Who was MILTON?

John Milton, the sublimest of all poets that ever lived, was born in London. He wrote two epic poems when he was blind, called "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," two classic plays called "Comus" and "Samson," and several minor poems of exquisite beauty. (*He died* 1674, *aged* 66.)

* *Des Cartes, pronounce Day-Cárt.*

## CHARLES II. (The Restoration).

**Reigned 24¼ years (from 1660 to 1685).**

***Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of Charles II.***

1660 In *sixteen sixty* General Monk contrived the RESTORATION,
And Charles the Second was received with joy by all the nation;
This year glass-coaches first were used by gentry invalided;
1661 In *sixteen sixty-one* Bombay, a dower to Charles, was ceded;
1662 In *sixteen-hundred sixty-two* were pendulums invented,
The coinage of the land was mill'd, and at the edge indented;

---

Who was General Monk?

George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was born in Devonshire. Cromwell made him commander of the army in Scotland. At the death of the Protector, he proposed to the Parliament that the exiled monarch should be restored. (*He died* 1670, *aged* 62.)

Where was Charles II. during the protectorate?

He spent the former part of the time at Normandy (*in France*); the latter part in Spain and the Netherlands.

What are glass coaches?

Coaches accommodated with glass windows. Carriages without glass windows were introduced into England by the Earl of Arundel in the reign of Elizabeth (A. D. 1580).

To whom is the invention of coaches due?

The invention is ascribed to Ericthonius, of Athens (B. C. 1486). Springs to carriages were first employed by John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could travel in no other way because his bulk was so enormous.

Where is Bombay?

In Hindostan; it was given by the Portuguese to Charles II., as a part of a marriage portion, when he married the Infanta, Catherine of Braganza.

What is meant by the Infanta?

The eldest daughter of the king of Portugal is so called.

Who invented the pendulum?

Christian Huygens, an eminent Dutch mathematician, in 1658; but Fromantil, another Dutchman, very greatly improved the construction (A. D. 1662).

What is meant by milling coin?

The mill is a machine invented by M. Briot, a Frenchman, to flatten the bars of metal, till they are brought to a proper thickness. Before the invention of the coining-mill, the operation was performed by a hammer.

1663 A clique of scientific men, in *sixteen sixty-three*,
Were charter'd by the well-known name "ROYAL SOCIETY;"
1664 In *sixteen-hundred sixty-four* were Magic Lanterns made,
The HAYMARKET in London, too, where hay might be purvey'd.
SIGNALS at sea by FLAGS were made, and England's first GAZETTE
L'Estrange at Oxford edited, a Norfolk baronet;
HALF-PENCE and FARTHINGS now were coin'd; and copper-pieces bore
BRITANNIA on the same reverse where stood a *Cross* before.

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What is the origin of the Royal Society?
The Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir William Petty, with several other graduates, used to meet in Wadham College at the rooms of Dr. Wilkins, for scientific purposes. They afterwards continued the same periodical meetings in London, and attracted the attention of Charles II., who incorporated them into what is called the Royal Society.
Who assigned to this noble society their present apartments in Somerset House?
George III. The fellows of this society are recognised by the initial letters F. R. S.
Who invented magic lanterns?
Roger Bacon, the English monk (in 1260). But the invention was first brought into practical bearing by a German Jesuit, named Kircher, in the reign of Charles II.
Is hay sold still in the Haymarket, London?
No: the late market for hay was removed to Cumberland Market, in the reign of William IV. (1831).
Who invented the system of signals by flags?
James, Duke of York, afterwards James II.
Were not public newspapers known before the year 1664?
There was a kind of journal, called "*The English Mercurie*," published in the reign of Elizabeth, to give intelligence of the Spanish Armada: another, called the "*Public Intelligencer*," was edited by L'Estrange about three years prior to the "*Gazette*."
What number of newspapers are now published in the United Kingdom?
There are 48 daily and weekly newspapers published in London, 246 in the provinces and British isles, 117 in Ireland, and 94 in Scotland making in all 505.
Whom does Britannia represent, struck on the reverse side of our copper coin?
Miss Stuart, Duchess of Richmond, a great favourite with Charles II., who had her likeness struck upon these coins in compliment to her.
Were not penny pieces coined before the reign of Charles II.?
Silver pennies were coined by the Anglo-Saxons. In the reign of Edward I., a cross was so deeply indented on these silver pennies, that a person might easily part them into two pieces for half-pence or into *four* pieces for farthings.

1665 On LONDON (*sixteen sixty-five*) the dreadful PLAGUE descended
And 80,000 persons died before the year was ended;
1666 In *sixteen-hundred sixty-six*, for four successive days,
The FIRE of LONDON wrapp'd the town in one unceasing blaze,
The houses of 400 streets, the Custom-House, Guild-hall,
St. Paul's and 90 churches more, in one vast ruin fall.
Oh! 'twas a most heart-rending sight, the ghastly groups to meet, [street—
Here one, just rallying from the plague, swoons in the burning
The cripple there or palsied eld, matron, and newly wed—
Both sexes, every age, degree, deprived of board and bed.

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Where did the plague of London begin?
In the filthy suburb of St. Giles; when a house was infected it was shut up, and a red cross marked on the door, with these words over it, "Lord, have mercy upon us!"
How were the dead buried?
Pest-carts went round every night with links, and the tinkling of a bell; the dead were thrown naked into the cart, and shot into a great hole.
What effect had this dreadful scourge upon the people?
A very evil one indeed; the greatest debauchery prevailed, and persons tried to forget the plague by riot and excess.
How long did the plague continue?
It raged most violently from July 1. to the end of September.
Where did the fire of London begin?
At a bake office near London Bridge, in what is called Pudding Lane, a little behind the Monument: it extended over 436 acres, and ended at Pie Corner.
How long did this dreadful fire last?
Three days and three nights; during which time 13,200 houses, besides churches and other public buildings, were destroyed.
How was this calamity converted into a great blessing?
The city was rebuilt with brick and stone instead of wood; the streets were made more straight and wide; pitch was no longer used for roofs, nor straw for floors; and the plague has scarcely appeared in London since.
Who was the principal architect employed in beautifying London after the great fire?
Sir Christopher Wren. The present St. Paul's was built by him.
How can you account for the rapid spread of this fire?
The houses were built of wood with pitched roofs, the streets very narrow, and fire-engines were not invented.
How was the spread of the fire ultimately stopped?
By blowing up a number of houses with gunpowder, by which means all communication was cut off, and the flames could no longer run from house to house.
What became of the people whose houses were burnt down?
They lived in the open fields about Islington, and were supplied with food by royal and private charity.

1666 In the same year as London's fire, in Paris was begun
The TAPESTRY call'd the GOBELIN by Colbert and Le Brun;
1667 DYEING (in *sixteen sixty-seven*) from Netherlands was brought,
1670 SALT-MINES (in *sixteen seventy*) in Staffordshire were wrought;
1671 MUSLIN in England first was worn in *sixteen seventy-one*,
And where the London fire burst forth the MONUMENT begun.
1673 The TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS, in *sixteen seventy-three*,
Papists and puritans exclude from office and degree.
1674 The JUDGES (*sixteen seventy-four*) in WIGS were first array'd,
PLATE-GLASS, from Venice introduced, in London then was made;

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What is tapestry?
Cloth woven with figures, so as to form a picture. The first designs were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, and the establishment put under the charge of M. Colbert, by Louis XIV.
Who was Gobelin?
Giles Gobelin was a French dyer, famous for a brilliant scarlet dye, which is still called the Gobelin scarlet.
How was this brilliant scarlet discovered?
By mere accident. Some cochineal dye happened to be put into a tin pot which had been previously used to hold a strong acid (called aqua regia), and the cochineal was changed to a brilliant scarlet.
What produced this change upon the cochineal?
The acid and the tin.
Can Gobelin tapestry be purchased?
No; the French government supports this manufactory, and makes presents of the pieces to distinguished courts. A piece takes several years to complete, and would therefore cost an enormous sum of money to purchase?
Who introduced dyeing into England?
It was introduced into England from the Netherlands by a merchant, whose name was Brewer.
Where do muslins come from?
They came originally from the East Indies; but are now made in Scotland.
What is the Corporation and Test Act?
A bill which required every man, who held office in the state, to take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Church of England.
What was that for?
As the Roman Catholics and Dissenters could not consistently do so, they were virtually excluded from holding any civil office. This act was abolished in the reign of George IV. (1828).
Who are called Papists?
The Roman Catholics are so called, from the Italian word "Papa" (*the Pope*).
Who were the Puritans?
Dissenters were first called Puritans because they wanted to Church of England by abolishing the prayer-book, the su

1675 'Twixt *sixteen-hundred seventy-five* and seventeen-hundred ten,
St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL was re-built by the immortal Wren;
1676 At GREENWICH (*sixteen seventy-six*) th' OBSERVAT'RY was made,
COTTON WAS PRINTED, and the LOOM an impulse gave to trade;
1678 In *sixteen seventy-eight* were made MICROMETERS by Kirch,
And Titus Oates a PLOT divulged against the State and Church.
*Next* year a PLOT, the MEAL-TUB call'd, was hatch'd to be reveal'd,
A rascal scheme of swindling, contrived by Dangerfield.

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Who introduced plate-glass into England?
The Duke of Buckingham brought some artists from Venice, who established a manufactory of plate-glass in Lambeth (*London*).
What is plate-glass?
The most beautiful and perfect glass, of which mirrors and coach-windows are made. It is so called because the glass is wrought into plates.
How often has St. Paul's been destroyed by fire?
Twice. The first cathedral was built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, during the heptarchy. It was burnt, A. D. 960.
When was the second cathedral of St. Paul built?
The second St. Paul's was begun in the reign of William Rufus, and was 150 years building. It was burnt to the ground by the great fire of London, 1666.
Who built the third St. Paul's Cathedral?
The third St. Paul's was built by Sir Christopher Wren in the short space of thirty-five years, and at the cost of a million of money.
Who was Sir Christopher Wren?
Sir Christopher Wren was born in Wiltshire. He built St. Paul's, the Monument, several churches in London, and the theatre at Oxford, Walbrook Church (*London*) is reckoned his masterpiece, and unrivalled in Europe. (*He died* 1723, *aged* 91.)
Who introduced the loom into England?
It was introduced from Holland, and established at Derby by Sir Thomas Loom, from whom it derives its name.
What are micrometers?
Instruments used by astronomers to measure very minute spaces.
Who was Titus Oates?
A great villain, who disclosed a plot which he said had been made against the king; for which discovery he received a pension of 1200*l.* a year. (*He died* 1705, *aged* 86.)
Who was Dangerfield?
A rascal, who had been transported for felony, and hatched what is called the Meal-tub plot, that he might obtain money by revealing it.
Why was this infamous fabrication called the Meal-tub plot?
Because the whole scheme was found hidden in a meal-tub, in the house of a woman of bad character.

1679 In *sixteen seventy-nine*, to keep our liberty intact,
Was pass'd that famous statute call'd "THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT;"
1681 The system of the PENNY-POST in London was begun,
And ORBITS OF THE PLANETS FIXED, in *sixteen eighty-one:*
1683 In *sixteen-hundred eighty-three* another PLOT was rife,
The RYE-HOUSE call'd; Lord Russel, Rouse, Hone, Sydney, lost their life.

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What is the Habeas Corpus Act?

It provides: 1. — That no one shall be sent to prison beyond sea. 2. — That the body of a prisoner shall appear in court at trial. 3. — That a prisoner shall be tried the term after his indictment. 4. — That no man who has been acquitted shall be tried again for the same offence.

Why is this excellent statute called Habeas Corpus?

Habeas Corpus are two Latin words, which mean *you may* or *are to have the body.* The act is so called, because the jailor must have the body of the prisoner, to produce in court on his trial.

Who first established a penny-post?

One Murray, an upholsterer, first set up a penny post in London and its suburbs; but government took it in hand (1711), and allowed Murray and his successor a pension of 200*l.* a year, by way of compensation.

When was the uniform penny-post established?

In 1839. This law allows us to send by post what we please, under half an ounce in weight, to any part of Great Britain, for 1*d.*

Who first settled the orbits of the planets?

Doerfel, a Saxon clergyman, in 1681.

What was the Rye-House plot?

Some noblemen entered into a plot to shoot the king in his way from Newmarket; but the house in which he lodged having caught fire, he left Newmarket eight days sooner than he intended, and his life was saved.

Why was this plot called the Rye-House plot?

Because the conspirators met at the Rye-house farm, near Newmarket. Among others, Lord Russel (son of the Earl of Bedford), and Algernon Sydney (son of the Earl of Leicester), were both beheaded.

What other noblemen were said to be involved in the same conspiracy?

The Dukes of Monmouth and Argyle, together with the Lords Essex and Howard.

Who was the Lord William Russel who was beheaded by Charles II.?

The third son of the first Duke of Bedford; one of the chief persons who promoted what is called *the Exclusion Bill*, i. e. a bill to prevent James succeeding to the throne because he was a Roman Catholic. Being obnoxious to the court party, Lord Russel was accused of participating in the Rye-House plot, and was beheaded (1683, *aged* 42).

*Who were the celebrated men in the reign of Charles II.?*

**Jenkins the oldest Englishman most generally reckon'd,**
**Lord Clarendon, & Rochester, all died e'er Charles the Second,**
**Rembrandt, Taylor, Shaftesbury, Hobbes, Barrow, Matthew Hale.**
**Sam Butler, Milton, Otway, Wren, Walton, Molière, Corneille,**

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Who was Algernon Sydney?

The second son of Robert, Earl of Leicester. He served in the parliamentary army against Charles I. He was accused of connection with the Rye-House conspirators; and when no second witness could be found against him, Judge Jeffreys infamously read a passage from a book supposed to be written by Sydney, and declared the passage read sufficed for a witness. (*He was beheaded* 1683, *aged* 66.)

Who was Henry Jenkins?

A Yorkshire peasant, who reached the extraordinary age of 169 years. He lived in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II.; and died a beggar. (1670.)

Who was Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon?

Lord Clarendon was born in Wiltshire, and is well known by his "History of the Rebellion," *i. e.* of the civil wars begun in the reign of Charles I., and ended by the restoration of Charles II. (*He died* 1673, *aged* 65.)

Who was John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester?

A celebrated wit, who in the early part of his life was a gross libertine and blasphemous infidel, but became before his death a sincere Christian. (*He died* 1680, *aged* 32.)

Who was Rembrandt?

A celebrated Flemish painter, so uneducated that he could not read. His heads are set in so dark a ground, as scarcely to be seen without a strong light. (*He died* 1678, *aged* 72.)

Who was Jeremy Taylor?

An Irish prelate, generally called the English Cicero; his two works entitled, "The Golden Grove, or Manual of Daily Prayers," and "Treatises on Holy Living and Dying," are greatly admired for their fervour, imagery, and piety. (*He died* 1667, *aged* 54.)

Who was Anthony Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury?

He was born at Dorsetshire, and wrote a book called "Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Times." (*He died* 1683, *aged* 62.)

Who was Thomas Hobbes?

Hobbes, the philosopher, was born at Malmesbury (*in Wilts*). He was a very profound man, but an infidel. His chief work is called "Leviathan," which is a radical and infidel treatise on the government of God and man. (*He died* 1679, *aged* 91.)

Who was Dr. Isaac Barrow?

An eminent mathematician and divine, born in London: as a mathe-

*Milton*, p. 81.
*Molière, pronounce Mole-e-air.*
*Wren*, p. 86.
*Corneille, pronounce Cor-nail.*

*What was the character of Charles II.?*

King CHARLES THE SECOND was a wit of grace and affability,
Whose judgment was by folly warp'd, and selfish volatility;
Mean to injustice, yet he spent with wanton prodigality
On banquets, horses, women, dogs, to pander sensuality;
Heartless, as all the Stuarts were, yet pleasing from urbanity,
He hated all parade and pomp, but dress'd with female vanity;
His court was a disgraceful scene of gambling, swearing, riot,
No woman of a modest mind could ever venture nigh it;
Heartless, ungrateful, insincere, in mischief only fecund,
A miscreant king, and impious man, was tyrant Charles the Second.

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matician he is considered inferior only to Newton; as a theologian Charles II. used to call him "the *unfair* preacher," because he entirely exhausted his subject, and left nothing for other divines. (*He died* 1677, *aged* 47.)

Who was Sir Matthew Hale?

A celebrated English judge, born at Alderly (*in Gloucestershire*); his principal work is called "The History of the Common Law of England." He was the last judge that condemned a person for witchcraft in our courts. (*He died* 1676, *aged* 67.)

Who was Samuel Butler?

Samuel Butler, born in Worcestershire, was a satirical poet; he is well known by an inimitable but unfinished poem called "Hudibras," which is a satire on the fanatical supporters of Oliver Cromwell. (*He died* 1680, *aged* 68.)

Who was Thomas Otway?

A dramatic poet of great pathos, force, and nature, born in Sussex; "Venice Preserved," and "The Orphan," are the best of his ten dramas.

Mention the traditionary story of Otway's death.

Being nearly famished, he begged a shilling of a gentleman in the streets, who gave him a guinea. Otway ran to purchase a roll, and devoured it so eagerly that he was choked and died. (*He died* 1685, *aged* 34.)

Who was Isaac Walton?

A man born in humble life in Stafford, who settled in London as a draper. He has acquired considerable celebrity for his treatise on "Angling," and for his "Biographical Sketches." (*He died* 1683, *aged* 90.)

Who was Molière?

The most celebrated writer of French comedies, born at Paris. (*He died* 1673, *aged* 53.)

Who was Corneille?

The Shakspeare of France. (*He died* 1684, *aged* 78.)

*What was the character of the nation in the reign of Charles II.?*

The proverb says "extremes meet close," and like a bow unstrung,
From puritans to libertines then back the nation sprung;
In Cromwell's time all ornament was thought a profanation,
In Charles the Second's all was gaud and foppish decoration;
The hair no more cropp'd short and straight, nor head-dress close and flat,
But curling half-way down the back, and sconced in Spanish hat;
The Cromwell coat was quaker-cut, the shoes and trousers plain,
Gay Spanish cloaks, rosettes, and frills, adorn king Charles's reign;
A rude unmanner'd bluntness mark'd the puritan mobocracy,
Finesse, grimace, and court deceit, the Stuart aristocracy;
The *soldiers* of the Commonwealth sang psalmody and ranted,
The *clergy* in king Charles's reign swore, tippled, and gallanted;
The court of Cromwell seem'd to be a methodistic diet,
The court of Charles was revelry, debauchery, and riot;
The arts were deem'd in Cromwell's time to be Satanic vanity,
In Charles's reign all classes vied in folly and profanity;
Thro' every grade the plague diffused, e'en genius was infected,
And much which else would be admired, is now perforce rejected.

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**The reign of Charles II. is the most discreditable in the English annals.**

1. **Charles himself was a most dishonourable and heartless monarch, destitute of every generous feeling, and seeking only to indulge his selfish licentious appetite. He received the sacrament at death, according to the rites of the Roman Church, and thus proved himself a hyprocrite as well as a profligate.**
2. **Politically, Charles was a mere tool and pensioner of Louis XIV., by whose secret aid he was supported in all his attempts to abridge the freedom of his subjects; in order to carry out his schemes he chose for his councillors five unprincipled ministers called the cabal.**
3. **Historically, his reign is marked by the Great Plague, the Great Fire, and the daring entry of the Dutch fleet into the Thames and Medway, when all the shipping as high as Chatham were burnt.**

## JAMES II.

Reigned 3 years and 10 months (from 1685—1688).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of James II.*

1685 In *sixteen-hundred eighty-five* the second JAMES obtruded,
Tho' twice the Commons pass'd a bill by which he was excluded;
The DUKE of MONMOUTH sought the crown, for James was greatly dreaded,
But Monmouth's friends were slain or hanged, and Monmouth's self beheaded;
The EDICT passed at NANTES to grant religious toleration,
Brought trouble to the realm of France by Louis' REVOCATION.
SUGAR was tax'd; at SPITALFIELDS was open'd the SILK TRADE;
The GRENADIERS were introduced, armed with the hand-grenade.

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Why did the House of Commons try to exclude James II. from the throne?
Because he was a Roman Catholic; and they feared a repetition of the cruel persecutions which took place in Mary's reign.
Who was the Duke of Monmouth?
A natural son of Charles II.; taking advantage of the unpopularity of James, he tried to advance *himself* to the throne.
Where was the battle fought between Monmouth and the royal party?
At Sedgemoor (*in Somersetshire*). Monmouth fled at the first onset, and was afterwards found concealed in a ditch, eating raw peas to sustain life: he was taken and beheaded.
What was the watchword at this battle?
So! ho! Hence Soho Square in London (which was the property of the Duke of Monmouth) obtained its name.
How many of Monmouth's adherents fell in this unhappy rebellion?
300 fell in battle, and about 250 were executed.
What was the edict of Nantes (*in France*)?
A law passed in 1598 by the good king Henry IV. of France, granting toleration to all religious sects throughout his dominion; this wise law was revoked by Louis XIV.
What evils resulted from this intolerant conduct of Louis XIV.?
50,000 French Protestants left France and came to England. Many thousands settled in Spitalfields (*London*) in the silk trade; others became jewellers, glovers, and so on.
What is a hand-grenade?
A little ball, filled with gunpowder, very destructive in war.

1687 In *sixteen eighty-seven*, to save from catholic seduction,
Were SCHOOLS of CHARITY endow'd, to give the poor instruction.
1688 SEVEN BISHOPS (*sixteen eighty-eight*) to prison were COMMITTED,
And Newton's book, "PRINCIPIA" call'd, was to the world submitted;
King James the Second so infringed the British constitution,
His subjects rose and brought about the glorious REVOLUTION;
Deserted in his utmost need, distrusted, fear'd, and hated,
The faithless king in panic fled, and thus his throne vacated.

*Mention the famous men in the reign of James II.*

While James the Second in his zeal both church and state defied,
De Guericke, Waller, Killigrew, Dugdale, and Cudworth died.

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Why were these seven bishops put into prison by James II.?
James commanded the bishops to read in church the law he made in favour of the Roman Catholics; seven bishops said they could not obey without violating their conscience, and were committed to the Tower.
What became of them?
They were tried in Westminster Hall for sedition; but were acquitted, to the great delight of all the nation. (June 29 and 30, 1688.)
What is Newton's "Principia" about?
The principles of natural philosophy demonstrated mathematically.
What is meant by the Revolution?
Driving James II. and his son from the throne, and making William of Orange king instead.
Who was William of Orange?
The grandson of Charles I., who married his cousin Mary, the eldest daughter of James II.
Give a chart of this pedigree.

CHARLES I.

| whose eldest son was Charles II. | eldest daughter was Mary, who married the Prince of Orange | second son was James II. |
|---|---|---|
| | William III., who married Mary II. his cousin. | |

What is the present constitution of England?
A limited monarchy, with the crown hereditary in the Protestant line of Hanover; and the legislative authority vested in king, lords, and commons.
Who was Killigrew?
There were three brothers of that name, all men of wit and talent, who wrote dramatic pieces (between 1605—1689), the second brother Thomas Killigrew, was called "King Charles's jester."

*De Guericke, p. 80.* *Waller, p. 81*

*By what degrees was the British Constitution obtained?*

The people's struggle with the crown, which closed with James the Second,
An epoch in our history most justly has been reckon'd;
The contest in the reign of John by *barons* was begun,
And Magna Charta was the boon their brave resistance won;
The parliaments soon after call'd in regular succession,
The people aided to resist encroachment and oppression;
But, when the haughty Tudors reign'd, with arbitrary skill,
The Lords and Commons they avail'd to bias at their will;
It matter'd not — for those were days of giant agitation,
When every grievance was engross'd in that of Reformation,
Not so when Stuarts no less proud, but far less great and wise,
Dared tamper with the English Church and parliaments despise,
The nation rose in civil war, o'erthrew both church and throne,
And anarchy and schism bore the palm of power alone:
Again the crown grew absolute, religion disrespected,
Again the nation rose in strength, and James at once rejected;
Another prince of greater faith and humbler views they chose,
Who soon by wise concessions brought this struggle to a close;
Prerogative was circumscribed, and hence the Revolution,
By balancing the powers of state, set free the Constitution.

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Who was Sir William Dugdale?

Sir William Dugdale, born in Warwickshire, was an eminent antiquary, herald, and historian; he wrote "A History of all the Monasteries of England, and St. Paul's Cathedral," and was thirty years compiling a book called "The Baronage of England." (*He died* 1686, *aged* 81.)

Who was Cudworth?

The Rev. Dr. Cudworth was born in Somersetshire. He is well known by his work called "The Intellectual System," in which atheism is shown to be unreasonable and absurd. (*He died* 1688, *aged* 71.)

Mention the six great epochs of English history.

1. The Conquest by William the Norman. (1066.)
2. The signature of magna charta by King John. (1215.)
3. The Reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. (1534.)
4. The Restoration of Charles II. to the throne. (1660.)
5. The Revolution or change of the succession from the Stuarts to William and Mary of Orange. (1688.)
6. The reform in parliament in the reign of William IV. (1831.)

## WILLIAM AND MARY (of ORANGE or NASSAU).

WILLIAM III. reigned 13 years (from 1689 to 1702).
MARY II. reigned 5 years (from 1689 to 1694).

*Mention the principal events, &c. in the reign of William III.*

1689 WILLIAM (in *sixteen eighty-nine*) and Mary fill'd the throne,
A bill was pass'd the CROWN to stint to PROTESTANTS alone;
James, who to Ireland had fled, debased the current coin;
1690 In *sixteen ninety* William won the BATTLE OF THE BOYNE;
The Royal Hospital, design'd for soldiers old and maim'd,
Was finish'd by the immortal Wren, and CHELSEA COLLEGE named:
1691 GOLD-FISH from Che-thyang* were brought in *sixteen ninety-one*,
And muskets arm'd with BAYONETS invented at Bayonne†:
1694 The GREENWICH HOSPITAL was built for seamen old and poor,
And BANK OF ENGLAND was allow'd in *sixteen ninety-four*;

---

What relation was William of Orange to James II.
Son-in-law and nephew.

Why did James II. flee to Ireland, when William of Orange came over?
Because he was still acknowledged king by the Irish, and had his parliament at Dublin.

What was the first measure of the Irish parliament?
To accuse of treason all persons who paid allegiance to William, and to confiscate their property to James.

Why did James debase the coinage?
It was done with a view of ruining the Protestants, whom James paid in base metal for cattle, corn, and merchandise.

What was the battle of the Boyne?
A battle fought by William III. near the river Boyne (in *Ireland*), in which James was utterly defeated. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk 150 feet in height, erected (1736) in commemoration of this victory.

Whither did James flee after this great defeat?
He fled to France, where he died a pensioner on the bounty of the French king (1701, *aged* 68).

Why was Chelsea Hospital called Chelsea College?
It was originally designed (by James I.) to be a college for controversial divinity, but Charles II. converted it into an hospital for sick, maimed, and superannuated soldiers.

* *Che-thyang, a lake in China, famous for gold and silver fish.*
† *Bayonne, a city and sea-port of France.*

1694 Regretted and beloved by all, this year Queen Mary dies,
Religious, charitable, kind, intelligent, and wise, —
Ashamed to see the idle way that time was often spent
Queen Mary introduced the work called "LONG-STITCH, CROSS, and TENT;"
1697 The MALT TAX was collected first in *sixteen ninety-seven*,
THIMBLES at Islington were made, EXCHEQUER BILLS were given;
1698 In *sixteen-hundred ninety-eight* were FIRE-ENGINES made,
And HAWKERS by a LICENCE sold, a just defence to trade;
1700 In *seventeen-hundred* a decree, called "BILL OF SETTLEMENT,"
To fix in Brunswick's line the throne, received the king's consent.
In William's reign the SYSTEM called the FUNDED was invented,
Brokers, contractors, usurers, and stock-jobbers augmented.
Gardens and trees in formal shapes were trimmed by Evelyn's care *,
Who introduced the GREEN HOUSE, too, to keep exotics there.

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Who established Greenwich Hospital?
William and Mary gave the royal palace at Greenwich for the benefit of old or maimed sailors, and for the widows and children of such as had been killed in service. It accommodates 3000 pensioners.
What is the meaning of the word bank?
It is a corruption of the Italian word "banco" (a bench). The name originates from the Italian Jews keeping benches in Lombard Street (*London*), for the purpose of lending money on interest.
Why was the bank of England established?
To pay the annuities due from the national debt; to issue exchequer bills; to advance to government the amount of the land and malt taxes; and to lend the king money in time of war.
What is the exchequer?
Exchequer was a court established by William the Conqueror, where all causes relating to the revenues of the crown were decided; the name is derived from the chequer or chess boards used by the clerks to assist them in calculation.
What are exchequer *bills*?
Bills taken at the exchequer: 1. When metal is withdrawn for re-coinage. 2. For the pre-payment of the land and malt taxes by the bank of England.
What are the funds?
Taxes to support the civil government, and to pay the interest of the money borrowed by government in times of need.
What are the consolidated funds?
There were originally four sorts of funds, which William Pitt, in reign of George III. consolidated (or made into one).

* *Evelyn, pronounce Eve-lin.*

*Mention the eminent men in the reign of William III.*

Men of surpassing genius king William's reign set off,
Sir Isaac NEWTON, Temple, Boyle, Hooke, Locke, and Puffendorf,
Dryden (*the poet*) and Racine, Ashmole and John Aubrey,
Burnet, Archbishop Tillotson, Swift, Stillingfleet, and Ray.

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What is done with the consolidated funds?

They are given to the bank of England, as a security for the payment of the money borrowed by the government.

What is the sinking fund?

If any surplus remain after the annual payments are made, it is appropriated to the sinking fund, which goes to "sink" or decrease the national debt.

Mention some of the taxes which are collected for the payment of the national debt,

The tax upon tea and coffee, hops, wines and spirits, candles, tobacco, coaches, assurances, stamps, and in short almost all our taxes are raised for this purpose.

What is meant by the 3, 3½, and 4 per cents.?

Money has been borrowed by government at various times, upon different rates of interest; sometimes money was borrowed with the promise of paying 3*l.* interest for every 100*l.* lent, and this is called the 3 per cents.; sometimes 3*l.* 10*s.* were agreed to be paid, and this was called the 3½ per cents., and so on.

What are brokers and stock-jobbers?

Persons who buy and sell stock as it is called.

What is meant by buying and selling stock?

Suppose I have lent government 100*l.* at 3 per cent. interest, and want my money again. I employ a broker or stock-broker to sell my government interest in the Stock Exchange; perhaps he can get only 98*l.* or 99*l.* for my hundred, perhaps he can get 101*l.* or 102*l.* for my hundred; and this is called the price of stocks.

Who was John Evelyn?

He was born in Surrey, and is well known for his skill in gardening, and for his book called "Sylva" or Forest Trees. (1620—1706.)

What was the style of gardening in the reign of William III.?

It was called the Dutch style, and was very formal. The flower-beds were cut into the most fantastic shapes, and one side of the garden made to correspond exactly with the other.

Were trees and shrubs also cut into formal shapes?

Yes; the hedges, too, were cut into the shape of urns, squares, triangles, beasts, birds, men, &c.

What ornaments were universally introduced in gardens in the reign of William III.?

Cascades, fountains, white stones, images, bowers, and mazes.

What great emperor was lodged in Mr. Evelyn's house in Deptford (*Kent*)?

Peter the Great, of Russia, whose amusement was to be wheeled in a barrow through the neat clipped hedges.

How long was Peter the Great at Deptford?

About three months, in which time he entirely spoiled Mr. Evelyn's beautiful garden.

Had Mr. Evelyn no redress?

The king paid for the actual damage, but nothing could restore the beauty of the garden.

Who was Sir Isaac NEWTON?

Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest philosopher who ever lived, was born in Woolstrope (*in Lincolnshire*). We owe to Sir Isaac the discovery of the principle of gravitation. His chief publications are "Principia," "Optics," and "Algebraical Lectures." (*He died* 1726, *aged* 84.)

What are the principal discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton?

1. The refrangibility of light; 2. The theory of gravitation; and 3. The theory of light and colours.

Who was Sir William Temple?

A great statesman, born in London. He wrote several works on politics and polite literature. (*He died* 1700, *aged* 71.)

Who was the Honourable Robert Boyle?

One of the five philosophers of the Bristish Isles, born in Munster (*in Ireland*). He invented the air-pump; was one of the founders of the Royal Society; and wrote many valuable works both in theology and natural philosophy. (*He died* 1691, *aged* 64.)

Who was Dr. Robert Hooke?

A natural philosopher born in the Isle of Wight, who disputes the invention of the pendulum with Christian Huygens, and of the microscope with Albert Lieberkuhn. (*He died* 1703, *aged* 68.)

Who was John Locke?

One of the five English philosphers (three of whom lived in this reign).* He was born in Somersetshire; his best known work is a treatise on "The Human Understanding," in which he shows that ideas are not innate, but acquired by education and circumstances. (*He died* 1704, *aged* 72.)

Who was Puffendorf?

A famous German civilian, who wrote in Latin a book called "Elements of Jurisprudence," and one called "The Rights of Nature and Nations." (*He died* 1694, *aged* 63.)

Who was John Dryden?

Dryden, the poet, was born in Northamptonshire, and is well known for his Pindaric ode called "Alexander's Feast," and for his translation of Virgil. (*He died* 1701, *aged* 70.)

Who was Racine? †

Racine was a French dramatist, of great tenderness, elegance, good taste, and poetical sweetness. (*He died* 1699, *aged* 60.)

Who was Elias Ashmole?

A celebrated antiquarian, born in Staffordshire, who founded the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (*He died* 1692, *aged* 75.)

Who was John Aubrey?

A celebrated antiquarian, born in Wiltshire. His chief works are upon magic. (*He died* 1700, *aged* 75.)

* *The five philosophers referred to are Roger Bacon, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton the Honourable Robert Boyle, and John Locke.*

† *Ra-cine, pronounce Ra-seen.*

*What was the character of William III.?*

A very good and able prince was William of Nassau,
Cold, calculating, firm, and calm, but much too fond of war;
Religious, faithful, politic, intelligent, and brave,
But too reserved for England's court, retiring, stern, and grave:
Upon the nation he entail'd a vast augmenting debt,
His reign, with good and mischief fraught, we honour and regret.

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Who was Bishop Burnet?

Bishop Burnet, born in Edinburgh (*Scotland*), wrote a history of his "Own Times," and another of the "Reformation." (1643—1715.)

Who was Archbishop Tillotson?

Archbishop Tillotson was born in Yorkshire. His sermons are considered models of English prose composition. (1630—1694.)

Who was Dean Swift?

Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick (*Dublin*), was one of the most celebrated wits that ever lived. All boys know his political satire, called "Gulliver's Travels." (*He died insane* 1745, *aged* 78.)

Who was Bishop Stillingfleet?

Bishop Stillingfleet, born in Yorkshire, is well known for his work called "A Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion." (*He died* 1699, *aged* 64.)

Who was John Ray?

An eminent naturalist, born in Essex. He was a great botanist, and wrote many works; but the one best known is called "The Wisdom of God manifested in Creation." (*He died* 1704, *aged* 76.)

Where is Nassau?

A small town in the west of Germany, which belonged to the duchy of the Prince of Orange, and gave name to the family of Nassau.

Why was William of Nassau call William of Orange?

Orange was a principality in the south of France, which belonged to William of Nassau; but which ceased to be a separate principality after his death.

For what object was the national debt augmented in the reign of William III.?

Chiefly in continuing hostilities with Louis XIV. This opposition against the French was commenced before William was King of England, and was occasioned by their invasion of Holland and the Netherlands.

What had the English to do with this contention?

Literally nothing. Only William loved his native country, and employed the wealth and power of his English subjects to maintain its independence.

## The Good QUEEN ANNE.

**Reigned 12 years and 4 months (from 1702 to 1714).**

(THE AUGUSTAN AGE OF ENGLAND).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of Queen Anne.*

1702 In *seventeen-hundred two* Queen ANNE the British realm directed,
And "SEMPER ĔADEM" the words for motto she selected;
1704 In *seventeen-hundred four* by Rooke GIBRALTAR was bombarded,
And QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY to the church most gen'rously awarded;
1705 STEAM-ENGINES (*seventeen-hundred five*) T. Newcomen invented,
And PROMISSORY NOTES the means of robbery prevented;

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What is the meaning of the motto "semper ĕădem"?
"Semper ĕădem" is the Latin for "always the same."
Where is Gibraltar?
Gibraltar is a town, which stands upon a tongue of land in the south of Spain, and is defended by a rock, inaccessible on every side but one.
What benefit is the town of Gibraltar to England?
It is of infinite benefit in protecting our trade in the Mediterranean, in preparing fleets, and equipping armies.
What is meant by Queen Anne's bounty?
It consists of two parts. 1. A sum of money for repairing and building churches. 2. A sum of money to augment small livings.
Whence is this money derived?
Queen Anne gave 100,000*l.* a year, out of her own fortune, for this and other charities.
Who was Thomas Newcomen?
A locksmith at Dartmouth (*in Devonshire*), who invented the steam cylinder and piston; but little use was made of steam-engines till James Watt introduced his improvements, in the reign of George III. (1778).
What is a promissory note?
A bill drawn by a man upon himself. For example:—A. owes B. 100*l.* and promises to pay him in a month; a note to this effect is called a promissory note.
What is meant by the United Parliament?
Though England and Scotland had been governed by one sovereign ever since the reign of James I., yet they had always retained separate parliaments. In Queen Anne's reign, the Scottish was incorporated with the English parliament, and the two together called the United Parliament of Great Britain.

1707 In *seventeen-hundred seven* effects by AUCTION first were sold,
And the UNITED PARLIAMENT of Albion enroll'd.
1713 In *seventeen-hundred thirteen* STAMPS on NEWSPAPERS were laid,
And Thomas Watkins (stationer) his MILL for PAPER made;
1714 In *seventeen fourteen* INTEREST was fix'd at FIVE PER CENT.,
And George of Hanover received the reins of government.
Four battles of illustrious name were fought while Anne was queen
By Churchill (Duke of Marlborough), and Francis Prince Eugene;
Blenheim, Malplaq'uet, Oudenard, and Ramilies * shall live.
In story great, while wars shall last, or conquests glory give.

*Name the most celebrated men in the reign of Queen Anne.*

Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir George Rooke, Duke Marlborough, Prince Eugene,
Newton, Locke, Boyle of Orrery, all lived while Anne was queen;
Swift, Prior, Farquhar, Bolingbroke, Steele, Addison, Pope, Gay,
Cellarius, Boileau, Fénélon, — Corelli, Parnell, Ray.

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What are *stamps* on newspapers?
Every newspaper pays a tax to government called a *stamp*; it is so called because the amount of duty is "stamped" on one corner of the paper by the government officer.
Where was the first paper mill erected in England?
At Dartford (*in Kent*) by a German (1388). Thomas Watkins brought the art of paper-making to great perfection. (1713.)
What is meant by five per cent. interest?
If I lend you 100*l.* for a year, and you give me 5*l.* for the use thereof, we say that you give 5 per cent. for your money.
Where are Blenheim, Malplaq'uet, Oudenard, and Ramilies?
Blenheim is a village of Germany; the other three places are in the Netherlands.
Against whom were all these battles fought?
Against the French, by the allied armies of the English, Dutch, and Germans, of which Marlborough was generalissimo.

* *Blenheim, pronounce Blen'-um. Malplaquet — Mal-plack'-kay. Oudenard — Oo'-de-nar. Ramilies — Ram'-e-leeze.*

Who was Sir Cloudesley Shovel?

This great admiral was born at Clay (*in Norfolk*). He entered the service as a cabin-boy, and rose to be commander in chief of the British fleet. He lost his life by shipwreck in St. George's Channel (1707, *aged* 57).

Who was Sir George Rooke?

Admiral Rooke was born in Kent; the taking of Gibraltar was voted by the ministers of Anne to be *unworthy* the public gratitude, and Sir George Rooke no longer fit for his country's service. (*He died* 1708, *aged* 58.)

Why did the parliament pass that vote upon this great achievement?

Either because Sir G. Rooke was a Tory, and the ministers were Whigs; or else they were ignorant of the benefits that would arise therefrom.

Who was John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough?

He was born in Devonshire, and was one of the most successful generals that ever had an army to command. His most famous victories were Blenheim, Malplaqu'et, Oudenard, and Ramilies. (*He died* 1722, *aged* 72.)

Who was Prince Eugene?

He was Prince of Savoy (*in France*), and first entered the service of Louis XIV.; but the French king refusing to advance his interest, Eugene joined the Duke of Marlborough, and became one of the most formidable enemies that France ever knew. (*He died* 1736, *aged* 73.)

Who was Matthew Prior?

Prior was born in London in very humble life, but rose by his abilities to be Queen Anne's secretary of state. His poems are light, spirited, and well-written. (*He died* 1721, *aged* 57.)

Who was George Farquhar?*

A comic poet, born in Ireland. He wrote several comedies, the best of which is called "The Beaux's Stratagem." (*He died* 1707, *aged* 29.)

Who was Sir Richard Steele?

Sir Richard Steele, born in Dublin, was a friend of Addison. He was editor of the "Tatler," "Spectator," &c. (*He died* 1729, *aged* 53.)

Who was Joseph Addison?

Joseph Addison, born in Wilts, was the best essayist that England has produced. He also wrote several poems and plays, and was the principal contributor to the "Spectator." (*He died* 1719, *aged* 47.)

Who was Alexander Pope?

Pope, the smoothest versifier of all English poets, was born in London. His "Essay on Criticism," "Essay on Man," and "Rape of the Lock," are poems of the first order. His translation of Homer shows his poetical taste and mastery of language. His "Dunciad" and other satires have never yet been equalled. (*He died* 1744, *aged* 56.)

Who was John Gay?

Gay (who was intimate with Pope and Addison) was born in Devonshire. His "Fables" are the best in the language; and his play called "The Beggar's Opera." is still popular.
44.)

* *Farquhar, pronounce Far-quar.*

*Bolingbroke, p.* 111. *Newton, Locke, and Boyle, p.* 97. *Swift and Ray, p.* 98.

*Which was the better queen, Elizabeth or Anne?*

Beneath Elizabeth and Anne our state more glory gain'd,
Than from the most illustrious king that since the Conquest reign'd;
For different parts these honour'd queens the name of *good* have won,
Anne shining like the silvery moon, Elizabeth the sun;
Elizabeth we *honour* more, but Anne more fondly *love*
The eagle one with lightning arm'd, and one the gentle dove;
Anne's smiling face, mellifluous voice, and tender heart commend
The patient mother, loving wife, kind sovereign, faithful friend;
Elizabeth's bright flashing eye, and proud imperious mien,
The dauntless heroine display, the every inch a queen;
Anne like Diana stood engirt with *sisters* round her throne,
Elizabeth, as Juno sat, majestical *alone;*
None *durst* Elizabeth offend, to injure Anne none *chose,*
The sturdy *oak* Elizabeth, and Anne the honey'd *rose;*
If to Elizabeth the blaze of Shakspeare's wit we owe,
Newton a light on Anne has cast of purer, deeper glow:
Both great for their respective worth; Victoria, be it thine,
The glory of these glorious queens to rival and outshine!

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Who was Cellarius?
A very learned geographer, born in Germany. (*He died* 1707, *aged* 69.)
Who was Boileau?
A poet and eminent wit, born at Paris. His best works are his "Satires," and "Art of Poetry." (*He died* 1711, *aged* 75.)
Who was Fenelon?
Archbishop of Cambray (*in France*). An excellent preacher, elegant writer, and learned scholar. His epic prose-poem, called "Telemachus" is well known. (*He died* 1715, *aged* 64.)
Who was Corelli?
An Italian musician, said to be the best violin player that ever lived, and the first composer of violin music. (*He died* 1713, *aged* 60.)
Who was Dr. Thomas Parnell?
Parnell, the poet, was born in Dublin: he was very intimate with Pope. His poem called "The Hermit" is justly celebrated. (1679—1717.)

GEORGE (LEWIS) I. (*of Brunswick-Hanover*).

Reigned 13 years (from 1714 to 1727).

*Mention the principal events and inventions in the reign of George I.*

1714 In *seventeen fourteen* GEORGE the FIRST the British
sceptre sway'd,
And civil tumults to prevent, the RIOT ACTS were made;
1715 Argyle (in *seventeen fifteen*) made the Jacobites surrender,
And PRESTON crush'd the rebel Mar and James (the first
Pretender);
1717 Schroder (in *seventeen seventeen*) first PIANO-FORTES invented,
And to the Saxon court next year his model he presented.
1720 In *seventeen twenty* Blunt proposed the foolish SOUTH SEA
SCHEME,
And thousands mourn'd in penury his visionary dream;

---

Show by a chart what right George I. had to the English crown.

JAMES I.

Charles I. — Elizabeth, who married Frederic (Elector-Palatine)

Charles II. — James II. — Sophia, who married Ernest (Elector of Hanover)

Q. Mary, who married William III. of Orange) — Q. Anne — George I. (of Brunswick).

Who were the Jacobites?

Persons who favoured the cause of James II. and endeavoured to restore the race of Stuarts to the throne were called Jacobites (from Jacobus, the Latin for James).

Where is Preston?

In Lancashire. When the Earl of Mar attempted to dethrone George I., and place James Stuart on the throne. He was utterly defeated at Preston by the royal army, under the generals Wiles and Carpenter.

Is Preston the same as Preston-pans?

No; Preston-pans is in Scotland. At Preston-pans the *royal* army, commanded by Sir John Cope, was defeated by Charles Edward (the young Pretender), 1745.

What was the South Sea Scheme?

Sir John Blunt, an English lawyer, devised the following scheme:—A company was to buy up the national debt, and in return were to be allowed the sole privilege of trading in the South Seas. After a few months, the whole scheme was found to be a fraud, and thou[illegible] the shareholders were utterly ruined.

1722 In *seventeen-hundred twenty-two* to send an UNSIGN'D LETTER
A *felony* was made, this law the more severe the better;
1723 In *seventeen-hundred twenty-three* at Paisley THREAD was
wrought;
1724 To England (*seventeen twenty-four*) MAHOGANY was brought.
1725 PETER (in *seventeen twenty-five*) the Czar of Russia DIED,
And GAS by Dr. Hales was made, tho' not to light applied;
1727 In *seventeen-hundred twenty-seven* died George the First, who
reign'd
In England thirteen years, but still his German bent retain'd.

*Name the most celebrated persons in the reign of George I.*

While George the First was king, lived Pope, — Gay,
Wollaston, Prideaux *,
Halley, Swift, Walpole, Dr. Clarke, — the Daciers, Defoe.

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When was coal gas first used for purposes of light?
In 1792 by Mr. Murdock of Cornwall; but Dr. Clayton was the first to evolve imflammable gas from coal (1739).
Who was the Rev. Wm. Wollaston?
He was born in Staffordshire, and is the author of a book called "The Religion of Nature Delineated." (*He died* 1724, *aged* 65.)
Who was Prideaux, dean of Norwich?
The author of an excellent work called "The Connections of the Old and New Testaments." (*He died* 1724, *aged* 76.)
Who was Sir Robert Walpole?
He was born at Houghton Hall (*in Norfolk*), was made chancellor of the exchequer to George I., and created Earl of Orford by George II. (*He died* 1745, *aged* 71.)
Who was Dr. Samuel Clarke?
A very learned divine, born at Norwich (*in Norfolk*). His principal original works are Sermons. (*He died* 1729, *aged* 54.)
Who were the Daciers?
Andrew and Ann Dacier were two French editors and critics.
For what is Ann Dacier celebrated?
Ann Dacier translated Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, and Plautus. (*She died* 1720, *aged* 69.)
For what is Andrew Dacier celebrated?
Andrew Dacier translated Plato, Plutarch, Epictétus, and Horace. (*He died* 1722, *aged* 61.)
Who was Daniel Defoe?
He was born in London, and wrote the inimitable tale of "Robinson Crusoe," "The Plague of London," &c. (*He died* 1731, *aged* 68.)

* *Prideaux, pronounce Pre-doe.*

*Swift*, p. 98. *Pope and Gay*, p. 101. *Halley*, p. 110.

## GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II.

Reigned 33 years and 4 months (from 1727 to 1760).

*Name the chief incidents and inventions of George II.'s reign.*

1727 The sceptre of the British state (in *seventeen twenty-seven*)
To GEORGE the SECOND, son and heir of George the First, was given.
1730 In *seventeen thirty* Harwood brew'd the liquor call'd ENTIRE,
And Wesley with his clique the name of METHODISTS acquire:
1735 Books (*seventeen-hundred thirty-five*) of standard reputation
Were cast in STEREOTYPE to keep a constant circulation;
1739 The FOUNDLING (*seventeen thirty-nine*) and MANSION HOUSE
were founded.
And PLAYS were LICENSED to prevent the trash that late abounded.

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What is meant by Harwood's entire?
Entire is only another name for porter.
Why is porter called entire?
It was found that working men used to call for ale, beer, and twopenny, all mixed together; so the publican had to go to three casks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this, Harwood made a liquor which contained the three flavours, and called it *entire*, because the three sorts of beer were drawn "entirely" from one cask.
Why were Wesley and his party called methodists?
When Wesley was studying at Oxford, he was distinguished as a most sedate, methodical young man. He formed an acquaintance with fifteen other students, who used to meet regularly every day for study; this undeviating practice gained for them the nickname of "methodists."
Was Wesley the founder of the sect called methodists while he was at Oxford?
No: not till the year 1738. Count Gingerdorf (leader of the Moravians) seems to have produced a great change upon him; insomuch that he left the Church of England, and became the founder of a sect called Wesleyan methodists. (*Wesley died* 1791, *aged* 88.)
What is stereotype?
Stereotype is a whole page cast in a metal-plate, instead of being composed letter by letter in moveable type. It is useful, because no letter can slip or get out of order. Wm. Ged, of Edinburgh, invented this method of printing. (1735.)
Who are foundlings?
Children deserted by both father and mother. The Foundling Hospital was projected by Capt. Thomas Coram, and the first day it was opened, 117 children were admitted.

1741 The SOLAR MICROSCOPE was made by Albert Lieberkuhn*,
And VENTILATORS Hales devised in *seventeen forty-one;*
1744 Lord ANSON, great in deeds of fight and rich in plunder'd store,
His VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD had made in *seventeen forty-four;*
1745 Charles Edward (*seventeen forty-five*) the royal troops defeated:
1746 His downfall (*seventeen forty-six*) CULLÓDEN saw completed:
Long time he wander'd in disguise, to 'scape the rancorous foe,
'Mid scenes of dangerous accident, and sights of direst woe.
For ah! the English heart was steel'd! Men, women, children, all,
Who dared Charles Edward's cause befriend were doom'd to share his fall;
Some hunted on the mountains down, some perish'd of starvation,
Some 'mured in jail, some exiles sent as felons from the nation,
Some slain, some hanged as traitors, some were doom'd to lose their head
(The last were those of British peers, who by the headsman bled);
For fifty miles Lochíel round, no house, no cot appear'd,
No bleating sheep, no lowing kine, no rustic song, was heard;
All desolate, all still, as though chill'd by the touch of death,
Or pestilence had brooded there with suffocating breath.

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Who disputes with Lieberkuhn the honour of having invented the microscope?

Dr. Hooke. He also disputes with Christian Huygens, the Dutch mathematician, the honour of having invented the pendulum. (*Lieberkuhn died* 1756.)

How long was Lord Anson making his voyage round the world?

Only 3¾ years. All his ships, except one, were disabled by tempests at Cape Horn (*S. America*). With that one he sailed round the world, and plundered from the Spaniards sufficient to load thirty-two waggons.

Who was Charles Edward?

The son of James the Pretender, and the grandson of James II. He defeated the troops of George II. at Preston-pans (*in Haddington, Scotland*); but his cause was utterly ruined the next year at Cullóden (*in Invernessh. Scotland*).

* *Lieberkuhn pronounce Lee-ber-kun.*

1751 CARPETS (in *seventeen fifty-one*) in England were produced,
1752 In *seventeen-hundred fifty-two* NEW STYLE was introduced;
1753 In *seventeen-hundred fifty-three*, by parliament's direction,
Was purchased for the public use Hans Sloane's superb collection.
These curiosities compose the national MUSEUM, ['em.
And liberal grants are yearly given, that all may freely see
1756 Dowlah (in *seventeen fifty-six*) some British subjects seized,
And in the "BLACK-HOLE'S" souterrain in June his victims squeezed;
One hundred twenty-three expired, breathing each other's breath,—
Next year the nabob was *deposed* and forthwith *put to death*.
1759 The LIGHTHOUSE (*seventeen fifty-nine*) at EDDYSTONE was finish'd,
QUEBEC was stormed, but Wolfe's decease the nation's joy diminish'd;
1760 In *seventeen sixty* LONDON GATES were wisely TAKEN DOWN,
And George the Third in *sixty-one* inherited the crown.

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Who taught the English the art of making carpets?
Two French refugees who escaped to England.
What is meant by the new style?
The reformed calendar. In 1752, the 3rd of September, was called the 14th, and thus eleven days were cut off, in order to make the days of the month correspond with the sun. (See p. 64.)
What other alteration was made in the year?
The year was made to begin from the 1st of January, instead of the 25th of March, as formerly.
What did Hans Sloane's collection consist of?
4100 volumes of books, minerals, insects, rare plants, and many other curiosities, to be seen in the British Museum.
Did all the curiosities now in the British Museum belong to Hans Sloane?
No, nothing like it; fresh grants have been frequently made, both by parliament and private donations.
Where is Eddystone?
Eddystone rock is about nine miles from Plymouth (*in Devonsh.*). The lighthouse was first built by Mr. Winstanley, but was soon washed away; Mr. Smeaton had the honour of constructing the first lighthouse able to resist the violence of the waves (A.D. 1759).
Where is Quebec?
The capital of Lower Canada (*in N. America*). This war arose from a series of encroachments made by the French on the British colonies in North America, and ended in the annihilation of French power in Lower Canada.

*What was the character of George II.?*

King George the Second was a man reserved, unfeeling, cold,
Most obstinate and violent, but sensible and bold;
Simple in taste, methodical, most covetous and mean,
And never seem'd to own a heart, save when he lost his queen.
So turbulent through both these reigns all party spirit rose,
That whigs deemed tories, tories whigs, as aliens and foes.

*Name the most eminent men in the reign of George II.?*

Hoadley, Sherlock, Butler, Hare, and Berkeley grace this reign,
Sloane, Tanner, Bentley, Middleton, — Watts, Leland, Doddridge, Cheyne,
Pope, Thomson, Cibber, Collins, Young, — Gay, Congreve, Shenstone, Rowe,
George HANDEL, Chambers, Richardson, — Fielding, Le Sage, Defoe,
Hales, Flamsteed, Halley, Montesquieu, — Earl Chatham, Bolingbroke,
Wolfe, Anson, Reaumur, Fahrenheit, — Whiston, Mosheim, and Hooke.

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Who was Dr. Benjamin Hoadley?

Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards of Winchester (*in Hants.*). He wrote many works, but is not reckoned a "sound divine." (*He died* 1761 *aged* 85.)

Who was Dr. Thomas Sherlock?

Sherlock, Bishop of London, opposed Bishop Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy. His sermons are elegant and learned compositions. (*He died* 1761, *aged* 83.)

Who was Dr. Joseph Butler?

Butler, bishop of Durham, was the learned author of an inestimable book, called "The Analogy of Religion," showing how the God of the Bible is also the God of Nature. (*He died* 1752, *aged* 60.)

Who was Dr. Francis Hare?

Hare, bishop of Chichester (*in Sussex*), is known by his opposition to Bishop Hoadley, in what is called the Bangorian controversy (*He died* 1740, *aged* 63.)

What is meant by the Bangorian controversy?

A controversy which arose about the temporal powers of the clergy; provoked by a sermon of Dr. Hoadley, while he was bishop of Bangor (*in Wales*).

*Pope and Gay, p.* 101. *Defoe, p.* 104.

Who was Dr. George Berkeley?

Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne (*in Ireland*), wrote several philosophical pieces of great merit; but is principally known for his subtle metaphysical calculations. (*He died* 1753, *aged* 79.)

Who was Sir Hans Sloane?

A very eminent naturalist, born in Ireland. Parliament bought his collection of shells, fossils, books, plants, &c., for 20,000*l.*; deposited them in Montague House, and called it the British Museum. (*He died* 1752, *aged* 92.)

Who was Dr. Thomas Tanner?

Tanner, bishop of St. Asaph (*in Wales*), was a learned antiquarian; who wrote a history of the British monasteries. (*He died* 1735, *aged* 61.)

Who was Richard Bentley?

A very eminent critic, born in Yorkshire. He edited Terence, Horace, Phædrus, Milton's Paradise Lost, &c. &c. (*He died* 1742, *aged* 80.)

Who was Dr. Conyers Middleton?

He was born in Yorkshire. His best work is "The Life of Cicero;" a most beautiful piece of biography. (*He died* 1750, *aged* 67.)

Who was Dr. Isaac Watts?

A dissenting minister, born at Southampton (*in Hants*). His best known works are "Hymns for Children"—"Hymns for Public Worship"—"Scripture History, in Question and Answer"—and "A Treatise on Logic." (*He died* 1748, *aged* 74.)

Who was John Leland?

A learned dissenter, born in Lancashire, and the author of a book called "A Defence of Christianity against Deistical Writers." (*He died* 1766, *aged* 75.)

Who was Dr. Philip Doddridge?

An eminent dissenting minister, born in London; his best known works are "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul"—"Sermons"—"Family Expositor"—and "Life of Colonel Gardiner." (*He died* 1751, *aged* 49.)

Who was Dr. George Cheyne?

A Scotch physician; the fattest man that ever lived. He wrote a book called "Natural and Revealed Religion," &c. (*He died* 1743, *aged* 72.)

Who was James Thomson?

Thomson, born in Roxburghshire (*in Scotland*), is the best English descriptive poet. He wrote "The Seasons," in four books—[*a poem in blank verse*]—"The Castle of Indolence," &c. (*He died* 1748, *aged* 48)

Who was Colley Cibber?

A poet, born in London. He is unjustly ridiculed by Pope, as the hero of the Dunciad. He wrote the pretty little poem called "The Blind Boy." (*He died* 1757, *aged* 86.)

Who was William Collins?

Collins, born at Chichester (*in Sussex*), was a poet who wrote "The Passions"—"Ode to Evening"—and "Eclogues," all of great merit. (*He died insane* 1756, *aged* 36.)

Who was Dr. Edward Young?

Dr. Young, born at Hants, was a poet who wrote in blank verse the fine moral poem called "Night Thoughts," in six parts. (*He died* 1765, *aged* 84.)

Who was William Congreve?

A dramatic writer, born in Yorkshire. He is reckoned one of our best writers of comedy. (*He died* 1729, *aged* 57.)

Who was William Shenstone?

A poet, born in Shropshire. His best poem, called "The School "Mistress," is written in Spenserian metre. (*He died* 1763, *aged* 49.)

Who was Nicolas Rowe?

A dramatic writer, born in Bedfordshire. His best tragedy is "Jane Shore;" he also translated into English verse, Lucan's Pharsalia. (*He died* 1718, *aged* 45.)

Who was George HANDEL?

This prince of musicians was born in Germany, but lived chiefly in England, where he received an annual pension. His choruses were never equalled in sublimity and fulness. (*He died* 1759, *aged* 75.)

Name his most admired oratorios.

They are called "Messiah" — "Samson" — "Israel in Egypt" — and "Judas Maccabeus." The "Messiah" is the best oratorio ever composed.

What is an oratorio?

A kind of musical drama.

Who was Ephraim Chambers?

He was born in Westmoreland, and was the author of a cyclopedia, subsequently edited by Dr. Rees. (*He died* 1740, *aged* 48.)

What is a cyclopedia?

A dictionary containing information upon all subjects of general knowledge?

Who was Samuel Richardson?

Richardson, born in Derbyshire, was the inventor of novels; he wrote two of considerable reputation, — "Sir Charles Grandison" and "Clarissa Harlow." (*He died* 1761, *aged* 82.)

Who was Henry Fielding?

Fielding, the novelist, was born in Somersetshire. His best novels are "Joseph Andrews" and "Tom Jones;" but they are too licentious to be recommended. (*He died* 1754, *aged* 47.)

Who was Le Sage?

A French novelist, who wrote "Gil Blas." (*He died* 1747, *aged* 80.)

Who was Dr. Stephen Hales?

A clergyman, born in Kent. He devised a plan, by means of ventilators, for clearing prisons, ships, &c. of foul air. (*He died* 1761, *aged* 81.)

Who was John Flamsteed?

A very eminent astronomer, born in Derbyshire, and author of a book in three folio volumes, called "The History of the British Skies" (*Historia Cœlestis Britannica*). (*He died* 1725, *aged* 79.)

Who was Dr. Edmund Halley?

One of the greatest mathematicians of the eighteenth century, born in London. His astronomical tables are of inestimable value. He discovered the comet which bears his name, and was the author of a vast multitude of papers on philosophical subjects. (*He died* 1742, *aged* 86.)

Who was Montesquieu?

A celebrated Frenchman, whose work called "The Spirit of Laws" is well known. (*He died* 1755, *aged* 66.)

Who was William Pitt, Earl of Chatham?

An illustrious statesman, born in Wilts; and one of the finest orators that ever addressed the English parliament. (*He died* 1778, *aged* 70.)

Who was Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke?

Lord Bolingbroke, born in Surrey, was a political partizan in the reign of Queen Anne. Being disgraced by George I., he retired into private life, and became an elegant, witty, but infidel writer. His best productions are "Letters on the Study and Use of History." (*He died* 1751, *aged* 79.)

Who was General James Wolfe?

He was born in Kent; and was shot in the midst of victory, at the siege of Quebec (*Canada, N. America*), (1759, *aged* 33).

Who was George, Lord Anson?

He was born in Staffordshire, and is celebrated for his naval victories and his voyage round the world, which he accomplished in a single ship in 3¾ years. (*He died* 1762, *aged* 65.)

Who was Reaumur?

A French naturalist, who improved the thermometer and published a "History of Insects." (*He died* 1757, *aged* 74.)

Who was Fahrenheit? *

A Prussian philosopher, who so greatly improved the thermometer, that his scale has become the standard in England. (*He died* 1736, *aged* 50.)

What improvements did Fahrenheit introduce in the thermometer?

He substituted mercury for spirits of wine, and introduced a new scale.

Where did Fahrenheit fix his extreme points?

He placed his *zero* (0) at the point of cold sufficient to freeze sal ammoniac, and *boiling water* is marked 212.

Is Fahrenheit's 0 (*zero*) the common freezing point?

No; it is 32 degrees below the common freezing-point; but the cold in Russia has been known to exceed Fahrenheit's extremity more than 40 degrees.

How is Reaumur's scale graduated?

Reaumur's thermometer begins the scale 32 deg. above Fahrenheit, viz. at the point when water freezes; and boiling water is marked 80.

What thermometric scale is used in France?

The Centigrade, which is a slight variation of Reaumur's scale. It fixes *zero* (0) at the point when water freezes, and boiling water is marked 100°.

Who invented thermometers?

Thermometers were invented by Cornelius Van Drebbel, a Dutch chemist (1620).

Who was the Rev. William Whiston?

He was born in Leicestershire, and is well known as the translator of Josephus. (*He died* 1752, *aged* 85.)

Who was John Laurence Mosheim? †

A German divine, well known by his "Ecclesiastical History," written in Latin, and translated into English by Dr. Maclaine. (1695—1755.)

Who was Nathaniel Hooke?

Hooke was the author of a "History of Rome," of whom little else is known. (*He died* 1763, *aged* 63.)

* *Fahrenheit, pronounce Far-ren-hite.* † *Mosheim, pronounce Mo.shime.*

## GEORGE III. (The Christian King).

Reigned 59¼ years (from 1760 to 1820).

*Name the chief events and inventions of the reign of George III.*

1761 In *seventeen-hundred sixty-one* King GEORGE the THIRD was crown'd,
The praise of Britain's CHRISTIAN KING shall latest time resound;
In Britain born, in Britain bred, a Briton heart and soul,
The nation hail'd their future hope with joy beyond control.
The very year that George the Third Britannia's king was made,
Was FISH by carriage overland to London first convey'd;
1765 The king (in *seventeen sixty-five*) to GRENVILLE'S ACT assented,
But North America the law indignantly resented;
The stamps were burn'd, — the Congress raved in furious declamation, —
All traffic was prohibited with the obnoxious nation;
The merchants fear'd a bankruptcy, for commerce was suspended,
And rancorous hate and jealousy a civil war portended.

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How long was it before the accession of George III. since an Englishman had been king?

George III. was the only monarch born and bred in England (except Anne) since the time of Elizabeth.

How is that made out?

George I. and II. were both Germans, William III. was a Dutchman, Charles I. and James I. were both born in Scotland.

Were not Charles II. and James II. born and bred in England?

They were *born* in England, but lived so long upon the Continent, that both were unlike Englishmen in manners, feeling, and integrity.

What was George Grenville's Act?

Mr. Grenville thought that America (which was protected by the British government) ought to bear a portion of the British taxation; and therefore proposed his bill called "The Stamp Act," to impose stamp-duties on all mercantile transactions in the American colonies.

What is meant by stamp-duties?

A tax upon all papers on which any legal transactions are written, upon all licences, almanacs, newspapers, and so on.

What is meant by Congress?

The American parliament is called the American Congress.

1765 In *seventeen-hundred sixty-five* the old PRETENDER DIED,
This year the ISLE of MAN was first to Britain's crown allied;
1768 Bruce traced (in *seventeen sixty-eight*) the NILE's disputed SOURCE,
And many a hair-breadth 'scape he made in his adventurous course;
1769 In *seventeen-hundred sixty-nine* the dauntless CAPTAIN COOK
His FIRST great VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD in one ship undertook;
In *seventeen-hundred seventy-two* he ventured forth again;
In *seventeen-hundred seventy-nine* at Owhyee was slain.

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Where is the Nile?
The Nile is a river of Africa, which rises in the Mountains of the Moon; the ancients had long attempted to trace this river to its source, but thought it quite impossible.
Who was James Bruce?
A descendant of Robert Bruce, the Scottish king and hero. He is generally called the Abyssinian traveller. (*He died* 1730, *aged* 64.)
Why is he called the Abyssinian traveller?
Because he penetrated into Abyssinia (*in Africa*), where for nearly six years he remained, examining the antiquities, manners, and institutions of a people unknown to the Europeans except in name.
Did James Bruce publish his adventures in Abyssinia?
Yes, but so extraordinary and marvellous did his relations appear, that he was universally disbelieved; and his book was satirised by another, called "The Adventures of Baron Munchausen."
Who was Captain James Cook?
Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, was born in Yorkshire. His father was a poor cottager, and James was brought up to the plough.
What was the object of his three voyages round the world?
1st voyage. To observe the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc, from some island in the Pacific Ocean.
2nd voyage. To ascertain if there were any vast tracts of land in the Southern Hemisphere, similar to those in the Northern.
3rd voyage. To find a north-west passage into the Pacific Ocean. The discoveries of Captain Cook have been of the most essential service to nautical and geographical knowledge.
What are the principal islands discovered by Captain Cook?
New Caledonia, New Georgia, and the Sandwich Islands, all in the Pacific Ocean; Owhyee is the largest of the eleven Sandwich Islands.
How was Captain Cook killed?
When he landed at Owhyhee one of his cutters was stolen. Captain Cook seized the chief, and a skirmish ensued, in which the captain was killed.

1770 In *seventeen seventy* Priestley found that black-lead pencil-trace
The INDIAN RUBBER easily from paper would efface.
1772 SLAVES were (in *seventeen seventy-two*) declared in ENGLAND FREE;
1773 AMERICA'S REVOLT began in *seventeen seventy-three;*
In *seventeen seventy-five* the WAR was virtually BEGUN
When huff'd the British troops were bid to fire at Lexington;
Congress (in *seventeen seventy-six*) made public declaration—
"America be henceforth deem'd an independent nation;"
George Washington by wise consent was chief-commander made,
And Holland, Spain, and France combined the patriot's cause to aid;
In *seventeen-hundred eighty-two* the Western WAR was ENDED,
America the object gain'd for which her States contended.
1774 Priestley (*in seventeen seventy-four*) first analysed the *air,*
And found 'twas OXYGEN alone was respirable there.

---

What was the immediate cause of affront at Lexington?*
Some Americans were collected together, under pretence of practising shooting; the British troops insisted that they should disperse; the Americans instantly refused, and began to threaten the soldiers; whereupon the royal troops fired on the mob, and three were killed.
Who were the generals of the English armies in the American war?
The generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton.
Who was George Washington?
He was born at Virginia (*in the United States of N. America*), from a Cheshire family, which had emigrated to America in the reign of Charles I.; and is called the American Fabius. (*He died* 1799, *aged* 67.)
Why was Washington called the American Fabius?
Fabius, though very brave when he thought it prudent to fight, conquered Hannibal mainly by harassing and exhausting delays; Washington secured American independence in a similar way.
Why was this the most judicious method Washington could adopt?
The English were very far distant from their own country; soldiers and stores had to be transported across the Atlantic; the expense of the war was enormous; and the spirit of rivalry was not brought into action.
Who was Dr. Priestley?
A unitarian minister and eminent philosopher born at Fieldhead, near Leeds. He is rendered immortal by his magnificent discovery of oxygen gas. His chief philosophical works are a "History of Elec-

* *Lexington in Massachusetts (in N. America).*

1775 UMBRELLAS (*seventeen seventy-five*) from India introduced,
A panic, lest the coachmen's craft be quite cut up, produced.
Three great inventions in nine years improved the cotton trade;
James Hargreaves (*seventeen sixty-seven*) the SPINNING JENNY made;
Sir Richard Arkwright next applied his most ingenious mind
And *seventeen sixty-nine* the TWIST to Hargreaves' jenny join'd;
Both these ingenious designs are now but little heeded,
1776 For MULES (in *seventeen seventy-six*) their uses superseded.
1778 In *seventeen seventy-eight* James Watt, by trial and reflection,
The STEAM EXPANSION-ENGINE brought to wonderful perfection.
1780 George Gordon (*seventeen eighty*) raised the most disgraceful riot
In London streets, that e'er disturbed a town's domestic quiet;
The Roman Chapels were destroyed — Newgate, King's-Bench, the Fleet;—
Men's houses burn'd, and mangled limbs were strew'd in every street;
For thirteen days the rioters the town with terror fill'd,
Six hundred citizens were maim'd, or in the riot kill'd.

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tricity," a "History of Vision, Light, and Colours," and a paper on "Air" in the *Philosophical Transactions*. (*He died* 1804, *aged* 70.

Who first used an umbrella in England?

The benevolent Jonas Hanway. Umbrellas were at first kept at coffee-houses, and persons hired them as they did coaches. It was twelve years before a person could employ an umbrella without abuse.

Explain what is meant by a *spinning-jenny*, a *twist*, and a *mule*?

A *spinning-jenny* is a contrivance whereby several spindles may be worked by one person. The *twist-frame* is a machine to supply the finger and thumb of the spinner, in order that the thread may be drawn out more evenly. The *mule*, invented by Mr Samuel Crompton, of Bolton (*in Lancashire*), is the twist and jenny combined.

What is meant by Watt's steam expansion-engine?

Watt first devised a plan for shutting off the steam from the boiler, after the piston had been depressed a part of the way; and then leaving the expansive force of that steam to complete the depression.

What was the cause of Lord George Gordon's riots?

The relief of Roman Catholics from the penal laws made against them by William III. The Gordon rioters consisted of 40,000 persons called the "No Popery Mob," who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the "Protestant Association."

1781 The GEORGIUM SIDUS was descried (in *seventeen eighty-one*)
Full twice as many hundred miles as Saturn from the Sun;
And Raikes establish'd SUNDAY SCHOOLS to teach the word of God
To children of the sickly loom, and tenants of the sod:
1783 In *seventeen eighty-three* the king a band of KNIGHTS created,
In honour of the Emerald Isle ST. PATRICK'S designated;
1784 In *seventeen-hundred eighty-four* from TYBURN in the West
To NEWGATE prison was removed the EXECUTION pest;
HORSES were TAX'D, an AIR-BALLOON the march of science show'd,
And LICENCES for shooting GAME were annually allow'd.
1785 WATER (in *seventeen eighty-five*) of *gas* was found composed,
The genius of Cavendish this mighty fact disclosed;
BAR-IRON from the ore called PIG* about this time was made,
QUACK MED'CINES TAX'D, and letters were by ROYAL MAILS convey'd;
1787 A BISHOP was (in *eighty-seven*) to NOVA SCOTIA sent;
And BOTANY BAY the English made a convicts' settlement.

---

What became of these rioters?
280 were killed by the soldiery, and as many more severely wounded. Lord Gordon was tried for high treason, but acquitted.
Mention one of the penal laws enacted against Roman Catholics.
If the eldest son of a Roman Catholic went to school out of England, William III. decreed he should lose his estates. This was punishing a man for his *creed*, and not for *crime*.
Who was Robert Raikes?
A printer, born in Gloucestershire, who employed all his property in establishing Sunday schools.
Who first ascended in an air-balloon?
Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, was the first to ascend in an air-balloon in *England*; but Montgolfier had ascended at Paris, in 1783.
Of what gases is water composed?
Of hydrogen and oxygen. Sir Henry Cavendish was the first to discover the properties of hydrogen gas, and Dr. Priestley of oxygen.
Who was Sir Henry Cavendish?
The son of Lord Charles Cavendish. By his sublime genius he analysed water, and found it was no element; he determined by experiment the weight or density of the earth; and invented, or at least improved, the endometer, an instrument to measure the purity of the air. (*He died* 1810, *aged* 79.)

* *Masses of iron extracted from the ore are called* pigs.

1789 In *seventeen-hundred eighty-nine* the French from destitution
Began their mad and impious work, THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION;
The king and queen were guillotined,—all rank was set aside,—
Religion treated as a jest, —the God of heaven defied;
Ne'er since the universal flood such awful times have been,
As this, the REIGN OF TERROR call'd, the carnival of sin;
Danton, Marat*, and Robespierre, who sway'd the factions then,
Made France a pandemonium seem of demons more than men;
Nor e'er (save when in Jewry fell the earth-born Prince of heaven)
Were years so crimson-stain'd with crime as those ungodly seven.

---

Who was the primary cause of the French revolution?
Louis XIV., who strained the royal prerogatives to their utmost limits, and exhausted the revenues by luxury, pomp, and war.
In whose reign did the French revolution occur?
In the reign of Louis XVI., a pious and benevolent prince, with an empty exchequer, an untractable parliament, a dissatisfied people, and a beautiful but arbitrary queen.
What was the name of this beautiful queen?
Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa (of Germany), a lady of munificent liberality, devoted attachment to the king, heroic fortitude, but unbending pride.
How did the revolution begin?
The parliament agreed to convoke the states-general (which had been abolished since the year 1614), and to make the number of "*commoners*" equal to the conjoint number of *nobles and clergy*.
What was the first act of the national assembly, as it was called?
It arrogated the sole power of legislation, abolished the feudal system, and converted the French despotism to a republican monarchy.
What was the first act of violence committed by the French mob?
When Necker, their favourite minister, was dismissed, they assembled in gangs and pulled down the state prison called the Bastille; but the militia, called the national guards, being called out under the command of La Fayette, quiet was for a time restored.
What was the next step in the revolution?
The formation of clubs in different parts of Paris; the most influential of which was that of the Jacobins; so called because their meetings were held in an old convent of Jacobin monks.

* *Marat, pronounce Mah-rah.*

Did Louis XVI. attempt to check the proceedings of the revolution?

Yes; but seeing it was useless, he tried to escape (with his wife and children) to Germany; being discovered, all were brought back prisoners to Paris.

Did the Jacobins rise to political power?

Yes; in 1791 they formed the national legislative assembly; declared war against Francis II. of Germany; and tried to subvert the throne of France by murdering the nobles and clergy (2nd Sept. 1791).

What was the third step in the revolution?

The legislative assembly changed its name into the national convention; abolished royalty; and proclaimed France a republic.

Into what two political parties was the national convention split?

Into the *Girondists*, so called from the department, La Gironde; and the *mountain party*, so called because they occupied elevated seats in the convention.

What was the difference between these two parties?

The mountain party was by far the more violent and democratic; their leaders were the infamous Robespierre and Marat.

Which of these two parties ultimately prevailed?

The mountain party, who instantly summoned Louis XVI. to appear before them; charged him with conspiring against his subjects; and condemned him to lose his head.

Was this infamous sentence executed?

Yes; Louis XVI. was guillotined (21st Jan. 1793) in his own capital; Marie Antoinette (his queen) shared the same fate in October. The Girondists were next attacked; 34 were outlawed, 22 guillotined, some escaped, and many killed themselves to escape a public death.

How did the revolution proceed after the death of the king and queen?

Most of the nations of Europe declared war against France; and an insurrection was made in La Vendée (*south of France*).

How did the convention proceed to suppress this insurrection?

They shot or guillotined 4000 victims, and seized on private property to defray the expense of the army.

What was the fourth step in the revolution?

The empire of France was divided into thirty-eight departments, with new names; the months of the year and the days of the week had all new names; the sabbath was abolished, and every tenth day was made a holiday; four new deities (*Liberty*, *Equality*, *Reason*, and *Nature*) were worshipped instead of God and Jesus Christ; the churches were plundered, and the bells melted into cannon.

What was the state of the nation during this terrible alteration?

Fifty victims were daily guillotined for two months, without trial.

What was the first step in the decline of this fearful anarchy?

Robespierre was seized by his own party and guillotined with twenty-one of his accomplices (28th July, 1794); within eight days twenty-three others met the same fate; thousands were liberated from prison, and Napoleon Buonaparte was made commander of the French army.

What was the next grand movement?

Napoleon Buonaparte (10th Nov. 1799) entered the legislative chamber with a body of grenadiers, and drove out all the members at the point of the bayonet; thus in one hour the fruits of the revolution were utterly destroyed.

1795 In *seventeen ninety-five* COAL GAS its splendid light diffused;
1796 In *seventeen-hundred ninety-six* were TELEGRAPHS first used;

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What constitution was now established in France?

On the 24th of December, 1799, Napoleon was made consul of France, and in five years more he was made emperor; the liberty of the press was abolished; and the emperor had dictatorial authority.

What was the end of this revolution?

In 1814, the allied powers became masters of Paris; banished Napoleon to Elba (*in the Mediterranean Sea*); and raised Louis XVIII. to the throne of his brother Louis XVI.

What is a guillotine?

An instrument invented by Dr. Guillotin, of France, for the speedy decapitation of prisoners condemned to capital punishment.

What was the cause of this invention?

Under the feudal system, it was the privilege of the *nobility* (when condemned to death) to be *beheaded* instead of *hanged*; the revolutionists thought this an odious distinction; and Dr. Guillotin invented a machine for beheading, which was adopted by the French parliament.

Who was James Danton?

A gigantic demagogue, who proposed, with a voice like a Stentor, the sanguinary measures which brought the king, queen, and nobility of France to the guillotine. He was himself subjected to the same death by his jealous brother-ruffians (1794, *aged* 35).

Who was John Marat?

Another vile demagogue, who was mainly instrumental to the destruction of the Girondists. He was himself murdered by a poor deformed creature, whose name was Charlotte Corday (1793, *aged* 49).

Who was Robespierre?

One of the most violent and perfidious of the French revolutionists. He was the head of the Jacobins, and the proposer of the horrible atheistical changes adopted in the Reign of Terror. Robespierre was guillotined by his own partizans (1794, *aged* 35).

For what is Monsieur Carrier notorious?

Being appointed by the convention to put down the insurgents in the south of France, he went to Nantes; immured 10,000 in prison, and drowned 4000 by night in the river Loire.

Who first used coal gas for purposes of light?

Mr. Murdock first *used* it for the purpose of lighting his own house at Redruth (*in Cornwall*); but Dr. Clayton has the merit of the *invention*.

Who invented telegraphs?

Dr. Hooke suggested the idea (in 1684). But the first employed in England were two erected over the Admiralty House (in 1796). Mr. Wheatstone invented the electric telegraph (in 1837).

Where was the first electric telegraph established?

The first electric communication was opened on the South-Western Railway (*between Paddington and West Drayton*, 13½ miles

1797 PENCE (*seventeen-hundred ninety-seven*) were put in circulation;

1799 Jenner in *seventeen ninety-nine* discovered VACCINATION;

1800 THE UNION (*eighteen-hundred*) with Erin was effected,
The title "KING of FRANCE" henceforth the British crown rejected;

1802 In *eighteen two* the virgin stone of LONDON DOCKS was laid;

1804 Napoleon (*eighteen-hundred four*) AN EMPEROR was made.

1805 Lord NELSON (*eighteen-hundred five*), the sea-girt Briton's pride,
TRAFALGAR'S famous victory won, but in the action died;
Though Britain's state, like Greece and Rome, shall mingle with the dust,
Her Nelson still in song shall live, in history, and bust;
And sires of nations yet unborn with kindling glow shall tell
How Nelson at Aboukir fought, and at Trafalgar fell.

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What is vaccination?
One of the most important discoveries of modern times, whereby the fatal effects of the small-pox are entirely obviated.
How is this effected?
Milch cows are often affected with an eruption upon their udders, proceeding from cow-pox; if a very small portion of the matter taken from the vesicle of a cow be inserted into the human frame, it is an effectual safeguard against the small-pox.
Who was Dr. Edward Jenner?
A physician at Berkeley (*in Glostershire*), who made this valuable discovery. (*He died* 1823, *aged* 74.)
What is meant by the Union of Ireland?
Though Ireland has been governed by the English monarch ever since the reign of Henry II., yet it retained a separate parliament till the year 1800, when a *union* of the two houses was effected.
What title did the king of England adopt after the union?
The following:—"By the grace of God, of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith."
Who was Horatio Nelson?
Viscount Nelson was the son of a clergyman residing at Burnham Thorpe (*in Norfolk*); he entered the service as coxswain; lost his right eye at the siege of Calvi (*in Naples*); his right arm at the siege of Santa-Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe (*one of the Canaries*); and his life at Cape Trafalgar (1805, *aged* 47).
What are the most celebrated achievements of Lord Nelson?
The battles of Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.
What was the cause of the battle of Aboukir?
[illegible]et being about to convey Buonaparte to Egypt, Nelson was sent [illegible]he Mediterranean to watch its motions; he found it moored in

1806 Both PITT and FOX (*in eighteen six*) exhaled their sum of breath;

1809 MOORE (*eighteen nine*) CORRUNNA won, and met a glorious death;

1813 In *eighteen thirteen* HANOVER to Britain's realm was join'd;
And the NEW MINT in London built, where bullion now is coin'd.

1815 In *eighteen fifteen* SOUTHWARK BRIDGE* of iron was completed,
And Wellington at WATERLOO Napoleon defeated;
Twice fell Napoleon from his height, but Britain dealt the blow
That set all Europe free and laid the Great Usurper low.

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the Bay of Aboukir, at the mouth of the Nile, made an attack with complete success, and was created Baron Nelson of the Nile (1798.)

What was the cause of the battle of Copenhagen?

Denmark and Sweden having united with Russia against Britain, Lord Nelson volunteered to make an attack on Copenhagen (*capital of Denmark*), and obtained a most signal victory (1801); for which he was created viscount, and his honours made hereditary.

What was the cause of the battle of Trafalgar?

The French, having again commenced hostilities with England, Nelson pursued them till they reached the Cape Trafalgar (*in Spain*); an attack was then made, and a famous victory won; in the midst of which Nelson was shot by a rifleman, and lost his life. (1809.)

Who was William Pitt?

A celebrated statesman, second son of the Earl of Chatham; he was made prime minister at the age of 23, and guided England through the most critical period of her history. (*He died* 1806, *aged* 57.)

Who was Charles James Fox?

The leader of the Whigs during Pitt's administration. (1748—1806.)

Where is Waterloo?

Waterloo is a small village in the Netherlands; the memorable battle of Waterloo was fought about two miles to the south of this village, at a place called Mont St. Jean.

Who commanded the two armies in this battle?

Wellington and Blucher commanded the British and Prussian soldiers, Napoleon Bonaparte commanded the French.

What was the cause of this battle?

Napoleon having escaped from Elba (*in the Mediterranean*), whither he had been banished, put himself again at the head of the French army; but England, Germany, and Prussia opposed his usurpation, and won the famous battle of Waterloo.

What became of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo?

He resigned himself into the hands of the English; was banished to the island of St. Helena (*in the Atlantic Ocean*); and died May 5. 1821.

* *Southwark is in Surrey, near London.*

1816 In *eighteen sixteen* Thistlewood threw London in commotion;
A STEAMER (*eighteen nineteen*) crossed the North Atlantic ocean;
1820 In *eighteen twenty* George the Third, our patriarch king expired,
For solid sense, domestic worth, and Christian faith admired;
When conscience led or duty call'd, the voice he ne'er resisted;
A better father, husband, son, and brother ne'er existed.
His reign was mark'd with deeds of war, illustrious in story,
And works of science and of love which pale all former glory

*What societies were instituted in the reign of George III.?*

The Jews' Society was form'd in George the Third's long reign,
The Bible, Tract, Church Missionary, — Hibernian, Humane,
The Philanthropic, National, and some for deaf and blind,
For Science, Arts, Philosophy, for body, soul, and mind.

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What was the cause of Thistlewood's riot?
The transition from war to peace produced so great a change upon trade, that this and several other riots were made in consequence.
What is the Jews' Society?
A society for converting Jews to the Christian religion, and relieving their temporal distresses; this society is supported by the established church and by dissenters. (*Instituted* 1808.)
What is the object of the Bible Society?
To promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad. This society, which is supported by churchmen and dissenters, issues above a million Bibles every year. (*Instituted* 1804.)
What is the Tract Society?
A society which selects, prints, and distributes, small religious books and tracts, both at home and abroad. (*Instituted* 1799.)
What is the object of the Church Missionary Society?
To build churches, supply missionaries, and teach the Gospel in foreign parts, especially in Africa and the East. (*Instituted* 1800.)
What is the object of the Hibernian Society?
To supply every poor person in Ireland with a Bible, to establish Sunday schools, and to send over teachers. (*Instituted* 1806.)
What is the object of the Royal Humane Society?
To protect persons from drowning; and to use means for the recovery of those who are rescued from the water. (*Instituted* 1774.)

*Name the most celebrated generals, admirals, and historians in the reign of George III.*

Napoleon lived while George the Third was king of Albion's isle,
Moore, Abercrombie, Wellington, Lord Nelson of the Nile;
Howe, Rodney, Duncan, Collingwood, — Bruce, Jervis, Anson, Cooke;
(*Historians*),—Henry, Robertson,—Hume, Smollett, Gibbon, Hooke.

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What is the object of the Philanthropic Society?
To prevent crimes, reform the criminal poor, train their children and put them out to service. (*Instituted* 1788.)
What is the object of the National Society?
To promote the education of the poor on the principles of the Church of England. (*Instituted* 1811.)
What scientific societies were formed in the reign of George III.?
One to encourage Arts and Commerce, the Agricultural, Horticultural, Geological, Philosophical, Medical, Linnæan, Asiatic, &c. &c. &c.
What societies of a charitable nature, not referred to above?
Those to relieve decayed musicians, the sons of poor clergymen, widows and orphans, to improve the condition of the poor, to reward servants, and indeed for every charitable object that the benevolent heart can suggest.
Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?
He was born in Corsica (*an island in the Mediterranean*); after a series of victories unequalled, except by Alexander the Great, he made himself emperor of France; but was overthrown at the battle of Waterloo (*in the Netherlands*), and banished to the island of St. Helena (*in the Atlantic Ocean*), where he died. (1821, *aged* 51.)
Who was Sir John Moore?
Sir John Moore, born in Scotland, was sent to help the Spaniards to resist the encroachments of Bonaparte; but meeting with no support, was obliged to retreat to Corunna (*in Spain*); here the French attacked him with a superior army and were defeated, but Sir John was killed and interred on the field of battle. (1809, *aged* 48.)
Who was Sir Ralph Abercrombie?
Abercrombie, born in Scotland, was sent to drive the French out of Egypt; a battle was fought at Alexandria (*in Egypt*), in which the French were defeated, but Sir Ralph Abercrombie was killed. (1801, *aged* 63.)
For what is Richard, earl Howe, famous?
Admiral Howe went his first voyage with lord Anson; but in 1794 he defeated the French fleet off Ushant (*an island of France*), and was made an earl. (*He died* 1799, *aged* 74.)

*Lord Nelson, p.* 120. *Duke of Wellington. p.* 147.
*Cooke and Bruce, p.* 113. *Anson and Hooke, p.* 111.

*Name the principal statesmen and divines in the reign of George III.*

George Washington, Burke, Sheridan, Earl Chatham, Pitt, and Fox;

Lowth, Newton, Paley, Warburton,— Scott, Watson, Porteus, Knox,

Horne, Wakefield, Cruden, Bryant, Blair, — Raikes, Whitfield, Wesley, Hurd,

Michaelis, Lardner, Zimmerman, all lived with George the third.

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Who was George, lord Rodney?

Lord Rodney, born in Wales, obtained a great victory over the French fleet in the West Indies, 1782; for which service he was raised to the peerage. (*He died* 1792, *aged* 74.)

Who was Adam, lord Duncan?

Lord Duncan, born in Scotland, defeated the Dutch Admiral (De Winter) off Camperdown (*in Holland*), 1797; and in reward for his conduct was raised to the peerage. (*He died* 1804, *aged* 73.)

Who was Cuthbert, lord Collingwood?

Admiral Collingwood was born in Northumberland; and after Nelson received his death blow at Trafalgar (*in Spain*), had the chief command of the gallant fleet. He was raised to the peerage in reward for his skill and bravery. (*He died* 1810, *aged* 60.)

Who was Sir John Jervis?

He was born in Staffordshire, defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent (*in Portugal*), 1797; and was created earl St. Vincent, in reward of his services. (*He died* 1823, *aged* 89.)

Who was Dr. Robert Henry?

A presbyterian minister of Scotland, and author of a "History of England," arranged under seven heads: 1.—Civil and military. 2.—Religion. 3.—Laws, &c. 4.—Literature. 5.—Arts. 6.—Commerce. 7.—Manners and Customs. (*He died* 1790, *aged* 72.)

Who was Dr. William Robertson?

Dr. Robertson was a Scotch clergyman, who wrote several histories: the best of which are "Charles V. (*of Germany*)," and "America." (*He died* 1793, *aged* 72.)

Who was David Hume?

Hume, born in Scotland, wrote a "History of England, to the reign of James II.;" his political and philosophical essays show a master mind, but unhappily without religious principle. (1711—1776.)

Who was Dr. Tobias Smollett?

Smollett, born in Scotland, continued Hume's "History of England" down to the reign of George I. His best novels are "Roderick Random"—"Peregrine Pickle"—and "Humphrey Clinker," which are witty, but indelicate. (*He died* 1771, *aged* 50.)

*Washington, p.* 115. *Chatham, p.* 111.
*Pitt and Fox, p.* 122. *Wesley, p.* 105.

**Who was Edward Gibbon?**

Gibbon, born at Putney (*in Surrey*), is the best of English historians; he wrote an admirable history called "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It is much to be lamented that this noble work shows the author to have been an infidel. (*He died* 1794, *aged* 57.)

**Who was Edmund Burke?**

Burke, the statesman, was born in Ireland. As an orator and writer he has no superior. All persons admire his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful." (*He died* 1797, *aged* 67.)

**Who was Richard Brinsley Sheridan?**

Sheridan was born in Ireland. His speech on the trial of Warren Hastings was perhaps never equalled; his comedies are the best in the language, especially "The Rivals," and "The School for Scandal." (*He died* 1816, *aged* 65.)

**Who was Dr. Robert Lowth?**

Lowth, bishop of London, was born in Hants, and is well known for his "New Translation of Isaiah." (*He died* 1787, *aged* 77.)

**Who was Dr. Thomas Newton?**

Newton, bishop of Bristol (*in Gloucesterhire*), was born in Staffordshire, and wrote "Dissertations on the Prophecies;" he also edited Milton. (*He died* 1782, *aged* 79.)

**Who was Dr. Thomas William Paley?**

Dr. Paley, sub-dean of Lincoln, is a model for English composition. His principal works are "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy" — "Horæ Paulinæ"—"Evidences of Christianity" — and "Natural Theology;" few books can be so highly recommended. (*He died* 1805, *aged* 62.)

**Who was Dr. William Warburton?**

Warburton, bishop of Gloster, was born in Notts. His most celebrated work is called "The Divine Legation." (*He died* 1779, *aged* 81.)

**Who was the Rev. Thomas Scott?**

Scott, chaplain of the Lock Hospital (*Chelsea near London*), is celebrated for his "Commentary on the Bible." He was Calvinistic in his views. (*He died* 1821, *aged* 74.)

**Who was Dr. Richard Watson?**

Watson was bishop of Llandaff (*in Wales*). He wrote an "Apology for the Bible," in answer to Paine's infidel book called "The Age of Reason." (*He died* 1816, *aged* 79.)

**Who was Dr. Beilby Porteus?**

Porteus, bishop of London, was a man of deep erudition and good taste. He wrote a poem on "Death," &c. (*He died* 1808, *aged* 77.)

**Who was Dr. Vicesimus Knox?**

A man of learning and eloquence, who wrote several pieces on education and polite literature. (*He died* 1821, *aged* 69.)

**Who was Dr. George Horne?**

Horne, bishop of Norwich (in *Norfolk*), bestowed twenty years on his "Commentary on the Book of Psalms." (*He died* 1792, *aged* 62.)

**Who was Gilbert Wakefield?**

A scholar and critic, who left the Church of England. His sacred criticism is learned and judicious. (*He died* 1801, *aged* 45.)

**Who was Alexander Cruden?**

This admirable compiler of "Cruden's Concordance of the Old and New Testaments," was born in Scotland. (*He died* 1770, *aged* 69.)

*Name the most celebrated painters and musicians in the reign of George III.*

In George the Third's ingenious reign of *artists* these are best:
Wright, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, — Bird, Opie, Crome, and West.
And these stand most pre-eminent in *music's* chastening art,
Beethoven, Haydn, Arne, Dussek', — Gluck, Arnold, and Mozart.

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Who was Jacob Bryant?

Bryant, born in Devonshire, is the author of an "Analysis of Ancient Mythology," and a treatise on "The Plagues of Egypt." (*He died* 1804, *aged* 89.)

Who was Blair?

There were two authors of this name in the reign of George III. Dr. John Blair, prebend of Westminster, the celebrated author of "Chronological Table" (*who died* 1782); and Dr. Hugh Blair, a Scotch divine, who wrote "Blair's Sermons." (1718—1800.)

Who was George Whitfield?

The founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. He was so eloquent a preacher that no place of public worship would contain the crowds which followed him, he therefore generally preached in the open air. (1756—1801.)

Who was Dr. Richard Hurd?

Hurd, bishop of Worcester, has obtained considerable reputation for his "Dialogues, Moral and Political." (*He died* 1808, *aged* 88.)

Who was John David Michaelis?

This great German scholar is the author of an "Introduction to the New Testament," and "Commentaries on the Law of Moses;" both works of great reputation. (*He died* 1791, *aged* 74.)

Who was Dr. Nathaniel Lardner?

A very learned dissenter, born in Kent. His principal work is called "The Credibility of the Gospel History." (*He died* 1768, *aged* 84.)

Who was John George Zimmerman?

He was born in Switzerland, and is the author of a work called "Zimmerman on Solitude." (*He died* 1765, *aged* 67.)

Who was Joseph Wright?

A celebrated painter of landscapes, generally called "Wright of Derby," from the place of his birth. (*He died* 1797, *aged* 63.)

Who was William Hogarth?

A most original painter of life and manners, born in London. His best pieces are — "a Portrait of Himself" — "The Rake's Progress" — "Industry and Idleness" — and "Marriage à la Mode." He also illustrated Hudibras. (*He died* 1762, *aged* 64.)

Who was Sir Joshua Reynolds?

This celebrated painter, who often excels the "old masters" in grace, taste, and harmony of colouring, was born in Devonshire. His chief excellency consisted in portrait painting; but his "Ugolino," and "Death of Cardinal Beaufort," are grand and inimitable compositions. (*He died* 1792, *aged* 69.)

Who was Thomas Gainsborough?

A celebrated landscape painter, born in Suffolk, who united the brilliancy of Claude with the precision of the Flemish school. He stands unrivalled in his line. (*He died* 1788, *aged* 51.)

Who was Edward Bird?

A painter, born at Bristol (*in Gloucestershire*); known by his paintings of "Chevy Chase," and the "Psalm Singers." (*Died* 1819.)

Who was John Opie?

A painter, born in Cornwall; his best historical pieces are "The Murder of James I. of Scotland"—"The Presentation in the Temple"—"Jephthah's Rash Vow"—"Arthur and Hubert"—and "Belisarius." (*He died* 1807, *aged* 46.)

Who was John Crome?

A Norwich painter of simple rural scenery. His *forte* was trees, which he delineated with admirable truth. (*He died* 1821, *aged* 48.)

Who was Benjamin West?

West was born in America, but lived in England. His best pieces are "The Death of General Wolfe"—"Christ Healing the Sick"—and "Death on the Pale Horse." (*He died* 1820, *aged* 82.)

Who was Louis von Beethoven?

This celebrated pupil of Haydn was born at Bonn (*in Germany*). His Masses and Sonatas are wild, grand, and melodious. (1770—1827.)

Who was Francis John Haydn?

An eminent musician, born in Austria, in humble life. His best oratorios are "Creation," and "The Seasons." He also wrote a "*Te Deum*," a "*Stabat Mater*," several Masses, &c. He is noted for originality of invention. (*He died* 1809, *aged* 77.)

Who was Dr. Arne?

Dr. Arne was born in London, and is admired for his "Milton's Comus," his opera "Artaxerxes," and numerous other compositions. His melodies are a happy combination of Italian, English, and Scotch. (*He died* 1778, *aged* 74.)

Who was Christopher Gluck?

The Michael Angelo of music. He was born of low parents in Bohemia. His operas of "Alceste," "Orpheus," and "Iphigeni'a in Aulis," had an overwhelming effect by their boldness and originality. (*He died* 1787, *aged* 73.)

Who was Dr. Arnold?

A celebrated musician born in London. He composed the opera called "The Maid of the Mill," and the oratorio of "The Prodigal Son." He also edited Handel's works. (*He died* 1802, *aged* 63.)

Who was Mozart?

One of the most eminent composers that ever lived. He was born in Germany. When five years old, he wrote a Concerto of great merit; and at the age of seven he had composed many popular Sonatas; at twelve years of age he composed an opera at the command of Joseph, emperor of Germany; and at the age of fourteen he produced his "Mithridates," and was henceforth styled "The Raphael of Musicians."

What are the most celebrated of his compositions in maturer life?

"Zauberflote"—the splendid "Don Giovanni" (the most triumphant dramatic piece ever produced)—and "The Requiem," which he composed on his death-bed. (*He died* 1792, *aged* 36.)

*Name the most eminent physicians in the reign of George III.*

But few (while George the Third was King) in physic could excel
The Hunters, Cullen, Gregory, — Jenner, Buchan, Bell.

*What great philanthropist lived while George III. was king?*

HOWARD (while George the Third was king) all Europe traversed o'er,
Not to survey its stately piles, or classic mines explore,
Nor form a scale of modern art, or nature's frame to scan,
But gauge the depth of human grief, and aid degraded man;
To search the dungeon's penal gloom, the length and breadth to know
Of human vice and human want, and crime that ends in woe;
To feel for those whom all neglect, to serve whom none befriend,
The lone & lost, the feared & scorned, with angel love attend;
A voyage of discovery this, through seas of grief and crime,
No venturer e'er a voyage made, so new, so great, sublime.

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Who were the doctors Hunter?

William and John Hunter were two brothers, born at Lanark (*in Scotland*), but who resided in London. They both published medical works of standard reputation.

Who was Dr. James Gregory?

Dr. Gregory, born in Scotland, was author of the "Conspectus of Medicine," and several other medical works. (*He died* 1821, *aged* 68.)

Who was William Cullen?

Cullen, born in Scotland, was the author of "Materia Medica," "First Lines of the Practice of Medicine," and some other works. (*He died* 1790, *aged* 68.)

Who was Dr. Buchan?

A Scotch physician, author of a popular work entitled "Domestic Medicine." (*He died* 1805, *aged* 90.)

Who was John Howard?

Howard, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney (*near London*). He travelled through Europe to improve the discipline of hospitals and prisons, and died at last of a fever caught in a Russian prison, situated on the Black Sea. (*He died* 1790, *aged* 63.)

What first induced Howard to commence his philanthropic work?

Going to Lisbon to examine the ravages of the late earthquake, he was captured by the French and thrown into prison. The hardships he suffered and witnessed there roused his attention, and directed his energies to the noble and benevolent work of ameliorating the condition of European prisoners.

*Jenner, p.* 120.

*Mention the principal poets in the reign of George III.*

While George the Third the sceptre held poor Burns his lyrics sung,
Gray, Goldsmith, Cowper, Akenside, — Macpherson, Beattie, Young,
Hoole, Potter, Percy, Dibdin, Jones, — Keats Bloomfield, Logan, Moss,
Smith, Mason, Warton, Chatterton, — Good, Falconer, Shelley, Ross,
Foote, Colman, Holcroft, Cumberland, — Home, Murphy, (famed for plays);
And many more of lesser note, though not unworthy praise.

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Who was Robert Burns?
The most beautiful of Scottish poets, born at Ayr. He has never yet been equalled for rich humour, energy, and pathos. (1759—1796.)
Who was Thomas Gray?
One of the best lyric poets that ever lived, born in London. His "Elegy written in a Country Church-Yard," and his "Bard," are both first-rate compositions. (*He died* 1771, *aged* 55.)
Who was Oliver Goldsmith?
A most lovely descriptive poet, born in Ireland. His "Deserted Village," and "Traveller," are his best poems. "She stoops to Conquer," is his best comedy. He also wrote a celebrated novel called the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c. (*He died* 1774, *aged* 43.)
Who was William Cowper?
This beautiful domestic poet was born at Berkhampstead, Herts. "The Task" (written in blank verse) is his best poem; and "John Gilpin" is the best ludicrous poem in the language. (1731—1800.)
Who was Mark Akenside?
A poet of considerable merit, born in Northumberland. His chief work is "The Pleasure of Imagination." (*He died* 1770, *aged* 49.)
Who was James Macpherson?
A distinguished translator and imitator of the ancient Gaelic * poems, born in Scotland. His compilation is generally called "The Poems of Ossian" (*a Gaelic prince of the third century*). The best of these prose-poems is "Fingal, in six books." (*He died* 1796, *aged* 58.)
Who was Dr. James Beattie?
A Scotch poet of considerable merit, the author of "The Minstrel" in two parts. He also published several prose works (1735—1803).
Who was John Hoole?
Hoole, born in London, translated "Ariosto's Orlando Furioso," and "Tasso's Jerusalem delivered," from the Italian. (1727—1803.)
Who was the Reverend Robert Potter?
Potter, born in Norfolk, translated into English verse the Greek tragedians (Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus). (1721—1804.)

*Dr. Young, p.* 110. * *Gaelic — i. e. the ancient Scotch and Irish.*

Who was Dr. Thomas Percy?

Percy, bishop of Dromore (*in Ireland*), is celebrated for his Ballads and admirable compilation of Old English Poems, called "Percy's Relics of Ancient English Poetry." (*He died* 1811, *aged* 83.)

Who was Charles Dibdin?

He was born at Southampton (*in Hants*). His sea songs are deservedly popular, especially "Poor Jack" and "Tom Bowling." He wrote 1400 songs, and 30 dramatic pieces. (*He died* 1814, *aged* 69).

Who was Sir William Jones?

This elegant scholar, the master of 27 languages, was born in London. He made translations from the Hindoo, Arabic, and Persic; wrote several original poems, and some prose works of great reputation. (*He died* 1794, *aged* 46.)

Who was John Keats?

Keats, born in London, was a poet of great promise, but died in early life. His best poem is called "Lamia." (*He died* 1820, *aged* 24.)

Who was Robert Bloomfield?

An English peasant poet, born in Suffolk. His principal work is called "The Farmer's Boy." (*He died* 1823, *aged* 57.)

Who was John Logan?

A Scotch poet, who wrote the ballad called "The Braes of Yarrow"—an "Ode to the Cuckoo," &c. (*He died* 1788, *aged* 40.)

Who was the Rev. Thomas Moss?

He was born in Staffordshire, and is the author of "The Beggar's Petition." (*He died* 1808, *aged* 58.)

Who was Mrs. Charlotte Smith?

A sonnet writer, born in Sussex; she also published six novels, the best of which is "The Old Manor House." (*She died* 1806, *aged* 57.)

Who was the Rev. William Mason?

He was born in Yorkshire, and is the author of several tragedies and lyric poems. (*He died* 1797, *aged* 72.)

Who was Warton?

Dr. Joseph Warton, born in Surrey, translated Virgil. (1722—1790.) His brother Thomas is chiefly celebrated for his "History of English Poetry." (*He died* 1790, *aged* 62.)

Who was Thomas Chatterton?

A young poet of Bristol (*in Gloucestershire*), who wrote poems in the old English style. (*He died* 1770, *aged* 18.)

Who was Dr. John Mason Good?

Dr. Good, born in Essex, translated "Solomon's Song," and the "Book of Job," &c. (*He died* 1827, *aged* 63.)

Who was William Falconer?

A Scotch poet, who wrote the excellent descriptive poem called "The Shipwreck." (*He died* 1769, *aged* 39.)

Who was Percy Bysshe Shelley?

A poet, born in Sussex, of wild imagination, powerful diction, but infidel mind. (*He died* 1822, *aged* 30.)

Who was Alexander Ross?

A Scotch poet, very popular in Scotland, but little known in England. (*He died* 1784, *aged* 85.)

Who was Samuel Foote?

A comic writer and actor, never surpassed in satiric wit; born in Cornwall. He wrote 26 dramatic pieces. (*He died* 1777, *aged* 56).

*Name those who were most celebrated for science and general literature in the reign of George III.*

Herschel (while George the Third was king) the map of heaven survey'd,
And many a grand discovery his deep researches made;
The knowledge of 5000 stars his telescope has given,
Nor e'er, till planets cease to roll, will fall his name from heaven;
Arkwright for mechanism famed; Sam Johnson for philology;
Werner the mineralogist, and father of geology;
Linnæus famed for botany; Lavater, physiognomy;
Blackstone, for law; De Lolme and Smith, political economy.
Chladni, Savart, and Cuvier; the *chemists* Dr. Black,
Priestley, Sir Henry Cavendish,—Lavoisier, Gay-Lussac;
Porson and Heyne for classic ken are most illustrious names;
Kemble and Garrick; Boswell, Sterne, Lord Chesterfield, and Kaimes;
Charles Hutton, Simson, Ferguson, for mathematic lore,
John Bonnycastle, Playfair, Vince, Euler, and many more.

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Who was George Colman?

A dramatic writer, who also translated Terence, and a part of Horace. His best comedies are "The Jealous Wife" and "Clandestine Marriage." (*He died* 1794, *aged* 61.)

Who was Thomas Holcroft?

A dramatic writer, born in London, who produced more than 30 pieces for the stage. "The Road to Ruin" is the most admired. (*He died* 1809, *aged* 64.)

Who was Richard Cumberland?

A dramatic writer, born in Ireland, who wrote "The West Indian," one of the best comedies in the language. (*He died* 1811, *aged* 79.)

Who was John Home?

A Scotch poet, the author of "Douglas, a Tragedy." (1724—1808.)

Who was Arthur Murphy?

A dramatic writer, born in Cork (*in Ireland*). "The Grecian Daughter," and "The Way to keep Him," are specimens of his tragic and comic powers. (*He died* 1805, *aged* 78.)

Who was Sir William Herschel?

This most distinguished astronomer of modern times, was born at Hanover, but lived in England. In 1779, he constructed a gigantic telescope, by which he discovered a new planet (named the Georgium Sidus in honour of king George III., and Herschel in honour of himself). In 1802, he published his catalogue of 5000 new stars. (*He died* 1822, *aged* 84.)

*Priestley, p.* 114. *Cavendish, p.* 116. *Cuvier, p.* 141.

Who was Sir Richard Arkwright?

The inventor of the spinning jenny, a most ingenious contrivance. He was born of humble parents at Preston (*in Lancashire*), and was knighted for his mechanical genius. (*He died* 1792, *aged* 59.)

Who was Dr. Samuel Johnson?

A celebrated lexicographer, born at Lichfield (*in Staffordshire*). His "Lives of the English Poets," and a tale called "Rasselas," are the most popular of his prose works. (*He died* 1784, *aged* 75.)

Who was Werner?

A great German mineralogist. In his cabinet he had 100,000 specimens of minerals. (*He died* 1817, *aged* 67.)

Who was Linnæus?

Linnæus, born in Sweden, is the great classifier of the vegetable kingdom, and is called "The Father of Botany." His great work, called *Species Plantarum*, contains a description of every known plant, arranged according to the *Sexual* system. (*He died* 1778, *aged* 71).

Who was Lavater?

Lavater, born in Switzerland, is the celebrated author of a book designed to show the effect of the mind upon the countenance. This science is called physiognomy. (*He died* 1801, *aged* 60.)

Who was Sir William Blackstone?

An English judge, born in London, and the author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England," &c. (*He died* 1780, *aged* 57.)

Who was De Lolme?

He was born at Geneva (*in Switzerland*), but is the author of a work on the "Constitution of England." (*He died* 1806, *aged* 61.)

Who was Dr. Adam Smith?

A Scotchman, who wrote a book called "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." (*He died* 1790, *aged* 67.)

Who was Earnest F. F. Chladni?

A physician born at Wittenburg (*in Saxony*), celebrated for ingenious experiments in the science of Acoustics. (*He died* 1827, *aged* 71.)

Who was Felix Savart?

A learned Frenchman celebrated for numerous inventions to prove the numeral value of musical sounds. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 50.)

Whe was Dr. Joseph Black?

A very celebrated chemist and natural philosopher, who discovered the doctrine of *latent heat*. His chief work is called "Lectures on Chemistry." (*He died* 1799, *aged* 71.)

Who was Lavoisier?

A French chemist, and one of the most celebrated that ever lived. He tested the properties of *oxygen*, which Priestley had just discovered; he corroborated the analysis of *water* made by Cavendish; he extended the doctrine of *latent heat* suggested by Dr. Black; and published several works of acknowledged reputation, the principal of which is called "Elements of Chemistry."

How did Lavoisier terminate his valuable life?

The infamous government of Robespierre, being jealous of his great fame, accused him of adulterating tobacco with water, and on this absurd and frivolous charge he was guillotined (*May 8th* 1794, *aged* 51).

Who was Gay Lussac?

elebrated French chemist, reckoned one of the most distinguished ilosophers of Europe. He wrote a prodigious number of scientific atises of incontestible superiority. (*He died* 1849, *aged* 71.)

Who was Richard Porson?

Porson, born in Norfolk, was an eminent Greek critic, and professor in Cambridge University. (*He died* 1808, *aged* 49.)

Who was Heyne?

A German critic, well known by all literary men. (1730—1812.)

Who was John Kemble?

The most dignified of British actors (except Garrick), and the author of several dramatic pieces. He was born in Lancashire. (1757—1823.)

Who was David Garrick?

The best actor that ever trod the English stage. His acting was natural, vigorous, and impassioned. He also wrote forty dramatic pieces. He was born in Herefordshire. (*He died* 1779, *aged* 63.)

Who was James Boswell?

Boswell, born in Scotland, wrote "The Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson," one of the best pieces of biography in the language. (1740—1795.)

Who was the Rev. Lawrence Sterne?

An Irish clergyman, who wrote "The Sentimental Journey," &c. parts of which are witty and pathetic. (*He died* 1768, *aged* 55.)

Who was Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield (*in Derbyshire*)?

He was born at Cambridge. His "Letters to his Son" on politeness and good breeding may be read with profit. (*He died* 1773, *aged* 79.)

Who was Henry Home, Lord Kaimes?

A Scotch Judge, who wrote "Elements of Criticism," &c. (1696—1782.)

Who was Dr. Hutton?

Dr. Charles Hutton, of Northumberland, was the author of "A Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Tables," "A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," and other works. (*He died* 1823, *aged* 86.)

Dr. James Hutton, of Edinburgh, was the founder of what is called the *Plutonian system*, i. e., a system of geology referring the structure of the solid earth to the agency of fire. He is also the author of several other works of no mean talent. (*He died* 1797, *aged* 71.)

Who was Dr. Simson?

Dr. Robert Simson, of Scotland, is well known for his translation of "Euclid's Geometry." (*He died* 1768, *aged* 81.)

Who was James Ferguson?

A Scotch labourer of extraordinary genius. He published several works on Astronomy, and some on other philosophical subjects. (*He died* 1776, *aged* 76.)

Who was John Bonnycastle?

A professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, and the author of numerous elementary works on arithmetic and mathematics. (*He died* 1821.)

Who was John Playfair?

A distinguished Scotch mathematician and geologist. (*He died* 1819.)

Who was Professor Vince?

He was born in Suffolk of poor parents, became senior wrangler of Cambridge, and professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. He published several mathematical works, and a "Confutation of Atheism from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies." (*He died* 1821.)

Who was Euler?

A profound mathematical genius born in Switzerland. His works are very numerous. His two great works, called "Elements of Algebra," and "Theory of the Moon, with Tables," were composed w[illegible] was blind. (*He died* 1783, *aged* 76.)

## GEORGE IV.

Reigned 10½ years, (from 1820 to 1830,)

*Name the chief incidents and inventions of George IV's. reign.*

1820 In *eighteen-twenty* GEORGE THE FOURTH the helm of state directed,
And Thistlewood's conspiracy a venal spy detected.
1821 MECHANICS' INSTITUTES were formed in *eighteen twenty-one ;*
1823 The system (*eighteen twenty-three*) called FREE TRADE was begun ;
This year was finish'd REGENT'S PARK*, London's delight and pride,
Commenced by Nash nine years before, erè George the Third had died.
1825 The PANIC (*eighteen twenty-five*) in merchandise prevail'd,
Tradesmen and join-stock companies, merchants and bankers fail'd ;
THAMES TUNNEL, the *new* LONDON BRIDGE, and RAILWAYS were devised,
All WEIGHTS AND MEASURES used in trade by STATUTE equalised.

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Who was Arthur Thistlewood ?
The son of a respectable farmer, who became a sad gambler ; and so disorderly in his conduct, that he was sent to prison by Lord Sidmouth (the Home Secretary).
What was Thistlewood's conspiracy ?
As soon as he was liberated from prison, he sent a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, and was again arrested ; when liberated a second time, he formed a plot to murder the king's council ; but Thistlewood and his gang were apprehended and hanged.
Who was the proposer of free trade ?
The Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, who was killed at the opening of the first railway, by the wheel of a locomotive coming in contact with his legs. (1830.)
What was the cause of the commercial panic in 1825 ?
The great increase of joint-stock companies, and foolish speculations. This panic continued for nearly four years.
What is the Thames Tunnel ?
A subterranean passage cut under the river Thames, instead of a bridge being thrown *over* it. Mr. Brunel completed this wonderful work in 1848, eighteen years after the first shaft was begun.

* *Regent's Park covers nearly 500 acres of land.*

1826 BRANCH BANKS of ENGLAND were allow'd in *eighteen twenty six*,
And LOTTERIES were by law PROSCRIBED, as gambling knavish tricks.
1827 In *eighteen-hundred twenty-seven* the noble Turkish fleet,
In Navarino's port sustained an absolute defeat.
1828 In *eighteen-hundred twenty-eight* that excellent collection,
The London ZOOLOGICAL was open'd for inspection;
The ACTS were totally repeal'd called TEST and CORPORATION.*
1829 *Next* year the Roman CATHOLICS obtained EMANCIPATION;
ST. JAMES'S PARK for public use was generously allow'd,
And in the Strand, by royal grant KING'S COLLEGE was endow'd;
1830 An OMNIBUS in London streets in *eighteen thirty* plied.
And George the Fourth, ten years a king, and ten a regent, died.
Oh! think not of his failings now, nor breathe them o'er his tomb,
But o'er the ashes of the dead may guardian laurels bloom!

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Why was not a *bridge* made instead of a tunnel?
Because one side of the Thames is so low, that sufficient elevation for ships to pass under could not have been obtained.
When was the first lottery in England established?
In queen Elizabeth's reign. (1569.)
Where is Navarino?
Navarino is a sea-port town on the south-west coast of the Morea, belonging to European Turkey.
What was the cause of the battle of Navarino?
The Turks treated the Greeks so shamefully, that the sovereigns of Europe sent a fleet under Sir Edward Codrington to interfere.
What success attended the allied fleet?
They defeated the Turkish fleet, liberated Greece, and raised it into an independent kingdom.
What is meant by Catholic Emancipation?
The Roman Catholics being permitted to hold office under government, and to sit as members of parliament.
Who introduced the omnibus into London?
The omnibus was introduced from France by Shillibeer, a coachman, who plied successfully between Charing Cross (*London*), and Greenwich, at six pence a head. There are now above 4000 of these vehicles in London.

* *Test and Corporation Acts*, p. 86.

*Name the most celebrated persons in the reign of George IV.*

While George the Fourth was England's king, died BYRON,
Heber, Cooke,
Wolfe, Barbauld*, Flaxman, Fuseli,—John Bewick, Lawrence, Hooke,
Sir William HERSCHEL, Wollaston,—Rees, DAVY, Congreve, Gall,
Parr, Canning, Mitford, Arrowsmith,—Nares, Hazlitt, Weber, Hall.

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Who was Lord George Gordon Byron?

Lord Byron was born at Dover, but resided at Newstead Abbey, (*in Notts*). His principal poems are "Childe Harold"—"The Giaour"† —"The Bride of Abydos"—"The Corsair"—some beautiful lyrics —and "Don Juan," in which he prostituted genius to licentiousness. (*He died in Greece* 1824, *aged* 47.)

Who was Dr. Reginald Heber?

Heber, bishop of Calcutta, was born in Cheshire. He was the author of many elegant poems, and was a most exemplary and amiable prelate. (*He died* 1826, *aged* 43.)

Who was William Cooke?

There were two persons of this name; one a celebrated lawyer (*who died* 1832), and the other a poet (*who died* 1824).

Who was the Rev. Charles Wolfe?

An Irish clergyman, immortalized by his "Poem on the Death of Sir John Moore," which Byron calls the most perfect in the language. (*He died* 1823, *aged* 32.)

Who was Mrs. Barbauld?

The sister of Dr. Aikin, and authoress of a work entitled "Early Lessons and Hymns for Children," full of beautiful pieces in prose and verse. (*She died* 1825, *aged* 82.)

Dr. Aikin, the brother of Mrs. Barbauld, was the editor of a "General Biographical Dictionary" in 10 volumes. (*He died* 1822, *aged* 75.)

Who was John Flaxman?

A famous sculptor, born at York. His best works are the monuments of lord Mansfield, Collins, Nelson, Howe, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's. (*He died* 1826, *aged* 71.)

Who was Henry Fuseli?

A famous Swiss painter, who lived chiefly in England, celebrated for anatomical precision. (*He died* 1825, *aged* 86.)

Who was John Bewick?

An artist of Newcastle. His "History of Quadrupeds" is adorned with the best wood-cuts ever previously executed. (*He died* 1828.)

*Herschel, p.* 131.

**uld pronounce Bar-bo.* † *Giaour, pronounce Jower, to rhyme with bower.*

Who was Sir Thomas Lawrence?
A celebrated portrait painter, born at Bristol (*in Gloucestershire*). (*He died* 1830, *aged* 61.)
Who was James Hooke?
A musician of Norwich, who composed 2000 songs, and 140 musical pieces for the stage. (*He died*, 1827, *aged* 81.)
Who was William Hide Wollaston?
An eminent chemist, born in Staffordshire. He discovered the two metals called palladium and rhodium; the method of making platina malleable; invented the camera lucida, &c. &c. (*He died* 1828, *aged* 62.)
Who was Dr. Abraham Rees?
A dissenting minister, born in Wales, who compiled "Rees's Cyclopædia," in 45 quarto vols. This compilation is only an enlarged and improved edition of the work originally published by Ephraim Chambers in two folio volumes. (*Dr. Rees died* 1825, *aged* 82.)
Who was Sir Humphry Davy?
The most celebrated of modern chemists, born in Cornwall. He is the author of "Chemical and Philosophical Researches;" he invented the safety-lamp for the use of miners; discovered the metallic basis of the alkalies and earths, the first principles of electro-chemistry, &c. (*He died* 1829, *aged* 51.)
Who was Sir William Congreve?
A native of Leeds (*Yorkshire*), who invented lucifer matches and the Congreve rockets used in war. (*He died* 1828, *aged* 56.)
Who was Dr. John Joseph Gall?
A German, who invented the science of phrenology (1758 — 1828.) Gaspard Spurzheim (a German) assisted him in his researches. (1776—1832.)
Who was Dr. Samuel Parr?
A native of Harrow-on-the-Hill (*in Middlesex*). This elegant scholar was the Master of the Norwich Free-School. (*He died* 1825, *aged* 79.)
Who was the Right Hon. George Canning?
A great orator and statesman, born in London. (*He died* 1827, *aged* 57.)
Who was William Mitford?
The author of a "History of Greece." He was born in London. (*He died* 1827, *aged* 93.)
Who was Aaron Arrowsmith?
An eminent geographer, whose maps are in high repute. (1750—1821.)
Who was Dr. Robert Nares?
A learned theologian; the son of Dr. James Nares, the beautiful composer of sacred music. (*Died* 1829.)
Who was William Hazlitt?
A bold and graphic essayist (*who died* 1830).
Who was Carl Maria Von Weber?
An eminent German composer. "Der Freischutz"* is his best opera. (*He died* 1826, *aged* 40.)
Who was Robert Hall?
An eminent dissenting minister, born in Leicestershire, who attracted considerable notice by a book called "Modern Infidelity considered." (*He died* 1831, *aged* 67.)

* *Freischutz, pronounce Fry-shutes.*

## WILLIAM IV. (THE PATRIOT KING.)

Reigned 7 years (from 1830 to 1837).

*Mention the principal events, &c. in the reign of William IV.*

1830 In *eighteen thirty* on the throne the Sailor-King was seated;
'Twixt MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL the RAILWAY was completed;
To guard from robbery and wrong, and keep the public peace,
Was organized Sir Robert Peel's municipal POLICE.

1831 In *eighteen-hundred thirty-one* new LONDON BRIDGE was made;
At Sunderland the CHOLERA its dreadful visit paid.

1832 TEN IRISH BISHOPS were SUPPRESSED in *eighteen thirty-two;*
And REPRESENTATIVE REFORM the earl Grey carried through.

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Why is William IV. called the sailor-king?

At the age of thirteen, he entered the navy as midshipman, on board the Prince George: having served his six years as midshipman, he was appointed third lieutenant, and became intimate with Lord Nelson; in five years more he was made a rear-admiral; and after 32 years' active service, was appointed Lord High Admiral of England. (1827.)

Where did the disease called the cholera first appear?

It first appeared at Bengal (*in Hindostan*), 1817, and desolated a large portion of India; then spreading westward, it broke out at Astrachan (*in Asiatic Russia*); in 1830, it appeared in Poland, Germany, and France, &c.; in 1831, half a million of persons were attacked with the disease in Hungary, one-third of whom died; the same year it broke out in Sunderland (*in Durham*); and spread to Scotland, northward, and to London, southward, in the summer of 1832.

What number of towns were disfranchised by the reform bill?

Fifty-six small boroughs were entirely disfranchised, and the members of thirty other boroughs were reduced from two to one.

What new boroughs were represented?

An equal number of new seats were created, and assigned to large towns or populous counties.

Mention some of the large towns to which members were assigned by the Reform Bill.

Birmingham (*in Warwickshire*), Sheffield and Leeds (*in Yorkshire*), Manchester (*in Lancashire*), &c. were then first represented; and eight additional members were given to London.

What alteration was made in the election of members by the Reform Bill?

The contest was limited to 2 days, instead of 14; and several polling places were appointed, instead of subjecting all voters to the inconvenience of recording their votes in the county town.

How was the franchise extended by the Reform Bill?

Any occupant of a town house worth £10 a year rent, or any person renting £50 a year in the country, may claim a vote.

1834 A FIRE in *eighteen thirty-four* both PARLIAMENTS DESTROY'D;
And our COLONIAL SLAVES, set FREE, full liberty enjoy'd,
To break their chains and no man wrong, were 20 MILLIONS given,
The noblest act that e'er adorn'd the glorious land we live in;
Let Greece the many thousands tell her Macedon o'erthrew,
And Rome with what a holy zeal the martyr'd host she slew,
Napoleon, how the troops of France o'er Europe's empires ran,
And Spain her policy which made black men the slaves to man,
Let North America deny the mighty boon she craves,
And boast of freedom, but maintain her nursery of slaves,
I envy not their name or praise, old England's boast for me,
Who 20 millions sterling gave, to set the negro free!
1835 MUNICIPAL REFORM was pass'd in *eighteen thirty-five*,
FIESCHI sought of crown and life king Philip to deprive.
1836 Next year the MARRIAGE act behold, the church TITHE COMMUTATION,
The LONDON UNIVERSITY and act for REGISTRATION.
1837 The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH was made in *eighteen thirty-seven*,
King William died, and England's throne to Queen Victoria given.

*What was the character of William IV.?*

William the Fourth was plain and frank, a hearty British tar,
The only prince whose reign was peace, unbroken once by war;
A truly English PATRIOT King, without a single foe,
Whose reign no foreign power disturb'd, nor traitor's secret blow:
No monarch, since the conqueror came, the nation more respected,
No reign has plans of greater depth, or wider range effected;
Railways, Reform, the New Police, and Slave Emancipation,
Have made this short eventful reign an epoch in our nation.

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How many Irish bishops are there now?
There are 10 bishops and two archbishops of Ireland.
Who invented the electric telegraph?
Professor Wheatstone. The first efficient electric telegraph was that constructed between London and Blackwall. The submarine telegraph, connecting France and England, was completed in 1851.

*Name the most celebrated men who died in the reign of William IV.*

In William's reign, the Patriot King, died Stevenson (*musician*);

George Colman, Godwin, WALTER SCOTT, and Dr. Blane (*physician*);

Mayer Rothschild, Bentham, Cuvier, — Lamb, Stothard, Westall, Gore,

Crabbe, William Sotherby, O'Keefe, — Hogg, Coleridge, Hemans, More,

Clarke, Gillies, Taylor, Wilberforce, — J. Sinclair, Milner, Gell,

Kean, Mathews, Cobbett, Malthus, Smith, — Mill, Lancaster, and Bell.

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Who was Sir John Andrew Stevenson?

An eminent musical composer, born in Dublin. He published "The Irish Melodies," adapted to words by Thomas Moore. (1761—1833.)

Who was George Colman, junior?

A dramatic writer and wit. He wrote "The Mountaineers," "The Iron Chest," "The Heir at Law," "Blue Beard," "The Poor Gentleman," "John Bull," and many similar dramas. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 74.)

Who was William Godwin?

Godwin, the author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," and several other novels, was born in Cambridgeshire. (*He died* 1836, *aged*, 80.)

Who was Sir Walter SCOTT?

This prince of novelists was born at Edinburgh, but resided at Abbotsford, near Melrose (*in Roxburghshire*), where he built a romantic mansion, and stored it with antiquities.

What are the principal works of Sir Walter Scott?

He began his literary career with poetry, and produced "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," "Rokeby," "The Lady of the Lake," "Specimens of Ancient Scottish Poetry," &c., but his highest fame is derived from his inimitable novels.

Mention some of his best novels.

"Waverley" (his first), "Tales of my Landlord," "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," "The Abbott," "Quentin Durward," "Peveril of the Peak," "Woodstock," "Rob Roy," "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Tales of my Grandfather," &c. (*He died* 1832, *aged* 61.)

Who was Nathan Mayer Rothschild?

The greatest *millionnaire** of the age, and one of the five brothers who have by their wealth controlled the moneyed interests of Europe.

Mention the names and residences of the five Rothschilds, brothers.

ANSELM at Frankfort (*in Germany*); SOLOMON at Berlin and Vienna

* *Millionnaire, pronounce mill-e-o-nair; i.e. a man possessing a million of money.*

(*in Germany*); NATHAN MAYER in London; CHARLES at Naples (*in Italy*); and JAMES at Paris (*in France*).

Who was Jeremy Bentham?

A political "Utilitarian." (*He died* 1832, *aged* 83.)

Who was Baron Cuvier?

A German naturalist, and the finest zoologist* that ever lived. His osteological collection† was by far the finest in the world. His great work is "Revolutions of the Globe." (*He died* 1832, *aged* 63.)

Who was Charles Lamb?

An imitator of the Elizabethan writers, born in London. (1775—1834.)

Who was Thomas Stothard?

An artist born in London. His best pictures are the "Canterbury Pilgrims," "The Flitch of Bacon," "The Wellington Shield," and the "Four Ages of a Sailor's Life." He also illustrated Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, Don Quixote, Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, &c. (*He died* 1834, *aged* 79.)

Who was Richard Westall?

An artist who illustrated several of our poets. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 71.)

Who was Sir John Gore?

A celebrated vice-admiral. (*He died* 1836.)

Who was the Rev. George Crabbe?

This beautiful poet of homely life was a clergyman of Wilts; his best poems are "The Borough," and "The Village." (1754—1832.)

Who was William Sotheby?

A poet, born in London. His best poem is called "Saul;" he also translated "Homer's Iliad" and "Virgil's Georgics." (1757—1833.)

Who was John O'Keefe?

A prolific farce writer, born at Dublin (*in Ireland*). The character of Lingo in "The Agreeable Surprise" is very humorous. (*He died* 1833, *aged* 86.)

Who was James Hogg?

Hogg (called the Ettrick Shepherd) was a Scotch shepherd and poet. (*He died* 1835, *aged* 53.)

Who was Samuel Taylor Coleridge?

A poet and essayist born at Bristol (*in Gloucestershire*). His chief works are "Sibylline Leaves" (a collection of poems), "Literary Biography" (or Sketches of his own life and opinions), "The Friend" (a series of essays), &c. (*He died* 1834, *aged* 64.)

Who was Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans?

A beautiful poetess born at Liverpool (*in Lancashire*). (1794—1834.)

Who was Mrs. Hannah More?

A poetess and moral writer of great celebrity, born in Gloucestershire. She wrote the beautiful religious tracts called "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain;" "The Two Wealthy Farmers;" "Tom White, the Postboy," &c.; four Sacred Dramas, and several Essays. (*She died* 1833, *aged* 89.)

Who was Dr. Adam Clarke?

An eminent Oriental scholar born in Ireland; he was the author of "A Commentary on the Bible," and several other works. (1762—1832.)

Who was Dr. John Gillies?

A Scotchman, who wrote a "History of Greece," &c. and translated Aristotle, Isocrates, &c. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 89.)

* *Zoologist, one who understands scientifically the animal creation.*

† *Osteological collection; i.e. a collection of the bones of different animals.*

Who was Taylor?

1. Jane Taylor of London, wrote "The Beggar Boy" (*a poem*), and "Poems for Infant Minds." (*She died* 1823, *aged* 40.)
2. Thomas Taylor (called the "Platonist") translated "Aristotle," "Plato," &c. (*He died* 1835, *aged* 77.)
3. William Taylor, of Norwich, wrote a "History of German Poetry," a book of "Synonyms," &c. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 72.)

Who was William Wilberforce?

A great philanthropist and statesman, born at Hull (*in Yorkshire*), who employed all his energies and talent to procure the emancipation of slaves; his book called "A Practical View of Christianity" should be read by every one. (*He died* 1833, *aged* 73.)

Who was Sir John Sinclair?

A philanthropist and voluminous writer, born in Scotland. (*He died* 1835, *aged* 81.)

Who was Dr. John Milner?

A Roman Catholic priest, born in London, and the author of a book entitled "The End of Religious Controversy," or a defence of the Roman Catholic religion. (*He died* 1826, *aged* 74.)

Who was Sir William Gell?

A great antiquarian, who published an account of ancient Troy, Greece, Rome, Pompeii, &c. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 59.)

Who was Edmund Kean?

Kean, of London, was an excellent tragic actor. (*He died* 1833, *aged* 46.)

Who was Charles Mathews?

A comedian of transcendant wit, admired by all Europe for his entertainments, called "Mathews at Home." (*He died* 1835, *aged* 59.)

Who was William Cobbett?

A native of Surrey, and a political writer. (*He died* 1835, *aged* 73.)

Who was the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus?

A native of Surrey, and the author of a celebrated "Essay on Population." (*He died* 1835, *aged* 70.)

Who was Sir James Smith?

An eminent naturalist, born at Norwich. His principal works are "Tour on the Continent;" "English Botany," in 36 vols.; "Flora Britannica;" "English Flora;" "Introduction to Botany;" &c. (*He died* 1828, *aged* 69.)

Who was James Mill?

A Scotchman who wrote "Elements of Political Economy;" an "Analysis of the Human Mind;" &c. (*He died* 1836, *aged* 62.)

Who was Joseph Lancaster?

A quaker, who devised what is called the "Lancastrian Method of Education," by which the poor may be cheaply educated by mutual instruction. (*He died* 1839, *aged* 68.)

Who was Bell?

1. Dr. Andrew Bell, of Scotland, was the founder of the National Schools. (*He died* 1832, *aged* 79.)
2. Henry Bell, of Scotland, was the first to apply steam to purposes of navigation. (*He died* 1830, *aged* 63.)
3. John Bell, of London, was the projector and proprietor of "Bell's Weekly Messenger." (*He died* 1831, *aged* 85.)

## VICTORIA. (*Alexandrina.*)

Born, May 24th, 1819. Crowned, June 20th, 1837.
Married, February 10th, 1840.

*Name the principal events which have already marked the reign of Queen Victoria.*

1837 VICTORIA (*eighteen thirty-seven*) her uncle's throne ascended,
And HANOVER to England's realm no longer was appended;
The BIRMINGHAM and LONDON rail (the second line begun)
Was opened by the company as far as it was done;
This year the London GALLERY disgraced Trafalgar Square,
And two vile fountains at the base excite derision there.

1838 A FIRE (*in eighteen thirty-eight*) the great EXCHANGE demolished,
The CHARTISTS clamoured for their "rights;" and Slavery was abolished;
A steamship "THE GREAT WESTERN" called (the largest ever known),
From Bristol at New York arrived in fifteen days alone.

1839 The pope (*in eighteen thirty-nine*) upon the impious trade
Of human liberty and life his prohibition laid.

1840 CHINA (*in eighteen forty*) made a rupture with our nation,
The UNIFORM ONE-PENNY-POST was put in operation.

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Why was Hanover severed from the crown of England?
Because a *queen* inherits the crown; and by the Salic law no woman can reign in Hanover.
To whom did the crown of Hanover devolve?
On the queen's uncle, Ernest (duke of Cumberland), the next male heir.
Who is the architect of the wretched pile called "The National Gallery?"
A Mr. Wilkins. Let London compare her Gallery with the Louvre, and feel ashamed.
Who were the Chartists?
Radicals who strove to obtain what they called "The People's Charter:" viz.— universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual parliaments.
For what was the Great Western steam-ship memorable?
For being the first steam-vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean.
What is the uniform penny post?
A government arrangement to convey for one penny a letter or parcel under half an ounce weight to any part of the United Kingdom or British Isles. The gross revenue arising from this source exceeds *two millions and a quarter* sterling per annum.

1841 The ARM'RY of the TOWER was burnt in *eighteen forty-one*,
Its numerous stand of arms destroy'd, and other mischief done;
The British envoy at CABUL was slain by Akhbar Khan,
And the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY train from town to Bristol ran.
1842 The AFFGHANS in the Khyber-pass (in *eighteen forty-two*)
The Anglo-Indian troops attack'd, and 13,000 slew;
But general Sale o'er Akhbar Khan a famous victory had,
And quite redeem'd the British fame before JELLA'LABAD.*
A treaty was at Nankin signed; and China there agreed
To pay all costs, throw ope their ports, and Hong-Kong island cede,

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What was the cause of the Chinese war?
The Chinese government had forbidden the importation of opium into their empire; but the English merchants disregarded the prohibition, and had opium seized to the value of three millions of pounds sterling.
How did the Chinese resent this violation of their law?
They prohibited all commerce whatsoever between the English and Chinese.
How did the English resent this prohibition?
They blockaded Canton (*in China*); and the Chinese being worsted, agreed to pay three millions of dollars to induce the English to withdraw their army.
Did the English accept the ransom and withdraw their troops?
Yes; but the Chinese soon violated the terms of the treaty, and another attack was made, which ended with the treaty at Nankin (*in China*).
What were the terms of the treaty at Nankin?
The Chinese agreed to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in three years; to open all their ports; to cede the island of Hong Kong; to release all prisoners; and to conduct, in future, the intercourse betwixt both nations in forms of perfect equality.
What was the cause of the Affghanistan war (*in India*)?
Dost Mahommed had usurped the crown, and the British assisted Shah Soojah (the true heir) to displace the usurper.
With what success was this assistance given?
Shah Soojah was crowned, Dost Mahommed fled, and a treaty of peace was agreed upon.
How came the English in the Khyber-pass?
After the treaty they left Cabul (*in Affghanistan*) under a promise of safe conduct; but Akhbar Khan (the son of the usurper) fell upon them in their way, and murdered 13,000 troops in the Khyber-pass.

* *Jellalabad is in Affghanistan, which is between Persia and Hindostan.*

1842 FOUR BISHOPS to our Colonies were this year wisely given,
FOUR more, and one for ENGLAND, in *eighteen forty-seven.*

1843 THAMES TUNNEL was quite pervious made in *eighteen forty-three;*
The Presbyterian Church was split, HALF claiming to be FREE;
Free navigation was allow'd to merchants up the Ind,
And Napier, the conqueror, made Governor of Scinde.

1844 In *eighteen-hundred forty-four* was built, by Mr. Tite,
In four years' time, the NEW EXCHANGE, upon the ancient site.

1846 In *eighteen-hundred forty-six* the CORN LAWS were REPEAL'D;
MOODKEE was storm'd, but General Sale lay dead upon the field.

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Name the four new colonial bishoprics created in 1842.

The bishopric of Gibraltar (*in Spain*), of Tasmania (*in Australia*), of Antigua (*in the West Indies*), and of Guiana (*in South America*).

Name the four new colonial bishoprics created in 1847.

The bishopric of Cape Town (*in Africa*); those of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle (*all in Australia*).

What new English bishopric was created the same year?

That of Manchester (*in Lancashire*); but the first bishop of Manchester was consecrated in 1848.

When was the Thames Tunnel begun?

In the reign of George IV. (1825). The object of this *souterrain* is to open a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. Its length is 1300 feet, and its width, 35. Mr. Brunel was the architect, and the work is reckoned the most extraordinary effort of civil engineering either in ancient or modern times. It cost 450,000*l.*

What was the cause of schism in the Presbyterian Church?

The desire of certain members to be allowed to select their own ministers.

Where is Scinde?

A little to the west of Hindostan and to the east of Affghanistan.

By whom was the Royal Exchange first founded?

By Sir Thomas Gresham, "the royal merchant," in the reign of Elizabeth (1566—1571). This splendid edifice was burnt by the great fire of London, precisely a century after its foundation. A second was built in the reign of Charles II., which was destroyed by fire in 1838.

Where is Moodkee?

It is a strong fortified town on the river Indus. The battle of Moodkee was fought between the Sikhs and the British; the former were completely routed, but Sir Robert Sale, the general of the British forces, was mortally wounded.

1847 In *eighteen-hundred forty-seven* was held a general FAST,
For scarcity in Ireland, both this year and the last.
1850 In *eighteen fifty* Protestants were angry and surprised,
To find a PAPAL HIERARCHY in England organized.
This year BRITANNIA'S TUBULAR railway SUSPENSION-BRIDGE
Was placed across the Menai Straits, upon Britannia's ridge;
Each tube is *fourteen thousand* feet, its hollow thirty is,
Of all the wonders of the world the most amazing this.
1851 In *eighteen-hundred fifty-one* a TELEGRAPH was laid,
That messages 'twixt DOVER port and FRANCE might be convey'd;
Ere long our merchants may converse, with equal speed and ease,
While in their counting-house they sit, with their Antipodes.

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What is the Britannia tubular suspension-bridge?

The most wonderful enterprise in engineering ever executed in the world. The bridge consists of two gigantic iron tubes, large enough to allow a railway train to pass through them. Each tube is above a quarter of a mile in length; one end rests upon the shore, and the other upon a tower built on a rock in the middle of the strait.

Why is the tubular bridge called the Britannia?

Because the rock on which it rests in the middle, is called the Britannia rock. The lifting of these two enormous tubes upon a tower 200 feet high, built on this rock, is the most gigantic operation ever performed.

What is the object of this bridge?

To enable the Holyhead railway to pass from Wales to the Isle of Anglesea, and back again across the sea which separates them, called the Menai Straits.

What other bridge of great beauty is thrown across this strait?

A suspension-bridge 100 feet above the water at high tide, and 560 feet from the points of suspension. This is a very surprising work, and reflects great honour on Mr. Telford, who constructed it (between 1818 and 1825).

Who constructed the first electric telegraph?

Professor Wheatstone (*in* 1837). The submarine telegraph consists of about thirty miles of wire half an inch in diameter, enclosed in a covering of gutta percha. It extends from Dover port across the British Channel to Cape Grisnez, on the French coast.

A curious instance of telegraphic despatch occurred lately in America. New Orleans (it must be remembered) is to the *west* of New York; and therefore the clocks of New Orleans are later than those of New York. When the Atlantic steam-ship made her first return from England to New York, she was instantly telegraphed thus:—"Arrived, five minutes after twelve, the Atlantic." The clerks at New Orleans received the message ten minutes before it was due; for when the despatch arrived at the latter station, it wanted five minutes to twelve by New Orleans' time.

1851 *This* year another wonder saw, the LONDON EXHIBITION,
And mustering of the nations round in friendly coalition;
There men of every language met, of every clime and hue,
Princes and peasants, youth and age, the Old world and the New;
No gathering at Olympic games, or in the Roman state,
Or Jewish pentecostal feast, so friendly and so great,
Ne'er, since at Babel's impious Tower "confusion" fell on men,
Hath such a combination been and gathering as then:
May it of true millennial love the earnest be and birth;
'GLORY to GOD, GOOD-WILL to MAN, and PEACE on all the EARTH."

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Where was the Great Exbibition held?

In an enormous glass-house, called The Crystal Palace, erected in Hyde Park, and covering over an area of eighteen acres of land.

Who designed and who built this gigantic glass-house?

Sir Joseph Paxton designed it, and was knighted in consequence. It was built entirely of glass and iron, by Messrs. Fox and Henderson of Manchester, at the cost of 79,000*l.*

What was the size of the Crystal Palace?

The date of the year when the Exhibition was held indicates the length of the Crystal Palace in feet (viz. 1851): its general height was 66 feet, and its width 408.

There were 900,000 feet of glass, 34 miles of gutters, 20 miles of area for the goods exhibited.

There were 3230 iron columns, 2244 iron girders, and 202 miles of sash-bars.

What is the estimated value of the goods exhibited in Paxton's glass-house?

Upwards of eighty-five millions sterling: the property belonged to 18,000 exhibitors, of whom somewhat more than half belonged to Britain and her colonies.

How long did the Exhibition last?

It commenced on the 1st of May, 1851, and lasted 140 days.

The number of visitors daily varied from 60,000 to 110,000; and the entire number of visitors amounted altogether to a million and a half.

The price of admission was 1*s.* after the first few days, and the total receipts for the 140 days amounted to nearly half a million sterling.

The building was taken down next year (1852).

*Name the most celebrated persons who have died during the present reign*

The Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord Hill, Peel, Eldon, Elgin, Coke;

Pate, Barker, Crombie, Dyer, Yeates,— Hone, Arnold, Butler, Brooke;

Southey, Wordsworth, Campbell, Moore, Barton, and L. E. L.

Dalton, Liston, Halliday, Cooper, and Dr. Bell;

(*Musicians*) Attwood, Dr. Crotch, the famous Paganini,

Ries, Andrew Ashe, Weyse, Mendelssohn, Hummel, and Cherubini;

J. Gurney, Birkbeck, Alison, Smith, Loudon, Clarkson, Fry;

Miss Burney, Elliott, Cunningham,— Calcott, and Gregory;

Beechey, Wilkie, Chantry, Galt, — Hilton, Sale and Nott;

Hooke, Beckford, Mudie, Marryatt, Soult, Talleyrand, Bernadotte.

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Who was the Duke of WELLINGTON?

Sir Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, was the fourth son of the earl of Mornington, of Mornington House, Dublin. He and his great rival Napoleon Bonaparte were both born in 1769. (Wellington *died* 1852, *aged* 84.)

By what *soubriquet* was he generally called?

He was generally called "The Iron Duke;" because his constitution was as hard, his character as unbending, and his courage as cool, as if he had been made of iron.

For what campaigns is Wellington celebrated?

1. For his campaigns in India, extending over a period of nine years;
2. For his campaigns in what is termed "The Peninsular War" (i. e. *in Portugal and Spain*), extending over a period of nearly five years; and
3. For his victory at Waterloo (*in the Netherlands*).

Give a brief sketch of Wellington's campaigns in India.

1. He commenced as Colonel Wellesley, and served under General Harris at the taking of SERINGAPATAM, a fortified city of Hindostan. In this assault Tippoo Saheb, the sultan, and son of the famous Hyder Ali, was killed (1799), and Colonel Wellesley was appointed governor of Seringapatam.
2. His next service was against a usurper in India, who called himself "King of the Two Worlds." A battle was fought at DOOAB, in which the usurper was killed and his army utterly destroyed. (1800). Colonel Wellesley was created *General* for this victory.
3. His last services in India were against various chiefs, all of whom he defeated; this is called "The MAHRATTA War." (1803.)

Sir Arthur was now made *Knight of the Bath.*

Give a brief sketch of Wellington's campaign in the Peninsular War.

1. He commenced as General Wellington, Knight of the Bath; and his first victory was at VIMIEIRA (*in Portugal*), over the French, commanded by Marshal Junot, &c. (1808.)
2. His second victory was on the banks of the DOURO, over the French, commanded by Marshal Soult, &c. (1809.)

For this latter victory Sir Arthur was created *Baron Douro.*

3. His third victory was at TALAVERA (*in New Castille, Spain*), over the French, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, &c. (1809.)

For this victory he was created "*Viscount* Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the county of Somerset."

4. His fourth victory was at BUSACO (*in Portugal*), over the French, commanded by Napoleon's best generals, Massena, Ney, Junot, &c. who had orders "to sweep the English leopard into the sea." (1810.)
5. His fifth victory was at ALMEIDA (*in Portugal*), over the French, commanded by Massena, &c. (1811.)

Thus ends the Portuguese campaigns, the French being entirely expelled from this country.

## SPANISH CAMPAIGNS.

6. His sixth victory was at the siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO (*in Spain*) In this attack the French were forced from the fortress, and the English entered in triumph. (1812.)

Viscount Wellington was now created an *Earl.*

7. His seventh victory was at the siege of BADAJOS (*in Spain*). In this attack the French were forced from the town, and the English were left masters. (1812.)
8. His eighth victory was at the famous battle of SALAMANCA (*in Spain*), in which the French were defeated, commanded by General Marmont. After this victory Madrid, the capital of Spain, fell into the hands of Wellington. (1812.)

The earl of Wellington was made a *Marquis*, and had now defeated seven of Napoleon's best generals.

9. His ninth victory was at the battle of VITTORIA (*in Spain*); one of the most illustrious actions in English history. In this battle the French were defeated; the generals were Jerome Bonaparte, Jourdan, &c. (1813.)

The marquis of Wellington was made a *Duke.*

10. Six more victories over the French commanded by Marshal Soult, terminated the Peninsular War, and expelled the French from Spain as well as Portugal. (1812.)

What was the last military action of the Duke of Wellington?

The battle of WATERLOO (*in the Netherlands*). The most glorious victory ever won by British arms, and the most decisive and happy in its consequences. In this great battle Napoleon himself was overthrown, yielded himself into the hands of the English, and was sent to St. Helena (*in the Atlantic Ocean*), where he continued six years, and died 1821. Waterloo was won June 15th, 1815.

Who was Sir Robert Peel?

A minister of the Crown for above thirty years, and prime minister at the passing of the act for the repeal of the Corn Laws. (*He died* 1850, *aged* 62.)

Who was the right hon. general Rowland Hill?

Viscount Hill served in the Peninsular War, and was present at the battle of Waterloo (*Netherlands*). (*He died* 1842, *aged* 70.)

Who was John Scott, earl of Eldon (*Durham*)?

A statesman and lawyer, who was the son of a coal-fitter in Northumberland, and became lord-chancellor of England. (1751—1838.)

Who was Thomas Bruce, earl of Elgin (*Scotland*)?

A Scotch nobleman, well known for his collection of "Elgin marbles," now deposited in the British Museum.

What are the Elgin marbles?

Statues, specimens of architecture, and various antiquities, brought by lord Elgin from Greece, to save them from destruction.

Who was viscount Coke, earl of Leicester?

A princely Norfolk agriculturist. His lands, which were only sheep-walks worth about 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre, were made by his masterly cultivation worth ten times as much; and his farms, which let for 2000*l.* when he came to his estates, are now let for above 20,000*l.* (*He died* 1842, *aged* 90.)

Who was the Rev. James Tate?

An eminent classic, and head master of the Richmond Grammar-School (*Yorkshire*). (*He died* 1843.)

Who was Edmund Henry Barker?

An eminent Norfolk classic, who edited "Stephens' Thesaurus;" "Lempriere's Classical Dictionary," &c. (*He died* 1839, *aged* 51.)

Who was Dr. Alexander Crombie?

An eminent Scotch classic, who published the "Gymnasium," &c. (*He died*, 1840, *aged* 80.)

Who was George Dyer?

An eminent classic, who contributed all that was original in Valpy's edition of the classics, in 141 volumes. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 86.)

Who was Thomas Yeates?

An oriental scholar. (*He died* 1839, *aged* 71.)

Who was William Hone?

Hone, of Bath (*Somersetshire*), was author of "Hone's Every-Day Book;" and editor of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes." (*He died* 1842.)

Who was Dr. Thomas Arnold?

An eminent classic, born in the Isle of Wight, and head master of Rugby Grammar-School (*in Warwickshire*). His "History of Rome" and edition of "Thucydides" are works of great merit. (*He died* 1842, *aged* 47.)

Who was Dr. Samuel Butler?

Butler, bishop of Lichfield, was born in Warwickshire. He edited "Æschylus." (*He died* 1839, *aged* 71.)

Who was rear-admiral Sir Philip Bowes Brooke?

A gallant Suffolk officer, who obtained a memorable victory over an American vessel called "The Chesapeake." (*He died* 1841, *aged* 64.)

Who was Robert Southey?

Southey, born at Bristol (Gloucestershire), was a tolerable poet, and excellent prose writer. His biographies are admirable, and that of Lord Nelson is unequalled. His "History of the Church" should be read by every Englishman. (*He died* 1843, *aged* 69.)

Who was Christopher Wordsworth?
A poet greatly admired by many for the exceeding simplicity of his style. (*He died* 1850.)
Who was Dr. Thomas Campbell?
An excellent poet, born in Scotland. His "Pleasures of Hope" and his lyrics called "Hohenlinden," "Ye Mariners of England," and "Exile of Erin," rank among the best poems in the language. (*He died* 1844, *aged* 67.)
Who was Thomas Moore?
The son of a respectable tradesman in Dublin, and called the "English Anacreon." His translations of that bard are in the true spirit of the Greek, and rank amongst the very best poetical translations in our language. His "Irish Melodies" and some of his "National Airs" are of the first order of lyric poetry, and his "Lalla Rookh" is a kind of poetical Vauxhall Garden in a grand gala night. (*He died* 1852, *aged* 72.)
Who was Bernard Barton?
A quaker poet of considerable merit.
Who was L. E. L.?
Letitia Elizabeth Landon, or rather Mrs. Maclean, was a poetess and novelist. (*She died* 1839.)
Who was Dr. John Dalton?
A natural philosopher, born in Cumberland. His "Atomic Theory" is a most masterly treatise, and his "Meteorological Observations" are very valuable. (*He died* 1844, *aged* 78.)
Who was Dr. J. Liston?
An eminent Scotch physician.
Who was Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D.?
An eminent physician, born in Scotland. (*He died* 1840.)
Who was Sir Astley Paston Cooper?
An eminent surgeon, born in Norfolk. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 59.)
Who was Sir Charles Bell?
An eminent anatomist and surgeon, born in Scotland. He is the author of a Bridgewater Treatise, called "Bell on the Hand." (*He died* 1846, *aged* 68.)
Who was Thomas Attwood?
An eminent musician, born in London. He composed dramatic pieces, songs and glees, chants and anthems, &c. (*He died* 1838, *aged* 71.)
Who was Dr. Crotch?
A musician of considerable eminence.
Who was Paganini?
A most wonderful performer on the violin, born in Italy. (*He died* 1840.)
Who was Ferdinand Ries?
A German musician, who resided chiefly in England. (1783—1838.)
Who was Andrew Ashe?
A celebrated flutist born in Ireland. (*He died* 1838.)
Who was Christopher E. F. Weyse?
A most admirable German musician, who composed several oratorios, and some operas of first-rate merit. (*He died* 1842, *aged* 68.)
Who was John Nepomuk Hummel?
An eminent Hungarian musician. His church music is admirable, and his pianoforte pieces most brilliant compositions. (1778—

Who was Cherubini?
An Italian and most eminent musical composer. (*He died* 1842, *aged* 82.)
Who was Joseph John Gurney?
A celebrated quaker, born in Norfolk, the author of several works of considerable merit, and very greatly honoured for his benevolence.
Who was Dr. George Birkbeck?
A native of Yorkshire, who founded the London Mechanics' Institute, of which he was president. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 65.)
Who was the Rev. Archibald Alison?
Prebend of Sarum (*in Wiltshire*), who wrote the "Essay on Taste." (*He died* 1839.)
Who was Smith?
Sir Sidney Smith, of Sussex, was a famous British Officer, of almost romantic courage and undaunted by difficulties. (1764—1840.)
Dr. William Smith, the Geologist, was born in Oxfordshire, and is the author of a "Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales;" and "Strata identified by Organized Fossils," &c. (1769—1840.)
Who was John Claudius Loudon?
Loudon, the horticulturist, was born in Scotland: his best works are called "Arborétum Britannicum;" Encyclopædias of Gardening, Agriculture, Village Agriculture, Village Architecture, Trees and Shrubs, &c. (*He died* 1843, *aged* 60.)
Who was Thomas Clarkson?
A benevolent quaker, whose whole life was passed in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade. (*He died* 1846, *aged* 85.)
Who was Mrs. Fry?
A benevolent quakeress, the sister of Joseph John Gurney.
Who was Miss Burney, or Madame D'Arblay?
An excellent novelist, who wrote "Evelina;" "Cecilia;" "Camilla;" &c. (*She died* 1840.)
Who was Ebenezer Elliott?
Ebenezer Elliott is generally called "The Corn Law Rhymer."
Who was Allan Cunningham?
A Scotchman, born in humble life, who wrote the "Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." (*He died* 1842, *aged* 58.)
Who was Calcott?
Sir Augustus Wall Calcott was a famous painter, born in Middlesex. (1779—1844.) His brother, Dr. Calcott, is the musical composer.
Who was Dr. Olinthus Gregory?
Dr. Gregory, born in Huntingdonshire, is the author of a "Treatise on Astronomy," a "Life of John Mason Good," &c. (1774—1841.)
Who was Sir William Beechey?
An eminent English portrait painter. (*He died* 1839, *aged* 80.)
Who was Sir David Wilkie?
A Scotch painter, who has acquired great fame for his "Village Politicians;" "Blind Fiddler;" "Rent Day;" "Distraining for Rent;" "The Penny Wedding;" "Blind Man's Buff. He also painted "The Preaching of John Knox," &c. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 56.)
Who was Sir Francis Chantry?
Chantry, the sculptor, was born in humble life in Yorkshire: his best works are "The Sleeping Children" (the daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson), in Lichfield Cathedral (*Staffordshire*); the busts of Sir

Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, and Bathurst Bishop of Norwich; &c. his bronze statues of Pitt, in Hanover Square (London); George IV.; Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. (1781—1841.)

Who was John Galt?

A novelist, who most graphically describes the manners of the low Scotch. "The Entail," and "Annals of the Parish" are the best of his novels. (*He died* 1839, *aged* 59.)

Who was William Hilton?

An eminent English artist. His best painting is the "Rape of Ganymede." (*He died* 1840, *aged* 53.)

Who was major-general Sir Robert Henry Sale?

He was born in British India. He stormed and carried the fortress of Ghuznee; reduced to subjection the Kohistan country; took captive Dost Mahommed; nobly defended Jellalabad; and died a hero's death in the battle of Moodkee, A.D. 1846, *aged* 64.

Where is the Kohistan country?

Kohistan is a province of Baloochistan, a country abounding in stupendous mountains and sandy plains, south of Cabul.

Who was Dost Mahommed?

A prince, who usurped the government of Affghanistan, to the injury of Shah Soojah, the heir to the crown.

By whom was the kingdom of Affghan founded?

It was founded in 1766, by a native prince called Ahmed Shah, who contrived to extend his supremacy over all the other princes of Cabul.

By whom was Ahmed Shah succeeded?

By his son Timour, who reigned 20 years; while his sons at his death were contending about the throne, Dost Mahommed usurped the crown.

Where is Ghuznee?

One of the strongest fortified towns in Asia, the north-east of Cabul; the inhabitants were staunch friends of Dost Mahommed.

Describe the manner in which Ghuznee was stormed.

The English stormed it by night — a terrible slaughter was made — but by dawn of day the British flag was waving on the citadel.

Who opposed Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad?

Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahommed.

Where is Moodkee?

A fortified village, east of the river Indus, where 30,000 Sikhs were defeated; but Sir Robert Sale was slain.

Who was major-general Sir William Nott?

A hero in the Affghan war, born in Wales, who reduced Ghuznee to ruins, defeated the Affghans in several engagements, and released above 300 of our Indian troops from their hands. (*He died* 1845.)

Who was Theodore Edward Hooke?

A celebrated novelist and dramatic writer of surpassing wit, born in London; his best novels are "Sayings and Doings;" "Jack Brag;" "Births, Deaths, and Marriages;" "Gilbert Gurney," &c. His epigrams and witticisms are inimitable. (*He died* 1841, *aged* 53.)

Who was William Beckford?

Beckford, born in London, employed 460 men all night and day to build Fonthill Abbey (*in Wiltshire*), which was afterwards filled with curiosities and pictures of unrivalled value. When these curiosities

were sold (in 1822) the mere catalogues of contents cost 7200*l.* Beckford wrote a splendid eastern tale, called "Vathek." (*He died* 1844, *aged* 84.)

Who was Robert Mudie?

The author of numerous works on natural history, born in Scotland. (*He died* 1842, *aged* 65.)

Who was Captain Marryatt?

A novelist of considerable reputation for sea tales: his "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," &c. are his best novels.

Who was Marshal Soult?

One of Napoleon's best generals, but frequently defeated by the duke of Wellington in the famous Peninsular War.

Who was Charles Maurice de Périgord, prince de Talleyrand?

A French bishop, and great agent in the French Revolution, on the popular side. (*He died* 1820, *aged* 66.)

Who was Jean Baptiste J. Bernadotte, or Charles John XIV.?

He was born of humble parents in France: Napoleon hated and feared him, but made him king of Sweden. In the great European struggle Bernadotte joined the allied powers against France, preferring his kingdom to his native land. (*He died* 1844, *aged* 79.)

# CONCLUSION.

THE GOD OF PROVIDENCE IS THE GOD OF ENGLAND.

---

Whoe'er with curious eye will trace the annals of our land,
And mark the sapling oak its leaves and sturdy bulk expand,
While warm'd by suns, or fed by rain, it spurns the lowly sod,
Will own the God of providence is England's watchful God.

The HEPTARCHY the nurse which rock'd Britannia's infant age,
The NORMANS chid the stubborn *youth*, their ward in vassal-age,
The TUDORS, in *maturer* age, gave wisdom and degree,
And now grown staid the *merchant state* in business would be free.

*The Conqueror and the Normans exactly suited to the circumstances of the times.*

The Normans held an iron yoke, and tyrant domination,
But Norman valour snatch'd the land from Danish spoliation;
A gentler prince, of feebler strength, less fear'd by those around,
Might have *disturb'd* the throne and state, but not *maintain'd his ground.*

*The Crusades the best means possible for the improvement of England.*

Example forms the infant mind, activity its "forte,"
Romance the world in which it lives, its great enjoyment sport;
Hence the Crusades, like boyish games, to youthful heat gave vent,
And taught by intercourse, not rules—brute sense, not argument.

*The power of the Barons and their contentions overruled for good.*

The over-weening power of kings had made the realm a prey,
Had not the potent barons leagued to keep the wolves at bay;
JOHN to a *crisis* brought the strife, the power of kings was check'd,
Nor longer liberty abused with utter disrespect.

*The Inventions of the next (or 14th century) exactly adapted to the state of the nation.*

The mind now opening by degrees, less pleased with tinkling toys,
The golden folly of romance forsakes for manlier joys;
The COMPASS now is introduced to guide across the deep,
PAPER FROM LINEN RAGS IS MADE, to make instruction cheap.
The FATHER OF PHILOSOPHY his grand inventions made;
GUNS fray'd rebellion, temper'd war, and benefited trade;
And WICLIFF'S BIBLE was produced, true knowledge to extend,
For means of writing were increased, and minds could comprehend.

*The Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, instruments of good in the hand of God.*

The Barons next, too mighty far to leave the state at rest,
With domineering arrogance both king and realm oppress'd;
Then came the long domestic war, when ROSE encounter'd ROSE,
And scarce a single Baron lived to see the contest close.

*The wickedness and tyranny of Henry VIII. overruled for good.*

With none to check them, none they fear'd, again the kings grew great,
Again in God's mysterious way He saved the tottering state;
Had Henry not a tyrant been, by ruthless passions sway'd,
The Convents ne'er had been destroy'd, nor Reformation made.

We praise him not, we mourn his crimes; as well the lightning praise,
Which, while it purifies the air, our house in ruin lays;
As well to praise the surgeon's knife that cuts the mangled limb;
The power was God's, the vessel earth, all praise belongs to Him.

*The benefits of Convents, and why they were not destroyed before.*

The CLOISTERS were a *nursery*, and while the state was young,
The feeble on the nurse's arm for help and safety hung;
And telling beads no bad employ for those who could not read,
Better than live like castled dames, or in the field to bleed.

But when to years of manly strength and ripe discretion grown,
The cloister nurses were dismiss'd, the infant schools thrown down,
PRINTING supplied the craving mind with wholesome information,
And knowledge, set from bondage free, advanced the REFORMATION.

Now first the broad Atlantic saw the heaving sail unfurl'd,
COLUMBUS leap'd the wat'ry gulf, and found another world;
COPERNICUS his system taught; the TELESCOPE was given;
One world on earth to science bow'd, ten thousand worlds in heaven.

*Cromwell's rebellion and the Revolution instruments in the hand of God.*

But tyranny must be controll'd, and snapp'd the brazen rod,
If England would the child become, and instrument of God;
The *Puritans* with CROMWELL rose to give the people strength,
And WILLIAM every power reduced to equipoise at length.

Not so in France; the people there rose, like a maniac flood,
With headlong fury rolling down the evil and the good;
By England's kindlier Providence, it rose and heaved awhile,
Then slipp'd its banks, as overflows the fertilizing Nile.

*England free, and trusted with amazing power.*

Now grown discreet, the cautious state large liberty enjoys,
In commerce all its care engross'd, it scorns its youthful toys;
Schemes of amazing magnitude it daily takes in hand,
Earth, water, air, the elements, its vassals at command.

Thus God's mysterious providence, our wayward steps hath guided,
For every age, for every want, his boundless love provided;
Each king, each subject, each event, obey'd his secret nod,
And owns the God of providence is England's patriot God.

But England has a work to do, for all this care and love,
A work its gratitude to show to Him who rules above;
He has a kingdom to extend, a Gospel to proclaim,
England the chosen instrument to preach the dying Lamb.

The compass is to guide the Word across the pathless deep,
Commerce to help the work of love, and make the transit cheap,
Paper and printing, rails and steam, to hasten on the time
When all shall know and own the Lord, of every age and clime.

Waft then the Gospel, waft it on, ye merchants of our land,
Let commerce and the Word of God sail onward hand in hand!
Waft it, ye princes, Albion's queen, ye people, waft it on,
And earth alone our realm shall bound, our period the sun!

END OF PART I.

# PART II.

# MNEMONIC CHRONOLOGY;

OR, THE MOST IMPORTANT

DATES OF ENGLISH HISTORY SYMBOLICALLY ARRANGED.

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Obs. 1. Every distich contains the substance of the event to be remembered.

2. The first line contains the date.

3. The second line is added chiefly to assist the memory by the rhyme, but it generally contributes to elucidate the former line.

4. The *initial letter* of *each* word in the *first line* is symbolical of some figure. The initial letters, therefore, of all the words in the first line symbolize the date.

| I | II | III | 4 | V | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | FIGURES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| li | n | m | t | v.u | b | Week | s | g.q | o c | LETTERS. |

The similarity between the letters and figures must be apparent to all; the only exception is in W for 7; but this arbitrary letter may be readily remembered, by calling to mind that *a week contains* 7 *days*, and that W stands for *Week*.

EXAMPLE.

THE CONQUEST OF WALES.

Llewellyn's noble subjects mourn,
*Their monarch slain, their glory shorn.*

Here l n s m are the initial letters of the first line, and stand for i ii 8 iii, i.e. 1283; the year when Wales was conquered.

| I | II | III | 4 | V | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | FIGURES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| li | n | m | t | v.u | b | Week | s | g.q | o.c | LETTERS. |

## THE FOUR EVENTS WHICH COMPLETE THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### England made WISE.*

*The* CONQUEST *by William I.*

1066 Lowly conquer'd Britain bends,
lcbb *When William on her coast descends.*

IRELAND CONQUERED, *and united to England by Henry II.*

1172 Ireland's interests were neglected,
iiwn *When to England's throne subjected.*

WALES CONQUERED, *and their king Llewellyn slain.*

1283 Llewellyn's noble subjects mourn,
lnsm *Their monarch slain, their glory shorn.*

SCOTLAND UNITED *to England by the accession of James I.*

1603 In Britain Caledonia merged,
ibcm *When James the First the union urged.*

* When was England made WISE?
When Wales, Ireland, and Scotland were added to England.

These initial letters of the four nations will help the pupil to remember how many '4 are included in this division.

## THE SIX EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

### The British CÆSARS.*

*Runnymede's or Magna Charta signed unwillingly by John.*

1215 Iohn new liberty vouchsafed,
inlv *But, while he signed the Charter, chafed.*

*Regular succession of Parliaments, with sole power to levy taxes.*

1293 Legislators now guide men,
lngm *Tyrants tax us not again.*

*Reformation of Religion brought about by Luther.*

1534 Luther's voice monastics thwart,
lvmt *England sets the Pope at nought.*

*Restoration of Charles II.*

1660 Introduce back banish'd Charles,
ibbc *Anarchy no longer snarls.*

*Revolution, and abdication of James II.*

1688 Injured Britain safety sees,
ibss *When Second James the kingdom flees.*

*Reform in Parliament.*

1831 Larger suffrage, milder laws,
lsml *Benefit the people's cause.*

* This "memoria technica" (by which the number of events under this division may be remembered) is a play on the French Six-Rs (*pronounce seze-ars*).

1. Runnymede's Charter.
2. Regular Representation.
3. Reformation.
4. Restoration.
5. Revolution.
6. Reform.

## THE SOURCES OF BRITAIN'S LITERARY REPUTATION.

### Britannia's six PUPILS.*

*Printing begun in Westminster Abbey, by William Caxton.*

1474 London typography was tried,
ltwt *And Caxton the first book supplied.*

*Universities.* (*Granta*, i. e. *Cambridge University.*)

915 Granta's learned university,
883 *Oxford eight-hundred eighty-three.*

*Periodicals and newspapers first published by L'Estrange.*

1663 L'Estrange both British magazines,
lbbm *And periodicals begins.*

*James's version of the Bible printed.*

1611 Iames's Bible is imprinted,
ibii *The Church is to this version stinted.*

*Linen rags made into paper.*

1300 Linen most curiously converted
lmcc *To paper, though all rags and dirted.*

*Sunday schools.*

1788 Instruments were Sunday schools
iwss *To teach the poor the Gospel rules.*

* The initial letters of the six events under this division compose the word "Pupils;" which may be easily remembered, by bearing in mind the close connection between *pupils* and literature.

## THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

PRINTING INVENTED *by Laurentius Coster.*

1431 Laurentius trimly modell'd letters;
ltml *Printing wisdom's yoke unfetters.*

METALLIC TYPES *invented by John Faustus.*

1444 Leaden types thenceforward took
lttt *The place of Coster's blocks of oak.*

## THE COMMENCEMENT AND ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

SLAVE-TRADE BEGUN *by the Portuguese.*

1484 Lusitania* the slave trade
ltst *An article of commerce made.*

SLAVE-TRADE ABOLISHED *in England by law, chiefly through the exertions of W. Wilberforce.*

1807 Indian slaves own Wilberforce,
isow *Of liberty the honour'd source.*

*British* COLONIAL SLAVES BOUGHT *free for* 20,000,000*l.*

1834 Let slave marauders testify,
lsmt *How England deign'd their slaves to buy.*

* *Lusitania*, i. e. *Portugal.*

## PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

### The Royal British POSTERS.*

*Post-offices and mail-carts introduced.*

1635 Letter bearers mail-carts use;
lbmu *And correspondence more diffuse.*

*Omnibuses with sixpenny fares introduced by Shillibeer.*

1830 In Shillibeer's modern omnibus
ismo *One sixpence miles will carry us.*

*Steamers first used on the river Clyde by J. Symmington.*

1808 Iohn Symmington converted steam,
iscs *Large boats to urge down Lanark's stream.*

*Turnpike-roads and Toll-gates first set up by private Landowners.*

1349 Landowners made turnpike gates,
lmtg *To keep their roads repaired by rates.*

*Electric Telegraphs.*

1837 Lightning speedy mandates wafts,
lsmw *By the electric telegraphs.*

*Railroads and locomotives.*

1830 Locomotives swift move on;
lsmo *And coaches off the turnpikes run.*

*Submarine voltaic or electric telegraph.*

1851 In seas voltaic influence
isvi *Can telegraph intelligence.*

* The four initial letters of the public conveyances compose the word POSTERS; i. e. couriers, or rapid conveyances.

## FOURTEEN MISCELLANEOUS INVENTIONS.

### The LUGGAGE COACHES.*

*Linen introduced into England by the Flemings.*

1253 Linen nether vestments made,
lnvm *Flemings introduce the trade.*

*Union of Ireland.*

1800 Ireland's Standard, Commons, Crown,
iscc *Become united to our own.*

*Gunpowder and cannons invented.*

1340 Loudly murderous thundering cannon
lmtc *The enemy's strong fortress bang on.*

*Gunpowder plot (in the reign of James I.).*

1605 Let bigot Catholics unite,
lbcu *The prudent James shall thwart them quite.*

*America discovered by three Spanish galleys under Columbus, who was sent out by Isabel of Spain.*

1492 Isabel's three galleys near
itgn *America's vast hemisphere.*

*Gas laid in Pall Mall, London. The invention is due to Mr. Murdoch, of Cornwall.*

1809 London substitutes coal gas,
lscg *Murdoch the inventor was.*

* LUGGAGE-COACHES is the combined initials of the 14 miscellaneous inventions contained in this division.

*England's Bank incorporated by William III.*

1694 London's bank Gulielmus* Third,
lbgt *Charters for benefits conferr'd.*

*Crusades.* (*The first was preached up by Peter Gautier†, generally called Peter the Hermit*).

1095 Lo! Crusaders, Gautier, vouch
lcgv *The Crescent to the Cross shall crouch.*

(*The last.*)

1290 Intelligence now quash'd crusades,
inqc *And commerce sheathed the Syrian blades.*

*Oxygen announced by Priestley while Lavoisier was still investigating the same gas.*

1774 Lavoisier was waiting then
lwwt *When Priestley wrote of Oxygen.*

*Astronomy reduced to a system by Sir Isaac Newton.*

1687 Jehovah's boundless starry world,
ibsw *The mind of Newton first unfurl'd.*

*Compass used by mariners invented.*

1302 Let mariners' compass notify
lmcn *The point to which their vessels hie.*

*Habeas Corpus act granted by William III.*

1679 Liberty by William gain'd,
lbwg *The "Habeas Corpus" act maintain'd.*

* Gulielmus pronounce Gwil-el-mus; i. e. William. (Monkish Latin.)
† Peter Gautier, generally called Peter the Hermit, was the person who induced Europe to undertake the First Crusade.

*Exhibition of the world's industry.*

1851 London's social union is
1 s u i *Unique in all its properties.*

*Savings' banks formed by incorporate friendly societies.*

1816 Let savings' 'corporated banks
1 s i b *Receive the labourer's grateful thanks.*

## THE MOST IMPORTANT BATTLES FOUGHT BY THE ENGLISH.

Britannia's brave WAR-CAPTAIN. *

*Waterloo won by the Duke of Wellington, and Louis restored to France.*

1815 Liberty shall Louis view,
1 s l v *And Europe peace at Waterloo.*

*Armada of Spain equipped by Philip in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

1588 Lizzy vanquish'd Spanish ships,
1 v s s *Tho' Philip all his strength equips.*

*Richmond's conquest over Richard III. at Bosworth Field (Leicestershire).*

1485 In Tudor's sovereignty unite,
i t s u *The Roses twain, at Bosworth's fight.*

*Cressy won by Edward III., and the King of Bohemia slain.*

1346 In mortal tilt Bohemia,
i m t b *At Cressy fell, in full career.*

* These ten letters (War-Captain) are the combined initials of the most eminent battles of English History.

*Agincourt won by Henry V.*

1415 Lo! three important victories,*
ltiv *And Agincourt the last of these.*

*Poitiers won by Edward III., and King John taken prisoner by Lord Morbéque.*

1356 Lord Morbéque victorious bears
lmvb *The French John captive from Poitiers.*

*Trafalgar (in Gibraltar Straits); Nelson fell hearing shouts of victory.*

1805 Listening shouts of victory
lsov *Doth Nelson at Trafalgar die.*

*Algiers bombarded, and* 1600 *Christian slaves liberated by Lord Exmouth.*

1816 Inoffensive slaves lie bound,
islb *Till Exmouth's ships Algiers surround.*

*James II. utterly defeated by William III. at the river Boyne (in Ireland).*

1690 Ireland's Boyne gave Catholics
ibgc *No hope on James the crown to fix.*

*Nile or Aboukir won by Lord Nelson.*

1798 Immortally will glory smile
iwgs *On Nelson's victory at the Nile.*

* *Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.*

# THE DATE OF THE ACCESSION OF ALL THE MONARCHS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

N. B.— As the first figure is always 1, only the last *three* figures require to be remembered: hence the pupil must bear in mind that only the *last three words* of the first lines are symbolic; e. g.

Richard into Syria goes.
*The Paynim army to oppose.*

Here i s g (189) are symbolic letters; and by prefixing 1, we have 1189, the date of Richard's accession.

## THE ACCESSION OF THE NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM (*the Conqueror*) *slays Harold in the battle of Hastings.*

1066 WILLIAM, conquering bravely, boasts
cbb *Of Harold slain on Hastings' coast.*

WILLIAM RUFUS (*killed by a sportsman in New Forest*).

1087 RUFUS, *a* careless sportsman wounds,
csw *While hunting in his forest grounds.*

HENRY (*called Beauclerc*), *the Knights Templars established in this reign.*

1100 HENRY, learning's champion call'd,
1cc *The Templar Knights saw self-install'd.*

STEPHEN (*usurped the crown of Matilda, and his whole reign was spent in war*).

1135 STEPHEN ill Matilda used,
imu *And war with blood the land suffused.*

## THE ACCESSION OF THE PLANTAGENET KINGS.

HENRY II. (*Curtmantle*) *conquers Ireland and adds it to his dominions.*

1154 CURTMANTLE Ireland's vacant throne
ivt *By conquest added to his own.*

RICHARD I. (*called Cœur de Lion, in Syria*).

1189 RICHARD into Syria goes,
isg *The Paynim army to oppose.*

JOHN *signed reluctantly Magna Charta.*

1199 JOHN *signed our* liberty's great grant,
lgg *But struggled often to recant.*

HENRY III.

1216 THIRD HENRY now infirmly bears
nib *The sceptre six-and-fifty years.*

EDWARD I. (*Longshanks*) *conquered Wales.*

1272 LONGSHANKS, *a* noted warrior, next
nwn *Conquer'd Wales on slight pretext.*

EDWARD II. (*the first Prince of Wales*) *conquered at Bannockburn.*

1307 EDWARD, *chief* magistrate of Wales,
mow *Fights at Bannockburn and fails.*

EDWARD III. (*conquered the French at Cressy and Poitiers*).

1327 EDWARD THE THIRD, most noble, wise,
mnw *Poitiers and Cressy signalize.*

RICHARD II. *murdered* (*hence the war with the Roses*). *Wicliffe was persecuted in this reign.*

1377 From RICHARD's murder, Wicliffe's woes,
mww *Both war and persecution rose.*

## THE LINE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. (*Bolingbroke*) *defeated Glendower and Percy.*

1399 BOLINGBROKE made great Glendower
mgg *And Percy own his sovereign power.*

HENRY V. (*defeated the French at Agincourt*).

1413 FIFTH HENRY'S triumph long "Monsieur"
tlm *Was made at Agincourt to rue.*

HENRY VI. *was dethroned and reinstated by Richard Nevil* (*Earl of Warwick*) *called the King Maker.*

1422 HENRY THE SIXTH to Nevil's name,
tnn *Now owed his sceptre, now his shame.*

## THE LINE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV. (*printing introduced into England by Caxton*).

1461 EDWARD THE FOURTH to Britain's land
tbl *Saw printing brought by Caxton's hand.*

EDWARD V. (*reigned about two months, a prisoner all the time of his uncle Richard*).

1483 EDWARD THE FIFTH *for* two short months
tsm *Bore his uncle's rude affronts.*

RICHARD III. (*gained the throne by murder*).

1483 RICHARD THE THIRD thro' slaughter mounts
tsm *As history's blackened page recounts.*

YORK AND LANCASTER united in the Tudor dynasty.

HENRY VII. (*Richmond or Tudor*) *conquers Richard III. at Bosworth, and unites in his own person the two rival lines of York and Lancaster.*

1485 BOTH LINES *in* Tudor's stock unite,
tsu *When Richard fell at Bosworth's fight.*

HENRY VIII. (*suppressed the convents, and released the kingdom from popery*).

1509 HENRY THE EIGHTH vile convents quash'd,
vcq *And England's church from Popery wash'd.*

EDWARD VI. (*the Pious*) *died at the age of sixteen.*

1547 YOUNG EDWARD'S virtues, talent, worth,
vtw *Like morning dew exhaled from earth.*

MARY (*burnt the martyrs at Smithfield*).

1553 MARY'S unrighteous vengeance made
uvm *The saints thro' Smithfield's fires to wade.*

ELIZABETH (*called the Good Queen Bess*).

1558 ELIZA, virtuous, valiant, sage,
vvs *Conspicuous stands on History's page.*

THE STUART DYNASTY.

JAMES I. (*gave English wealth to his Scotch parasites*).

1603 JAMES brought Caledonian minions,
bcm *To batten on his new dominions.*

CHARLES (*the Martyr*) *beheaded by Oliver Cromwell, or "Noll"*).

1625 CHARLES beheaded, Noll uprose,
bnu *Supported by the Martyr's foes.*

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

1653 CROMWELL, *a* bold usurper, made
bum *The nation rich with foreign trade.*

### THE STUART DYNASTY RESTORED.

CHARLES II. (*restored to his throne by General Monk*).

1661 KING CHARLES Britannia back invites,
bbi *And Monk secures to him his rights.*

JAMES II. (*the Bigot*) *deposed and conquered at the Boyne.*

1685 JAMES *the* bigot, soon unseated,
bsu *Was at the River Boyne defeated.*

WILLIAM III. (*invited over, reigned prudently thirteen years*).

1689 THIRD WILLIAM Britain's sceptre gain'd,
bsg *And prudently his rank maintain'd.*

ANNE (*united the Scotch and English parliaments*).

1702 ANNE wisely Caledonia's nation,
wcn *To England joins in legislation.*

## THE BRUNSWICK-HANOVER DYNASTY.

GEORGE I. (*defeated the Jacobites at Preston*).

1714 FIRST GEORGE, with Jacobites tormented,
wit *At Preston their revolt resented.*

GEORGE II. (*General Wolfe died at the siege of Quebec in this reign*).

1727 The SECOND GEORGE waged numerous wars,
wnw *And Wolfe, in victory slain, deplores.*

GEORGE III. (*whose noble pride was, that he was a Briton born and bred*) *reigned nearly sixty years.*

1760 KING GEORGE THE THIRD was Britain's own,
wbo *The longest reign in history known.*

GEORGE IV. (*emancipated the Roman Catholics*).

1820 The FOURTH GEORGE said, no Catholic
snc *From Parliament he'd interdict.*

WILLIAM IV. (*the British sailor*), *colonial slaves emancipated in this reign.*

1830 THE SAILOR'S REIGN slaves must commend,
smc *Which brought their thraldom to an end.*

VICTORIA; *vivat! valeat! vigeat!*

1837 VICTORIA'S sweet maternal worth,
smw *May heaven prolong upon the earth!*

# APPENDIX I.

## THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

B. C. CREATION, *or adaptation of this globe to man.*

4004 This created orb terrene,
tcct *Was made for man's mysterious scene.*

DELUGE, *and miraculous conservation of Noah.*

2348 Noah miraculously two saves
nmts *Of birds and beasts from watery graves.*

LOT SAVED *when Gomorrah was destroyed; God's covenant with Abram, afterwards called Abraham.*

1897 Lot 'scaped Gomorrah's wickedness,
lsgw *And Abram, too, God deign'd to bless.*

SACRIFICE *of* ISAAC *withheld.*

1871 Isaac's sacrifice was let;
iswl *When will God his word forget?*

JOSEPH *made* GOVERNOR *of* EGYPT.

1715 Joseph was install'd Vice-roy
iwiv *When famine threaten'd to destroy.*

EXODUS *of Israel from the land of Goshen (in Egypt).*

1491 Leave this Goshen, Israel,
ltgi *And in the land of promise dwell.*

LAW GIVEN *on Mount Sinai amidst thunder and earthquake.*

1491 Jehovah thundering gives laws
itgl *On Sinai's mount, and Israel awe*

ISRAEL *led by* JOSHUA *into Canaan.*

1451 Israel's tribes victorious land
itvl *In Canaan, led by Joshua's hand.*

GOD *rejected, and* SAUL *chosen for the* KING *of the Jews.*

1095 Israel's children God unking,
icgu *And to a human monarch cling.*

TEMPLE COMPLETED *after seven years.*

1004 Judah's olden costly temple
ioct *Sees priests for sacrifice assemble.*

REVOLT *of the ten* TRIBES *under Jeroboam from Solomon's son Rehoboam.*

971 Guiltily with Jeroboam,
gwi *Ten tribes revolt from Rehoboam.*

ISRAEL *taken* CAPTIVE *by the Assyrians and sent to Media for their "naughtiness."*

721 Wand'rers "naughty" Israel
wni *In Media are doomed to dwell.*

JUDAH *taken* CAPTIVE *by Nebuchadnezzar and sent to Babylon.*

606 Bab'lon's captivity begun,
bcb *And 70 years was carried on.*

MALACHI *seals up the Old Testament.*

394 Malachi quite terminated
mqt *What prophecies to Christ related.*

SEPTUAGINT *translation made in Egypt.*

284 Nubia's Septuagint translation
nst *Was made for Jews in Egypt's nation.*

A. D. JERUSALEM DESTROYED *by Titus, and the temple accidentally burnt.*

70 Wonderfully overturn'd
wo *Was Salem, and her temple burn'd.*

# APPENDIX II.

## IMPORTANT DATES OF GENERAL HISTORY.

B. C. ROME FOUNDED (*the choice of Romulus decided by the augury of twelve vultures*).

753 Wonderfully vultures make
wvm *Romulus Rome's empire take.*

ALEXANDER *born at Macedon.*

356 Macedon's unrivalled boy,
mvb *Born earth's kingdoms to destroy.*

A. D. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS *crowned first emperor of Rome, and the temple of Janus shut.*

30 Memorably Octavianus
mo *Reigns, and shuts the gates of Janus.*

*The* COUNCIL *at* NICE *establishes the Articles of the Christian faith, and condemns the heresy of the Arians.*

325 Memorably Nice united,
mnu *And thus the Church from error righted.*

MAHOMET *promulgates his creed.*

603 Blaspheming conquering Mahomet,
bcm *The Koran dares to promulgate.*

CHARLEMAGNE (*born at Saltzbourg*) *crowned emperor of Germany.*

800 Saltz bourg's conquering Charlemagne
scc *Begins o'er Germany to reign.*

*The* GREAT REVOLUTION *of* FRANCE.

1789 Impious wights subverted Gaul,
iwsg *Her princes in the ruin fall.*

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

B. C. PYRAMID *of Cheops, the largest in Egypt.*

1500 Libya's valley Cheops' cone
lvcc *Burthens with a pile of stone.*

BABYLON'S *four hanging* GARDENS *or* TERRACES.

694 Bab'lon, garden terraces
bgt *Hung o'er her streets, with wonder sees.*

DIANA'S TEMPLE *at* EPHESUS *twice destroyed by fire.* (*The first built by Chersiphron.*)

544 Unpropitious temple! twice
utt *To Vulcan made a sacrifice.*

MAUSOLUS' TOMB *built by his sister-wife, whose grief was equally memorable.*

353 Mausōlus's vast mausoleum
mum *His widow built for Death's museum.*

JUPITER'S STATUE *by Phidias.*

431 Transcendental marble Jove!
tmj *Phidias' skill thy grace doth prove.*

COLOSSUS *of* RHODES, *sold subsequently for old brass.* (*This statue was an offering to Apollo.*)

309 Marvellous colossal gift!
mcg *Rhodes will sell thee soon for thrift.*

PHAROS *or watch-tower of Alexandria, built by Sostrătus for the safety of sailors.*)

284 Nobly Sostratus's tower
nst *The sailor saves from Neptune's power.*

# PART III.

# INDEX, OR TABLE OF DATES.

**Any event since the Conquest may easily be referred to by turning to the corresponding date inserted in the margin of the book.***


| | A.D. |
|---|---|
| Abbey (first Brit.) founded | 560 |
| Abbeys dissolved | 1538—1540 |
| Abdication of James II. | 1688 |
| Aberdare railway opened | 1846 |
| Aberdeen Univ. founded | 1477 |
| Aboukir, battle | 1798 |
| Accession of Hanover | 1714 |
| Acids, discovered or isolated: | |
| Acetic by | |
| Boric, by Davy | 1807 |
| Carbonic, by Lavoisier | 1776 |
| Citric, by Schéele | 1784 |
| Fluoric, by Schéele | 1771 |
| Gallic, by Proust | 1798 |
| Mallic, by Schéele | 1785 |
| Muriatic, by Schéele | 1774 |
| Nitric, by Lully | 1287 |
| Nitrous, by Schéele | 1771 |
| Oxalic, by Schéele | 1784 |
| Prussic, by Schéele | 1789 |
| Tannic, by Proust | 1798 |
| Tartaric, by Schéele | 1770 |
| Acre, standard, fixed | 1303 |
| Acre 'sieged by Richard I. | 1189—1191 |
| Acts of Parliament (first) | 1215 |
| Adelphi theatre, London, present house | 1840 |
| Admiral, first Lord | 1387 |
| Admiralty court founded | 1347 |
| —— incorporated | 1772 |
| Æolian harp invented | 1653 |
| Affghan war | 1842 |
| Affinity, degrees of, fixed | 1563 |
| Affirmation of quakers | 1696 |
| Africa, Bruce visited | 1768 |
| —— Mungo Park (first) | 1795 |
| Africa, Mungo Park (second) | 1804 |
| African company, first chart. | 1673 |
| Agapeimonians, sect of | 1850 |
| Agincourt, battle of | 1415 |
| Agricultural soc. (*Bath* &c.) | 1777 |
| ——————(Scotch) | 1793 |
| Air, pressure of, discovered | 1645 |
| —— its gases | 1774 |
| Air-balloon invented | 1729 |
| ——, first ascent in England | 1784 |
| Air-gun invented | 1656 |
| Air-pump invented | 1652 |
| Alban's St., first battle | 1455 |
| ——, second | 1461 |
| Albion applied to England | 54 |
| Alchemy licensed | 1476 |
| —— discontinued | 1539 |
| Aldermen, London, appoint. | 882 |
| —— first wore robes | 1242 |
| Alderney appended to England | 1066 |
| Alderton Moor, battle of | 1643 |
| Ale-houses licensed | 1621 |
| Alexandria, battle of | 1801 |
| ALFRED the Great reigned | 872—900 |
| Algebra invented | 170 |
| —— taught in England | 1494 |
| Algiers bombarded | 1816 |
| Alien Bill passed | 1793 |
| Aliwal, battle of | 1846 |
| All Saints' festival instituted | 625 |
| All Souls' College, Oxford | 1437 |


* *Several items of minor importance are inserted in this index, which are not mentioned in the body of the work, and no event prior to the Conquest will be found therein.*

Almanacks first printed in England - - - 1497
Poor Robin's - - - 1652
Moore's - - - - 1713
Nautical - - - - 1767
Altars in churches instituted - 117
—— first in England - - 634
—— first consecrated - - 1334
Alum discovered - - 1300
—— in England - - 1598
Aluminum isol. by Wöhler 1827
Ambassadors first from America in London - 1785
—— from London in America - - - - 1791
—— first from Ottoman court in London - - 1793
—— first from London at Constantinople - - 1829
—— protected from arrest - 1709
Amen introduced into Christian Churches - - 390
America, North, discovered - 1492
—— South - - - 1497
—— declared independent - 1783
American war - 1775—1782
Amiens, peace of - - 1802
Anabaptists, sect of - - 1525
Anatomy studied - - 1538
Anchors first forged in Eng. 578
Anemometer invented - - 1709
Anglesey conquered by Eng. 1282
Animalculæ discovered - 1677
Animal magnetism - - 1774
Animals, cruelty to, Mr. Martin's act passed - - 1822
Anjou, battle of - - - 1421
A. D. first adopted - - 525
Annuities first granted - 1512
Anne Boleyn married Hen. VIII. - - - 1532
—— beheaded - - - 1536
Anne of Cleves died - - 1557
ANNE reigned - 1702—1714
Anglo-Saxons land in Eng. - 449
Anointing at coronations intr. 872
Anon. letters made felony - 1722
Anthems intr. in the Ch. serv. 386
—— in the reformed Church 1565
Antigua settled by the Engl. 1666
Antimony described by B. Valentine - - - 1495
Antinomian heresy comm. - 1538
Antiquarian society - - 1572
Anson's voyage - 1740—1744
Apocalypse received - - 1545
Apricots planted in England 1540
Arbroath and Dundee railway opened - - 1840
—— and Forfar - - 1839
Arcades, Burlington - - 1819
—— Lowther - - - 1829
Archbishop of Canterbury - 598
—— York - - - - 625
Archdeacons appointed - 1075
Arcot (East India) established 1716
Arctic expeditions, first - 1576
By Captain Ross - - - 1818
" Parry 1 - - 1819
" " 2 - - 1821
" " 3 - - 1824
" " 4 - - 1827
Sir J. Franklin 1 - - 1825
" 2 - - 1845
Arians arose - - - 336
Arithmetic first taught in Eur. 1494
Armada, the invincible - 1588
Armagh made an archbishopric - - - 1140
Armed neutrality - - 1780
Arminians arose - - - 1608
Armorial bearings invented - 1100
—— lines to express colours 1639
—— taxed - - - 1798
Arms of England quartered 1330
Army, first standing, in Eng. 1638
Arsenic described by Albert le Grand - - - 1413
Articles of religion (6) - 1539
—— increased to 42 - 1553
—— reduced to 39 - 1563
Artillery invented - - 1330
Artists' Society - - - 1765
Arts, Society of - - - 1754
Arundelian marbles discovered 1610
Asaph's Cathedral finished - 1495
Ascalon, battle of - - 1191
Ascension day first comm. - 68
Ashantées defeated - - 1826
Ashton and Leeds rail. opnd. 1846
—— and Sheffield opened - 1845
Asiatic society established - 1784
Assam tea discovered - - 1823
Assay of gold and silver est. 1354
Assaye, battle of - - 1803
Assessed taxes - - - 1522

Assessed land tax - - 1689
Assize justices established - 1284
Assurances contrived - - 43
—— intr. into England - 1194
Astley's theatre, first - - 1767
—— present house - - 1843
Astronomy brt. to Europe - 1199
Asylums abolished - - 1696
—— again —— - - 1758
Athanasian Creed compiled 340
ATHELSTAN reigned 925—941
Athenæum Club formed - 1824
Atmosphere, its weight disc. 1630
—— composition of - - 1774
Atmospheric railway - - 1840
Attorney General, first - 1278
Auction, first, in Britain - 1707
Augmentation of poor livings established - - - 1704
Augustin, St., lands in Kent 597
Augustine Friars first in England - - - 1250
Austerlitz, battle of - - 1805
Auto-de-fe, first - - - 1203
——, last - - - - 1787
Aylesbury railway opened - 1839
Azores discovered - - 1439
Babington's conspiracy - 1586
Bachelors taxed in England 1695
Badajoz, siege of - - 1811
Baffin's Bay discovered - 1616
Bagdad taken - - - 1258
Bahama Isles discovered - 1492
Baize first made in England 1660
Baliol College, Oxf., found. 1262
Ballads introduced into Eng. 709
Ballochney railway opened 1828
Balloons invented - - 1783
—— first ascent in England 1784
—— the Nassau ascent - 1836
Baltimore, battle of - - 1814
Banbury, battle of - - 1469
Bangalore, siege of - - 1791
Bangor Cathedral 1496—1532
Bangorian controversy (p. 108.) - - - 1717
Bank of England established 1694
——Branch banks - - 1828
—— joint-stock - - - 1826
—— savings - - - 1816
Bankrupts, first law concern. 1543
—— new bill - - - 1831
Bankruptcy court established 1831
Bannerets created in England 1360
Bannockburn, battle of - 1314
Banns first asked at church - 1210
Banqueting-house, Whitechapel, bt. - - 1637
Baptists arose - - - 1525
Barbadoes an English settlement - - - - 1625
Barebones' parliament - - 1653
Barham Moor, battle of - 1643
Bar-iron made from pig - 1785
Barium isol. by Davy - - 1807
Barnet, battle of - - 1471
Barometer invented - - 1643
Barons created by patent - 1387
Baronets created - - 1611
Barristers first appointed - 1291
Barrosa, battle of - - 1811
Barrow Straits discovered - 1819
Bath Cathedral - - 704—1495
—— first bishop - 905
—— united to Wells - 1136
Bath, knights of, instituted - 1399
Bartholomew slaughter - 1572
Baths and wash-houses for the poor - - - - 1846
Battel-Abbey founded - 1066
Battle, wager of, abolished - 1819
Battlefield, battle of - - 1402
Battles :

| | |
|---|---|
| Aboukir - - - - | 1798 |
| Alban's - - - - | 1454 |
| Affghan - - - - | 1842 |
| Agincourt - - - - | 1415 |
| Alexandria - - - | 1801 |
| Algiers - - - - | 1816 |
| Aliwal - - - - | 1846 |
| Anjou - - - - | 1421 |
| Ascalon - - - - | 1192 |
| Assaye - - - - | 1803 |
| Baltimore - - - - | 1814 |
| Bannockburn - - - | 1314 |
| Barnet - - - - | 1471 |
| Barrosa - - - - | 1811 |
| Battlefield - - - - | 1402 |
| Beachy Head - - - | 1690 |
| Belle Isle - - - - | 1759 |
| Blenheim - - - - | 1704 |
| Bosworth Field - - - | 1485 |
| Boyne - - - - | 1690 |
| Brest - - - - | 1778 |
| Bunker's Hill - - - | 1775 |
| Burmese - - - | 1825, 1826 |
| Busaco - - - - | 1810 |
| Cabul - - - - | 1847 |
| Camden - - - - | 1780 |
| Camperdown - - - | 1797 |
| Cape St. Vincent - - - | 1797 |
| Carthagena - - | 1704, 1708 |

**Battles — *continued.***

| | |
|---|---|
| Chesapeake | 1781 |
| Chillianwallah | 1849 |
| Chinese | 1840 |
| Copenhagen | 1801 |
| Corunna | 1809 |
| Cressy | 1346 |
| Culloden | 1746 |
| Dettingen | 1743 |
| Dogger Bank | 1781 |
| Dumblane | 1716 |
| Dunbar | 1296 |
| Dunkirk | 1793 |
| Dunsinane | 1051 |
| Durham | 1346 |
| Edgehill | 1642 |
| Evesham | 1265 |
| Finisterre | 1747 |
| Flodden Field | 1513 |
| Ghuznee | 1842 |
| Gibraltar | 1704 |
| Gisors | 1193 |
| Halidon Hill | 1333 |
| Hastings | 1066 |
| Henry, Cape | 1781 |
| Hexham | 1463 |
| Homelden | 1403 |
| Jago, St. | 1781 |
| Jellalabad | 1842 |
| La Hogue | 1692 |
| Lexington | 1775 |
| Maida | 1806 |
| Malplaquet | 1709 |
| Marston Moor | 1644 |
| Martinico | 1667, 1781 |
| Minden | 1759 |
| Moodkee | 1845 |
| Naseby | 1645 |
| Navarino | 1827 |
| Nevill's Cross | 1346 |
| Newbury | 1643 |
| Nile | 1798 |
| Northampton | 1460 |
| Otterburn | 1388 |
| Oudenard | 1708 |
| Passaro | 1718 |
| Pinkey | 1547 |
| Poitiers | 1356 |
| Preston | 1715 |
| Preston-pans | 1745 |
| Quatre Bras | 1815 |
| Quebec | 1759 |
| Ramilies | 1706 |
| St. Vincent | 1797 |
| Salamanca | 1812 |
| Santa Cruz (by Blake) | 1657 |
| Scinde | 1843 |
| Sedgmoor | 1685 |
| Seringapatam | 1791, 1792 |
| Shrewsbury | 1403 |
| Shropshire | 51 |
| Sluys | 1340 |
| Soleby | 1672 |
| Spurs | 1513 |
| Sutlej | 1846 |
| Talavera | 1809 |
| Tewkesbury | 1471 |
| Texel | 1673 |
| Toulon | 1744 |
| Toulouse | 1814 |
| Towton | 1461 |
| Trafalgar | 1805 |

**Battles — *continued.***

| | |
|---|---|
| Ushant | 1778 |
| Vigo | 1702 |
| Villa Franca | 1812 |
| Vimeira | 1808 |
| Vincent, Cape St. | 1693, 1780 |
| Vittoria | 1813 |
| Wakefield | 1460 |
| Waterloo | 1815 |
| Worcester | 1651 |
| Bay-tree introduced into Eng. | 1573 |
| Bayonets invented | 1691 |
| Bazaar, Queen's, Oxford st. | 1851 |
| —— St. James's | 1832 |
| —— Soho | 1815 |
| Beans introduced into Eng. | 1573 |
| Becket, Thomas à, murder of | 1171 |
| Bedford railway opened | 1846 |
| Beer subject to assize | 1660 |
| Bees first introduced into Eng. | 1670 |
| Beheading introduced | 1086 |
| —— abolished (*see* p. 107.) | |
| Behrings Straits explored | 1728 |
| Belfast railway opened | 1842 |
| Bells invented | 400 |
| —— first used in churches | 900 |
| Bell-rock lighth., the present | 1806 |
| Benefit of clergy, stat. rep. | 1827 |
| Bengal, English first trade to | 1534 |
| —— made our chief presidency | 1773 |
| Berkeley castle begun | 1108 |
| Bermudas discovered | 1609 |
| —— settled | 1612 |
| Berwick and Edinburgh railway opened | 1846 |
| —— and Newcastle | 1847 |
| Bethlehem Hospital incorp. | 1553 |
| Bible, Coverdale's | 1535 |
| —— divided into verses | 1216 |
| —— in churches | 1538 |
| —— present version | 1607 |
| —— printed | 1451 |
| —— Wicliffe's | 1304 |
| Bible societies | |
| —— banned by the pope | 1817 |
| —— British and Foreign | 1804 |
| —— City of London auxil. | 1812 |
| —— French | 1792 |
| —— Hibernian | 1806 |
| —— Naval and Military | 1780 |
| Bill of Rights | 1628 |
| —— another was passed | 1689 |
| —— Settlement | 1700 |
| Bills of exchange in England | 1381 |

Bills of mortality compiled - 1536
Billiards invented - - 1571
Billingsgate built - B.C. 370
——market established - 1669
Bioxyde of hyd. disc. by Thenard - - - 1818
Birch-tree (black) introduced 1736
Birkenhead railway opened 1840
Birmingham railway - - 1837
Birmingham and Aylesbury railway opened 1839
—— and Bedford „ - 1846
—— and Derby „ - 1842
—— and Gloucester „ - 1840
—— and London „ - 1838
—— and Macclesfield „ - 1845
—— and Manchester „ - 1842
Births regist. instituted - 1536
Bishops assume the title of pope - - - - 138
—— first English - - 180
—— made barons - - 1072
—— presidency established - 1540
—— seven committed - 1688
—— ten Irish abolished - 1833 (*see* Diocese.)
Bishop-Auckland rail. opened 1843
Bishopstoke „ - 1847
Bismuth disc. by Schéele - 1773
Black Friars instituted - 1215
—— Hole, Calcutta (incident) 1756
—— Prince died - - 1376
—— rod instituted - - 1350
Blackburn and Bolton rail. op. 1847
——Preston railway opened 1846
Blackfriars' br. Lond. begun 1760
——finished - - - 1770
——toll removed - - 1785
Blackpool railway opened - 1846
Blackwall railway opened - 1841
Blank verse introduced - 1508
Blankets made in England - 1340
Blazonry introduced - - 1190
Bleaching intr. into England 1768
Blenheim, battle of - - 1704
—— house built - - - 1714
Blood, circulation of, disc. - 1628
Blood's conspiracy - - 1670
——received a pension - 1673
Blue-coat School instituted - 1552
Blue-stocking or *savante* - 1760
Board of Control established 1784
Board of Trade established - 1655
Bodleian library founded - 1598
Bodmin railway opened - 1834
Bodyguards - - - 1486
Bolton and Leigh rail. op. - 1831
—— and Manchester „ - 1838
—— and Preston „ - 1843
Bombay given to Charles II. 1661
——to the E. India Comp. - 1683
Bombs invented - - - 1346
Bonaparte born - - 1769
——crowned - - - 1804
——died - - - - 1821
——exhumed - - - 1840
Books first printed - - 1451
—— in England - - 1474
Bookbinding known - - 650
——in cloth introduced - - 1831
——leather - - - 1510
Book-keeping intr. into Eng. 1569
Boric acid disc. by Davy - 1807
Boron discovered by Davy - 1807
Boroughbridge and York railway opened - - - 1847
Boston besieged - - - 1775
Bosworth Field, battle of - 1485
Botany (Linnæan system) - 1750
Botany Bay discovered - 1770
——fixed on for convicts - 1787
Bottles, glass, made in Eng. - 1558
Boulogne besieged by Eng. - 1544
—— sold to the French - 1550
Bounty, mutiny of the - 1789
Bourbons came to the throne 1589
expelled - - - - 1791
restored - - - - 1814
expelled again } - - - 1815
restored again }
expelled again - - - 1852
Boxtel, battle of - - - 1794
Boyle Lectures endowed - 1691
Boyne, battle of - - - 1690
Boyne, man of war, built - 1795
Bradford and Leeds rail. op. 1846
Branch banks of England - 1826
Brandling Junction rail. op. - 1839
Brandon and Cambridge railway opened 1845
—— and Durham „ - 1847
—— and Norwich „ - 1845
Brandywine, battle of - - 1777
Brazenose College, Oxford
Brazil discovered -

Bread first made with yeast - 1634
Breakwater at Plymouth beg. 1812
Breviaries introduced - - 1080
Bricks introduced in Eng. - 44
——houses made of - - 1246
——size regulated - - 1625
——taxed first - - - 1784
Bridewell given to the City - 1553
Bridge, first stone in England 1087
—— iron (*Severn*) - - 1779
Bridgewater canal begun - 1758
Bridlington to Hull rail. op. - 1846
——to York „ - 1846
Brighton and Chichester railway opened 1846
—— and Hastings „ - 1846
—— and London „ - 1841
Bristol, bishop, created - 1540
—— cathedral - 1140—1540
—— railway to London - 1841
—— and Crediton rail. op. 1847
—— and Exeter „ - 1844
—— and Gloucester „ - 1844
—— and London „ - 1841
Britannia impressed on money 1665
——tubular suspension bridge 1850
British consul (first) - - 1483
——institution founded - 1805
——museum - - - 1753
Brocoli introduced into Eng. 1603
Brokers licensed - - 1695
Brome disc. by Balard - 1826
Bromine (*see* Brome).
Brownists arose - - - 1615
Bruce begins his travels - 1768
——died - - - - 1794
Bruce and Baliol contest - 1291
Brunswick, House of, acces. 1714
——club formed - - 1828
——theatre fell in - - 1828
Buckingham Palace comp. - 1837
Buckles, shoe, introduced - 1668
Bullets, iron, invented - 1550
Bunker's Hill, battle of - 1775
Burgos, siege of - - - 1812
Burial registers instituted - 1536
Burking commenced - - 1829
Burlington, battle of - - 1813
——arcade opened - - 1819
Burmese war - 1825, 1826
Busaco, battle of - - 1810
Bushel regulated - - 1826

Byron, Commodore, circumnavigated - 1764—1766
Cabal - - - - 1670
Cabbages intr. into Eng. - 1510
Cabinet councils instituted - 690
Cables, chain, introduced - 1812
Cabul, battle of - - - 1841
Cade's insurrection - - 1451
Cadmium disc. by Stromeyer 1817
Cairs taken - - - 1801
Calais, siege of - - - 1347
——lost - - - - 1558
Calcium isolated by Davy - 1807
Calcutta, first Eng. settlement 1689
——bishop of, established - 1813
Calendar reformed - - 1582
Calendar introduced - - 1685
Calico brought to England - 1631
——first manufact. in Eng. 1771
California discovered - - 1535
——gold first disc. there - 1847
Calomel prepared - - 1608
Calvinists arose - - - 1561
Cambric first worn in Eng. - 1580
Cambridge University found. 915

The different colleges:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Caius - - - | 1348 |
| Catherine Hall - - | 1475 |
| Christ College - - | 1505 |
| Clare Hall - - | 1326 |
| Corpus - - - | 1351 |
| Downing - - - | 1800 |
| Emmanuel - - | 1584 |
| Jesus' - - - | 1496 |
| King's - - - | 1441 |
| Magdalene - - | 1519 |
| Pembroke - - - | 1343 |
| Peterhouse - - | 1257 |
| Queen's - - - | 1448 |
| St. John's - - | 1511 |
| Sidney-Sussex - - | 1593 |
| Trinity - - - | 1546 |
| Trinity Hall - - | 1350 |

Cambridge to Brandon railway opened 1845
—— and London „ - 1845
—— and Norwich „ - 1845
Camden, battle of - - 1780
Camera lucida invented - 1674
—— obscura invented - 1550
Camlet imported - - 1660
Campeachy Bay discovered - 1520
Camperdown, battle of - 1797
Canada discovered - - 1499
——confirmed to the English 1763
—— made a bishopric - 1793

Canary birds first brt. to Eng. 1500
Candles, tallow, made - - 1250
——wax, known in Eng. - 1300
Cannon invented - - 1346
——foundry estab. in Eng. - 1554
Canon, ecclesiast., first prom. 380
Canonisation instituted - 800
Canterbury Cathedral, first - 912
——burned by Danes - 1011
——rebuilt - - - 1038
——burned again - - 1067
——rebuilt - - - 1080
——burned a third time - 1174
——built a fourth time - 1184
——made superior to York 1073
——see created - - - 596
——railway opened - 1830
Canton blockaded - - 1841
Canute reigned - 1017—1036
Caoutchouc brought to Eng. 1733
Cap worn - - - - 1449
Cape Breton discovered - 1584
——ceded to England - 1763
Cape of Good Hope disc. - 1485
——taken by the British - 1795
——ceded to England - 1814
Cape Horn disc. - - 1616
Cape St. Vincent, battle of - 1797
Capuchin Friars founded - 1525
Carbonic acid discovered by Lavoisier - - - 1776
Cardiff railway opened - 1841
Cardinal, term employed - 308
Cardinals, college of, founded 817
——elected the Pope first in 1166
——wore the red hat - - 1243
——scarlet habit - - 1464
——styled eminence - - 1630
Cards invented - - - 1391
——first taxed in England - 1756
Caricatures originated - 1330
Carlisle cathedral finished - 1090
——first bishop created - 1133
—— and Lancaster railway opened 1845
—— and Newcastle „ - 1839
Carlow railway opened - 1846
Carmelites, or White Friars 1141
Carnatic in British power - 1801
Carnations introduced - 1567
Carolina discovered - - 1500
Carp first brought to Eng. - 1525
Carpets manufactured in Eng. 1751
Carriages introd. into Eng. - 1580
(*see* Coaches.)
Carrots introd. into Eng. - 1540
Carthusians instituted - - 1084
Cartoons (*see* p. 67.) designed 1510
Cashmere shawls brt. to Eng. 1666
Catherine Hall found. - - 1475
Cathedrals

| | |
|---|---|
| Asaph, St., finished | - 1495 |
| Bangor | - 1496—1532 |
| Bath | - 704—1495 |
| Bristol | - 1140—1540 |
| Canterbury, present | - 1174—1184 |
| Carlisle | Rufus. Edw. III. |
| Chester | - 1485—1508 |
| Chichester | - 1115—1508 |
| St. David's | John. Edw. III. |
| Durham | 1093 Hen. III. |
| Ely | - 506—1530 |
| Exeter | - 932—1432 |
| Gloster | - 1089—1518 |
| Hereford | - 1079—1107 |
| Lichfield | - 1148—1660 |
| Lincoln | 1088—Hen. III. |
| Llandaff | - 1120—1130 |
| Norwich | - 1096—1430 |
| St. Paul's, the first | - 596—603 |
| ——the second | - 1086—1240 |
| ——the present | - 1675—1710 |
| St. Peter's (Rome) | - 1506—1629 |
| Peterborough | - 1118—1518 |
| Rochester | - 600—Hen. III. |
| Salisbury | - 1220—1258 |
| Wells | - 1150—1245 |
| Winchester | - 1079—1400 |
| Worcester | - 1084—1374 |
| York | - 1171—1361 |

Catholic emancipation - 1828
Catholics, Christ. so called in 38
Cato Street conspiracy - 1816
Cauliflower int. into England 1603
Cavaliers and Roundheads - 1642
Cedar-tree brought to Europe 1664
Celery brought to England - 1704
Celibacy of clergy enjoined - 304
—— reject. by counc. of Nice 325
—— re-established - - 1073
Cemeteries, Abney Park - 1840
—— Highgate, &c. - - 1839
—— Kensall Green - - 1832
—— Norwood - - - 1837
—— Westminster - - 1840
Central criminal court est. - 1834
Ceremonies, master of, inst. - 1603
Ceres, planet, discovered - 1801
Cerium disc. by Hisinger - 1803
Ceylon taken - - - 1795
Chain cables in the Brit. navy
Chamberlain, Lord, instituted

Champion of England inst. - 1377
Chancellor, Ld. High, created 1067
—— vice-chancellor - - 1813
—— of Ireland - - - 1186
—— of Scotland - - - 1004
Chancery Court instituted - 605
—— re-established - - 1067
Chanting adopting - - 350
Chaplets (*i. e.* orison beads) 1094
Charing Cross hospital begun 1831
Chariots (*see* Coaches).
Charity sch., first in London 1687
CHARLES I. beheaded - 1649
—— reigned - 1625—1649
CHARLES II. reigned 1660—1685
Charles Edward, the pretender, died - - - - 1780
Charlestown surrendered - 1780
Charters, first granted - 1154
—— Magna Charta - - 1215
Charter-house hosp. founded 1611
Chartists appeared - - 1838
Charts, first seen in England 1489
—— Mercator's - - - 1556
Chatham docks begun - 1558
Chelsea college founded - 1690
Cheltenham railway opened 1845
Chemistry intr. into Europe - 1199
—— separated fr. alchemy - 1539
Cherry-tree planted in Eng. - 100
Chess invented - B. C. 680
—— first bk. printed in Eng. 1474
Chester, bishop of - - 1540
—— cathedral - 1485—1508
—— and Birkenhead rail. op. 1840
—— and Crewe „ - 1840
—— and Holyhead „ - 1847
—— and Shrewsbury „ - 1846
Chichester cathedral 1115—1508
—— see established - - 1071
—— railway opened - 1846
Chili discovered - - - 1535
Chillianwallah, battle of - 1849
Chimneys first used - - 1200
China intr. into England - 1531
—— rose - - - - 1786
Chinese war - - - 1840
Chivalry began in England - 912
Chlorine disc. by Schéele - 1774
Chloroform discovered - 1846
Chocolate intro. into England 1520
Choir serv. first used in Eng. 677
Cholera Morbus first app. - 1631
Christ Coll. Camb. founded - 1505
Christ Church founded - 1534
Christ's Hospital founded - 1552
Christian, the term first used 40
Christian era first used - 516
—— Knowledge Society - 1699
Christianity intr. into Britain 60
Christmas day first observed 98
Christmas Island discovered 1777
Chrome disc. by Vaugulin - 1797
Chromium (*see* Chrome).
Church first built - - 60
—— first stone in England - 1087
Church-building act - - 1838
Church-yards first consecrated 217
——in cities allowed - - 742
Church Missionary Society - 1800
Church music introduced - 602
Church of England estab. - 1534
Churchwardens appointed - 1127
Churching of women intr. - 214
Cider first made in England 1284
Cinque ports introduced - 1078
Circuits appointed - - 1176
Circulating libraries began - 1740
Circulation of blood disc. - 1619
Circumnavigators, first - 1519

| | |
|---|---|
| Anson - - - | 1740—1744 |
| Byron - - - | 1764—1766 |
| Carteret begun - - | 1766 |
| Cavendish „ - - | 1586 |
| Clipperton „ - - | 1719 |
| Cooke „ - - | 1708 |
| Cook (Capt.) - - | 1768—1771 |
| „ second - | 1772—1775 |
| „ last begun - | 1779 |
| Cowley - - - | 1683 |
| Drake - - - | 1577—1580 |
| Magellan first N. begun - | 1519 |

City Theatre, London, built 1837
Cities first incorporated - 1079
Citric acid disc. by Schéele - 1784
Ciudad Rodrigo stormed - 1812
Civil Engineers' Society est. - 1760
Civil law int. into England - 1138
—— war of Charles I. 1642—1649
—— of the Roses 1455—1485
Clare Hall, Cambridge, found. 1326
Clarence railway act - - 1828
Clarendon Statutes - - 1164
Clarion invented - - 800
Clergy, benefit of, abolished - 1827
Clergymens' Widows, Soc. in. 1678

Clerkenwell House of Correction built - - - 1616
Clocks, first - - - 760
—— dead beat - - - 1700
—— pendulum - - - 1662
—— repeating - - - 1676
—— scapement - - - 1000
—— striking - - - 1300
Clougher, first bishop - - 508
Cloth, coarse woollen, intr. - 1191
—— manufac. in England - 1331
—— broad-cloth dressed and dyed in England - - 1667
Clovis comm. his reign - 481
Cloyne, see of, united to Cork 1431
Cluny abbey founded - - 910
Clyde canal opened - - 1790
Coach, invented about - 1550
—— first seen in England - 1580
—— forbidden as effeminate 1601
—— glass - - - - 1660
—— tax commenced - - 1747
—— hackney, in England - 1625
—— licensed - - - 1693
—— mail established - - 1785
Cobalt isolated by Brandt - 1742
Coal dug at Newcastle - 1234
—— forbidden to be used - 1273
—— first used for fuel - 1305
—— first brought to London 1357
Coal-gas invented - - 1725
—— used for light - - 1795
—— in London streets - 1809
Cochineal used - - - 1518
Cock Lane ghost detected - 1762
Cockermouth railway opened 1847
Cocoa imported - - - 1500
Code of Alfred - - - 887
Cœur de Lion - - - 1192
Coffee first used in England - 1641
Coffee-house, first - - 1652
Coffin, patent, invented - 1796
Coif introduced - - - 1259
Coin, British:—
—— first used in Britain B. C. 25
—— sterling, coined - - 1216
—— copper - - - 1340
—— gold - - - - 1257
—— silver - - - B. C. 25
—— milled - - - 1662
crowns - - - - 1553
farthings - - - - 1665
half-crowns - - - - 1535

Coins — *continued.*
half-pence - - - - 1665
half-sovereigns - - - 1816
penny-pieces - - - 1797
shillings - - - - 1503
sixpences - - - - 1503
sovereigns - - - - 1532
—— with St. George and dragon 1816

Colchester and Ipswich railway opened - 1846
—— and London „ - 1843
Coldstream Guards estab. - 1660
Collar SS. (St. Simplicius) - 1407
Collects first appointed - 493
—— in our Prayer Book intr. 1548
Colleges (*see* Cambridge and Oxford):—
Cheshunt - - - - 1792
Doctors' Commons - - 1670
Durham - - - - 1833
Edinburgh - - - 1580
Eton - - - - 1441
Glasgow - - - - 1451
Gresham - - - - 1551
Harrow - - - - 1585
Hayleybury - - - 1800
Highgate - - - - 1546
King's (Aberdeen) - - 1494
—— (London) - - - 1829
Mareschal - - - - 1593
Maynooth - - - - 1795
Naval - - - - 1722
Physicians' - - - 1519
St. Andrew's - - - 1410
Sandhurst - - - - 1799
Sion - - - - 1329
Surgeons' - - - - 1745
Trinity (Dublin) - - - 1591
University - - - - 1826
Winchester - - - 1387
Colon introduced - - 1580
Colonial slaves bought - 1834
Colonies, British:—
Anguilla founded - - - 1666
Antigua - - - - 1632
Bahama Islands - - - 1629
Barbadoes - - - - 1605
Bengal - - - - 1773
Berbice - - - - 1803
Bermudas - - - - 1609
Bombay - - - - 1661
Canada - - - - 1759
Cape Breton - - - 1584
Cape Coast Castle - - 1672
Cape of Good Hope - - 1806
Ceylon - - - - 1795
Demerara - - - - 1803
Dominica - - - - 1763
Gambia - - - - 1631
Gibraltar - - - - 1704
Goza - - - - 1800
Grenada - - - - 1763
Honduras - - - - 1670
Jamaica - - - - 1665
Madras - - - - 1620
Malta - - - -

Colonies, British — *continued.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mauritius | 1810 |
| Monserrat | 1632 |
| Nevis | 1628 |
| New Brunswick | 1622 |
| Newfoundland | 1500 |
| New South Wales | 1787 |
| Nova Scotia | 1622 |
| Prince Edward's Island | 1745 |
| Prince of Wales' Island | 1786 |
| Sierra Leone | 1787 |
| St. Christopher's | 1623 |
| St. Helena | 1600 |
| St. Lucia | 1803 |
| St. Vincent | 1763 |
| Swan River | 1829 |
| Tobago | 1763 |
| Tortola | 1666 |
| Trinidad | 1797 |
| Van Diemen's Land | 1803 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Colossus of Rhodes sold | 672 |
| Coltness and Mornington railway opened | 1845 |
| —— and Wilsontown „ | 1845 |
| —— and Wishaw „ | 1829 |
| Columbia discovered | 1492 |
| Columbium disc. by Hachett | 1801 |
| Combat, single, com. in Eng. | 659 |
| —— last challenge | 1631 |
| Comedy, first English | 1550 |
| Comets explained | 1577 |
| —— Biela's discovered | 1826 |
| —— Encké's „ | 1818 |
| —— Halley's „ | 1456 |
| Commander-in-chief | 1674 |
| Commercial treaty, first Eng. | 1272 |
| Common Council (Lon.) beg. | 1208 |
| —— law in England | 890 |
| —— Pleas, Court of, estab. | 1215 |
| —— Prayer published | 1548 |
| Commons, House of, first | 1258 |
| —— present edifice begun | 1840 |
| Commonwealth began | 1649 |
| —— ended | 1660 |
| Communion by bread alone | 1096 |
| —— service now obs. in Eng. | 1548 |

Companies, the 12 honourable*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | Clothworkers | 1482 |
| 3. | Drapers | 1439 |
| 4. | Fishmongers | 1384 |
| 5. | Goldsmiths | 1392 |
| 2. | Grocers | 1345 |
| 8. | Haberdashers | 1447 |
| 10. | Ironmongers | 1464 |
| 7. | Merchant Tailors | 1503 |
| 1. | Mercers | 1393 |

* The number attached shows the order of precedence.

Companies — *continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Salters | 1558 |
| 6. | Skinners | 1327 |
| 11. | Vintners | 1437 |

Companies, the 91 city of Lond:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 58. | Apothecaries | 1617 |
| 22. | Armourers | 1463 |
| 19. | Bakers | 1307 |
| 17. | Barber surgeons | 1308 |
| 52. | Basket makers | —— |
| 40. | Blacksmiths | 1577 |
| 82. | Bowstring makers | —— |
| 38. | Bowyers | 1620 |
| 22. | Braziers | 1463 |
| 14. | Brewers | 1438 |
| 37. | Bricklayers | 1568 |
| 24. | Butchers | 1604 |
| 80. | Carmen | —— |
| 83. | Cardmakers | 1629 |
| 26. | Carpenters | 1344 |
| 61. | Clockmakers | 1632 |
| 12. | Clothworkers | 1482 |
| 79. | Coach and harness makers | 1677 |
| 63. | Comb-makers | 1750 |
| 35. | Cooks | 1481 |
| 36. | Coopers | 1501 |
| 27. | Cordwainers | 1410 |
| 18. | Cutlers | 1417 |
| 29. | Curriers | 1605 |
| 74. | Distillers | —— |
| 3. | Drapers | 1439 |
| 13. | Dyers | 1469 |
| 48. | Embroiderers | 1591 |
| 84. | Fan-makers | 1709 |
| 55. | Farriers | 1673 |
| 64. | Felt-makers | 1604 |
| 67. | Fishermen | 1687 |
| 4. | Fishmongers | 1384 |
| 39. | Fletchers | 1536 |
| 33. | Founders | 1614 |
| 65. | Framework-knitters | 1664 |
| 45. | Fruiterers | 1604 |
| 70. | Gardeners | 1616 |
| 77. | Glass-sellers | 1664 |
| 53. | Glaziers | 1637 |
| 23. | Girdlers | 1448 |
| 62. | Glovers | 1556 |
| 81. | Gold and Silver Wire Drawers | 1623 |
| 5. | Goldsmiths | 1327 |
| 2. | Grocers | 1345 |
| 80. | Gun-makers | 1638 |
| 8. | Haberdashers | 1447 |
| 79. | Harness-makers | 1677 |
| 75. | Hatband-makers | 1638 |
| 54. | Horners | 1638 |
| 32. | Inn-holders | 1618 |
| 10. | Ironmongers | 1464 |
| 41. | Joiners | 1564 |
| 15. | Leathersellers | 1442 |
| 57. | Lorimers | 1488 |
| 30. | Masons | 1677 |
| 7. | Merchant Tailors | 1503 |
| 1. | Mercers | 1393 |
| 50. | Musicians | 1604 |
| 69. | Needle-makers | 1656 |
| 28. | Paper-stainers | 1580 |
| 88. | Parish Clerks | 1232 |
| 76. | Patten-makers | 1670 |
| 56. | Paviers | —— |
| 16. | Pewterers | 1474 |
| 68. | Pin-makers | 1636 |
| 46. | Plasterers | 1500 |

Companies — *continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31. | Plumbers | 1611 |
| 90. | Porters | —— |
| 34. | Poulterers | 1503 |
| 25. | Saddlers | 1280 |
| 9. | Salters | 1558 |
| 44. | Scriveners | 1616 |
| 59. | Shipwrights | 1610 |
| 67. | Silkmen | 1604 |
| 66. | Silk-throwsters | 1629 |
| 6. | Skinners | 1327 |
| 71. | Soap-makers | 1638 |
| 60. | Spectacle-makers | 1630 |
| 47. | Stationers | 1556 |
| 86. | Starch-makers | 1632 |
| 21. | Tallow-chandlers | 1463 |
| 37. | Tilers | 1568 |
| 72. | Tinplate-workers | 1670 |
| 78. | Tobacco-pipe makers | 1663 |
| 51. | Turners | 1604 |
| 49. | Upholders | 1627 |
| 11. | Vintners | 1437 |
| 91. | Watermen | 1550 |
| 20. | Wax-chandlers | 1484 |
| 42. | Weavers | 1164 |
| 73. | Wheelwrights | 1670 |
| 85. | Wood-mongers | —— |
| 43. | Woolmen | 1331 |

Compass, mariners' - 1302
Conception, feast of, insti.- 1389
Concert, first public subs. - 1665
Conchology, first classified - 1675
—— Lister's system pub. - 1685
—— Largus's „ - 1722
Conclave, first - - 1271
Concordance, Cruden's, - 1737
Conduits, wooden - 1285
—— leaden - - 1538
Conference, the great, - 1604
Confession, auricular, inst. - 1204
Confimation, general, intr. - 190
Congelation by chem. mixt. - 1783
Conge d'élire - - 1535
Congreve rockets invented - 1803
Connor see united to Down - 1443
Conquest, the - - 1066
Conscience, Court of, const. - 1517
Consecration of English bps. 1549
Conservatives - - 1823
Conservators of public libr. - 1244
Consistory Court instituted - 1079
Constable, Lord High - 1147
Constables of Hundreds - 1285
Constabulary of Sir R. Peel - 1829
Constantinople taken - - 1453
—— first British ambas. app. 1829
Constitutions of Clarendon - 1164
Consuls first appointed - 1485
Convents first founded - - 270
Convents first in England - 630
—— destroyed - - - 1538
Convicts, first, Botany Bay - 1788
Convocation, first, in England 1295
Convolvulus brought to Eng. 1690
Cook's voyages:—
—— First, - - 1768—1771
—— Second, - 1772—1775
—— Third, - 1779 killed.
Cooke's *début* as Rich. III. - 1800
Coopers of London incorp. - 1501
Copenhagen bombarded - 1807
Copernicus' system - - 1543
Copper coin introduced - 1340
—— present - - - 1665
—— mines disc. in England - 1561
Copper-plate printing inv. - 1450
Copperas first produced - 1587
Copyright instituted - - 1556
—— international - - 1838
—— France and England - 1842
Cork cathedral - 1725—1735
—— city built - - - 1170
Cork see of, instituted - - 805
Corn intro. into Britain - 500
Corn-bill repealed - - 1846
—— Exchange, N. Lond. op. 1828
Coronation, anointing at - 872
—— chair brought to Eng. - 1296
Coroners appointed - - 925
—— for each county - - 1276
Coronets for barons, allowed 1665
—— for earls - - - 1230
—— for viscounts - - 1520
Corporation, first in England 1100
—— and test act - - 1673
—— repealed - - - 1828
Corpus Christi College Camb. 1351
—— Oxford - - - 1516
Corsica attached to England 1794
—— evacuated by the English 1796
Corunna, battle of - - 1809
Cosmetics stamped - - 1786
Cotton printed in England - 1676
—— thread made - - 1540
—— spinning-jenny - - 1767
—— mule - - - - 1779
Cottonian library founded - 1600
Councils of the Church:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | General, at Nice | 325 |
| 2nd | „ at Constantinople | 381 |
| 3rd | „ at Ephesus | 431 |
| 4th | „ at Chalcedon | 451 |

Councils of the Church—*continued.*
- 6th General at Constantinople - 680
- 7th „ at Nice - - 787
- 8th „ at Constantinople - 869
- 9th „ (1st Lateran) - 1122
- 10th „ (2nd Lateran) - 1139
- 11th „ (3rd Lateran) - 1179
- 12th „ (4th Lateran) - 1215
- 13th „ at Lyons - 1245
- 14th „ at Lyons - - 1274
- 15th „ at Vienna - - 1311
- 16th „ at Pisa - - 1409
- 17th „ at Constance - 1414
- 18th „ at Basil - - 1431
- 19th „ (5th Lateran) - 1512
- 20th „ at Trent - - 1545

Counties, England div. into - 896
—— first send mem. to Parl. 1264
County Courts instituted - 896
—— Debt Courts established 1847
—— sheriffs appointed - 1079
Couriers insti. in England - 1463
Courts:—
- Admiralty - - - 1347
- Chancery - - - - 1067
- Common Pleas - - - 1215
- Exchequer - - - 1074
- Exchequer Chamber - - 1357
- Lincoln's Inn - - - 1310
- Requests - - - - 1493

Covenanters - - - 1638
Covent-garden market - 1633
—— rebuilt - - - 1829
Covent-garden Square built 1633
—— Theatre - - - 1662
—— burnt - - - 1808
—— present - - - 1809
—— O. P. row - - - 1809
Coventry bishopric created - 656
—— railway opened - 1844
Cow-pock inoculation intr. - 1799
Craniology (Dr. Gall's syst.) 1803
Cranmer, Archbp. martyred 1556
Crape invented - - - 680
Crayons invented - - 1422
Crediton railway opened - 1847
Creed, Apos., tran. into Eng. 743
Cressy, battle of - - - 1346
Crests intro. into England - 1189
Crewe railway opened - - 1840
Critics, first in England - 1703
- Critical Review - - - 1756
- Edinburgh Review - - 1802
- London Quarterly - - 1809
- Monthly Review - - - 1749

Crockery-ware - - - 1309
Crome disc. by Vauquelin - 1797
Cromwell protector 1653—1658
Crosier used - - - - 500
Cross, sign of, in baptism - 110
Crosses painted in churches - 431
Cross-stitch intr. into Eng. - 1690
Crown first worn in England 872
—— triple one worn by the Pope - - - - 1364
Crown and half-crown coin. 1653
Croydon railway - - 1801
Croydon and Epsom rail. op. 1847
—— and London „ - 1839
Crucifixion prohibited - - 330
Cruelty to animals (Martin's act) - - - - 1822
—— Society instituted - 1824
Crusades:—
- First - - - - 1096
- Second - - - - 1147
- Third - - - - 1191
- Fourth - - - - 1202
- Fifth - - - - 1217
- Sixth - - - - 1228
- Seventh - - - - 1248
- Eighth and last - - - 1270

Cryophorus invented - - 1778
Crystal Palace built - - 1851
—— removed from Hyde Pk. 1852
Cuba discovered - „ - 1492
Cucumbers int. into England 1538
Cuirass first worn in England 1216
Culloden, battle of - - 1746
Culverins intr. into England 1534
Cupar-Angus railway op. - 1837
Curfew-bell appointed - 1068
—— abolished - - - 1100
Currant-tree intro. into Eng. 1533
Custom-house established - 1559
Customs collected in England 979
Cyclopædia, first, by E. Chambers - - - 1728
Cypress-tree intro. into Eng. 1441
Daguerreotype invented - 1839
Dahlia imported - - - 1815
Dalkeith railway opened - 1831
Damask manuf. bt. to Eng. - 1571
—— rose brought - - 1540
Danegelt first raised - - 991
—— suppressed - - - 1051
—— entirely abolished - 1136
Danes invaded England:—
—— First - - 783—853
—— Second - 867—1017
—— Third - 1020—1074
—— finally quitted - - 1074

Dangerous Association bill - 1822
Darlington and Newcastle railway opened 1844
—— and Richmond „ - 1846
—— and Stockton „ - 1825
—— and York „ - 1846
Dardanelles, passage forced - 1807
Darnley murdered - - 1567
Darwen railway opened - 1847
Dates first fixed to grants - 1290
Dauphin, title first given - 1343
David's, St., cathedral 600—1203
—— first bishop - - - 519
Davis' Straits discovered - 1585
Deacons, first - - - 51
Deaf and dumb first taught - 1570
—— first academy - - 1773
Deaths, parish registers - 1536
Decimals invented - - 1602
Dedication of churches beg. 331
Deeds, first in English - 1348
Defender of the Faith - - 1520
Deist first English auth. - 1624
Delf, or Delft, first manuf. - 1310
Delphin classes print. 1674—1691
Derby and Birmingham railway opened - 1842
—— and Leeds „ - 1840
—— and Nottingham „ - 1839
—— and Rugby „ - 1840
Dereham and Brandon railway opened - 1847
—— and Lynn „ - 1847
—— and Norwich „ - 1847
Derry, first bishop of - - 1158
Dettingen, battle of - - 1743
Diadem first worn - - 272
Dials invented - - B. C. 550
—— first church sun-dial - 613
Diamonds first bt. to England 1534
—— Koh-i-noor discovered - 1550
—— brought to England - 1850
Dice invented - - B. C. 1224
Dictionary, first known - 1500
Bayle's published - - 1696
Chamber's Cyclopedia - - 1728
Grose's - - - - 1768
Johnson's - - - - 1755
Didyme disc. by Mosander - 1842
Dieppe bombarded - - 1694
Diets first held - - - 1356
Augsburg - - - - 1530
Frankfort - - - - 1806

Diets — *continued.*
Spires - - - - 1529
Worms - - - - 1521
Wurtzburg - - - 1179
"Dieu et mon droit" adopted 1194
Differential calculus, first treatise on - - - 1684
Digits, or Arabic figs. inv. - 906
—— intro. into England - 1253
Dioceses, first known, - - 323

ENGLAND AND WALES.

St. Asaph - - - - 530
Bangor - - - - 516
Bath and Wells - - - 1845
Bristol and Gloster - - 1542
CANTERBURY - - - 598
„ elevated - - 1072
Carlisle - - - - 1133
Chester - - - - 1541
Chichester - - - - 1071
St. David's - - - - 519
Durham - - - - 1000
Ely - - - - - 1107
Exeter - - - - 1046
Gloster and Bristol - - 1542
Hereford - - - - 680
Lichfield - - - - 656
Lincoln - - - - 1086
Llandaff - - - - 490
London - - - - 652
Manchester - - - - 1847
Norwich - - - - 1091
Oxford - - - - 1541
Peterborough - - - 1400
Ripon - - - - 1836
Rochester - - - - 600
Salisbury - - - - 1219
Soder and Man - - - 1430
Wells and Bath - - - 1545
Winchester - - - - 636
Worcester - - - - 680
YORK - - - - 625

—— Irish, first planted - 402
—— fixed to ten, and two archbishops - - 1850
—— Scotch, first planted - 370
—— Colonial, first planted - 1780
Adelaide - - - - 1847
Antigua - - - - 1842
Bombay - - - - 1833
Calcutta - - - - 1813
Cape Town - - - - 1847
Gibraltar - - - - 1842
Guiana - - - - 1842
Jerusalem - - - -
Madras - - - - 1833
Melbourne - - - 1847
Tasmania - - - - 1842
Newcastle (Australia) - - 1847
New York - - - 1787
Nova Scotia - - - 1787
Virginia - - - 1790
Diorama opened - - - 1823
Directory, Church, esta. - 1644
Discipline, book of, drawn

Dispensations first granted - 1200
Dissenters arose - - - 1571
Distaff used in England - 1505
Distillation - - - 1150
—— intro. into England - 1264
Diving-bell first used in Eur. 1509
Docks, London - - - 1802
—— East India, finished - 1803
—— West - - - - 1802
Dock-yards, royal: —
Chatham - - - - 1560
Devonport or Plymouth - -
Portsmouth - - - 1515
Plymouth - - - -
Woolwich - - - - 1453
Doctor, first conferred - 373
Doctors' Commons, founded - 1337
Domingo, St., discovered - 1493
Dominica discovered - - 1493
Dominicans founded - - 1215
Donatists arose - - - 331
Doomsday book - 1080—1086
Dorchester railway opened - 1847
Dover railway opened - 1844
Down, first bishop of - - 499
Downing college founded - 1800
Drafts for money invented - 1381
Dragoons first rd. in England 1681
Drake's circumnav. 1577—1580
Drama, English: —
Chester mysteries comm. - 1270
Clerkenwell plays - - 1397
Comedy - - - - 1550
Operas, Eng. - - - 1684
Drama copyright - - 1833
—— licensed - - - 1574
Dresden china discovered - 1700
Drogheda railway opened - 1844
Dromore, first bishop - 556
—— united to Down - 1833
Drowning, London Society 1774
Druids extirpated - - 59
Drum intr. into Europe - 713
Drum-capstan invented - 1685
Drury-lane theatre, first - 1662
—— present house built - 1812
Dublin built - - - 140
—— see founded - - 1214
—— university founded - 1592
Dublin and Carlow rail. op. 1846
—— and Drogheda „ - 1844
—— and Kingstown „ - 1844
Duels first in England - 1096
Duelling with small swords 1527
—— introduced into Eng. - 1588
—— constituted murder - 1679
Duke, first English - - 1337
——, first Scotch - - 1398
Dulwich College founded - 1617
Dumblane, battle of - - 1715
Dunbar, battle of - - 1296
Dundee and Arbroath railway opened - 1840
—— and Newtyle „ - 1831
—— and Perth „ - 1847
Dunkirk, taken by the Eng. 1658
—— sold to France - - 1662
—— demolished by English 1712
—— Duke of York's defeat - 1793
Dunmow flitch instituted - 1244
—— last claimant for - 1751
Dunsinane, battle of - - 1057
Durham, first bishop - - 635
—— cathedral found. 1093—1264
—— made a palatine - - 1552
—— palatinate removed - 1836
—— town incorporated - 1576
—— university founded - 1833
——, battle of - - - 1346
—— railway opened - 1839
Dwarfs: —
Jeffery Hudson - - -
Count Borowlaski - 1739—1837
Dyeing introduced into Eng. 1667
Earl, English, created - - 1066
Earl marshal of Eng. created 1397
Earth, its magnetism disc. - 1576
—— shape proved - - 1672
—— variation of axis disc. 1737
Earthenware first made, B. C. 715
——, Wedgwood's patent - 1762
Earthquake at Lisbon - - 1755
East Angles, kingd. founded 575
East Indies discovered - 1497
First adventurer from England - 1591
First charter from England - 1600
Company instituted - - 1579
—— chartered - - - 1609
East India Bill (Pitt's) - 1784
—— House (London) - 1726
East Saxons, kingd. founded 527
Easter festival established - 68
Eastern empire commenced - 364
—— ended - - - 1453
Eastern counties railway to Norwich opened - - - 1845

Ecclesiastical courts estab. - 1066
—— state begun - - 752
Eddystone lighthouse, first - 1699
——, present finished - - 1759
Edgehill, battle of - - 1642
EDGAR reigned - - 959—975
Edict of Nantes passed - 1598
—— repealed - - - 1684
Edinburgh Philosoph. Society 1806
—— Review commenced - 1802
—— see created - - - 1633
—— university founded - 1582
—— and Berwick railway op. 1846
—— and Dalkeith „ - 1831
——Glasgow „ - 1842
——Granton „ - 1846
——Haddington „ - 1846
——Leith „ - 1846
——Musselburgh „ - 1847
EDMUND I. reigned - 941—948
—— Ironside „ 1016—1017
EDRED reigned - - 948—955
EDWARD the Elder reigned - - 900—925
—— the Martyr - - 975—979
—— the Confessor 1041—1066
—— I. reigned - 1272—1307
——II. „ - 1307—1327
——III. „ - 1327—1377
——IV. „ - 1461—1483
——V. „ - - 1483
——VI. „ - 1547—1553
——the Black Prince died - 1376
EDWIN - - - 624—633
EDWY - - - 955—959
EGBERT reigned - - 800—838
EGFRID „ - - - 798
Elba taken by the British - 1796
Elections made void by brib. 1696
Electric pile by Volta - - 1800
—— telegraph invented - 1837
—— submarine - - - 1851
Electricity discovered - - 1467
—— electric shock - - 1745
—— of Aurora Borealis - 1769
—— Franklin's discoveries - 1780
Electro-galvanism disc. - 1789
—— magnetism - - 1807
—— plating discovered -
—— type discovered - -
Elements disc. or isolated:
Aluminum, by Wöhler - - 1827

Elements, discovered—*continued.*

Antimony, by Bas. Valentine - 1495
Arsenic, by Albert-le-Grand - 1413
Barium, by Sir H. Davy - - 1807
Bismuth, by Schéele - - 1773
Boron, by Sir H. Davy - - 1807
Bromine, or Brome, by Balard - 1826
Cadmium, by Stromeyer - 1817
Calcium, by Davy - - 1807
Carbon, by —— - - -
Cerium, by Hisinger and Berzelius - - - 1803
Chlorin, by Schéele - - 1774
Chrome, or Chromium, by Vaugulin - - - - 1797
Cobalt, by Brandt - - 1742
Columbium, by Hachett and Ekeberg - - - 1801
Copper known to the ancients.
Didyme, by Mosander - - 1842
Erbium, by Mosander - - 1843
Fluor, by Thenard & Gay Lussac 1808
Glucinium, by Wöhler - - 1828
Gold known to the ancients.
Hydrogen, by Cavendish - 1766
Ilmenium, by —— - - -
Iodine, by Courtois - - 1812
Iridium, by Descotils - - 1803
Iron known to the ancients.
Lantanium, or Lantane, by Mosander - - - - 1839
Lead known to the ancients.
Lithium, by Arfwedson - - 1817
Magnesium, by Bassy - - 1829
Manganese, by Schéele - - 1774
Mercury known to the ancients.
Molybdenum, by Bergmann - 1778
Nickel, by Cronstedt - - 1751
Niobium, by Rose - - 1844
Nitrogen, by Lavoisier - - 1775
Osmium, by Smithson Tennant 1803
Oxygen, by Priestley - 1774
Palladium, by Wollaston - 1803
Pelopium, by Rose - - 1844
Phosphorus, by Brandt - - 1669
—— obtained from bones, by Schéele - - - 1769
Platinum, brought to Europe by C. Wood - - - - 1740
Potassium, by Sir H. Davy - 1807
Rhodium, by Wollaston - - 1803
Selenium, by Berzelius - - 1817
Silicium, or Silicon, by Berzelius 1818
Silver known to the ancients.
Sodium, by Sir H. Davy - - 1107
Strontium, by Hope and Klaproth - - - - 1793
Sulphur known to the ancients.
Tantalum, by Hachett and Ekeberg - - - - 1801
Tellurium, by Müller - - 1782
Terbium, by Mosander - - 1843
Thorium, or Thorinum, by Berzelius - - - 1829
Tin known to the ancients.
Titanium, by Gregor - - 1791
Tungsten, by D'Elhuyart - 1781
Uranium, by Klaproth - - 1789
Vanadium, by Sefström - 1830
Yttrium, by Wöhler - 1828
Zinc known - - - 1281
Zirconium, by Berzelius - - 1824

Elgin marbles purchased - 1816
ELIZABETH reigned 1558—1603
Ell, English, fixed - - 1101
Elliston's *début* - - - 1796
Ely cathedral - - 506—1530
—— see established - - 1108
—— and Huntingdon railway opened - 1847
—— and Peterborough „ - 1847
Eminence applied to card. 1630
Emmanuel College founded - 1584
Emperor of :—
- Austria (first) - - - 1794
- Brazil - - - - 1825
- East - - - - 364
- French - - - - 1804
- Germany - - - - 800
- Turkey - - - - 1296
- Rome - - - B.C. 34
- Russia - - - - 1720

Encaustic painting restored 1749
Encyclopedia, first published 1728
Enghien, battle of - - 1692
Engineers' Association estab. 1828
England, so named - - 827
- Conquered by Saxons - - 455
- —— by Danes - - - 877
- —— by Normans - - - 1066
- King (first) - - - 827
- Divided in counties - - 886
- Invaded by Cæsar - B.C. 54
- In subjection to Rome - 44—410
- Ireland united to - - - 1172
- Scotland - - - 1283
- Wales - - - - 1603
- New, settled - - - 1614

Engraving invented - - 1459
- copper-plate - - - 1450
- glass - - - - 1799
- lithographic - - - 1798
- introduced into England - 1817
- mezzotinto - - - 1648
- steel - - - - 1819
- wood - - - - 1400
- Copyright Act - - - 1775

Entire (porter) invented - 1730
Entomology (Linnæan syst.) - 1739
Entomological Soc. founded 1806
Epiphany, feast of, estab. - 813
Episcopacy established - 33
—— abolished in Scotland - 1638
—— in England - 1645
—— restored - - - 1660
Episcopalians, sect of, arose - 500
Epochs :—
- Creation - - - B.C. 4004
- Deluge - - - B.C. 2348
- Call of Abraham - - B.C. 1921
- Argonautic expedition - B.C. 1225
- Destruction of Troy - B.C. 1188
- First Olympiad - - B.C. 776
- Building of Rome - B.C. 753

Epochs — *continued.*
- Christian era - - A.D. 4
- Calippic period, or astronomical cycles - - - B.C. 330
- Canicular year (used by Egyptians) - - B.C. 1325
- Hegira, or flight of Mahomet (used by Mahommedans) B.C. 622
- Metonic cycle, or that of the Moon - - - B.C. 432
- Nabonassar (used by Babylonians) - - - B.C. 747
- Olympiads (used by Greeks) B.C. 776
- Philippic, or death of Alexander - - - B.C. 324
- Rome founded (used by Romans) - - - B.C. 753
- Seleucidæ (used by Maccabees) - - - B.C. 312
- Christian (first used in Italy and England) - - A.D. 816
- Diocletian, or era of the Martyrs (began) - - 284
- Yezdegird (used by Persians) 632

Erbium disc. by Mosander - 1843
Esquires, first in England - 1345
Etching invented - - 1459
ETHELBALD I. reigned - 716—757
—— II. „ - 857—860
ETHELBERT I. „ - 560—616
—— II. „ - 857—866
ETHELRED I. „ - 866—872
—— II. „ - 979—1014
ETHELWOLF „ - 838—857
Ether, acetic, discovered - 1759
——, chloroform - - - 1846
——, muriatic - - - 1759
——, nitric - - - 1681
Eton College founded - - 1441
Eton montem discontinued - 1847
Eudrometer invented - - 1772
Evangelists :—
- Matthew written - - 38
- Mark - - - - 60
- Luke - - - - 63
- John - - - - 97

Evesham, battle of - - 1265
Exchange (Gresham's) 1566—1569
—— called Royal - - 1571
—— burnt - - - 1666
—— rebuilt - 1668—1669
—— burnt again - - 1838
—— present building 1840—1844
Exchequer, first chancellor of 1221
—— bills first used - - 1696
—— chamber court built - 1359
——, court of, instituted - 1074
Excise office opened - - 1643

Exclusion Bill passed - - 1689
Excommunication, first - 1077
of Henry II. - - - 1170
John - - - - 1208
Henry VIII. - - - 1535
Elizabeth - - - 1588
Exeter Cathedral - 932-1432
—— 'Change (London) built 1316
——College, Oxford, founded 1315
—— Hall (London) erected - 1830
—— see - - - - 1049
—— separated from Devon 1540
—— and Bristol rail. op. 1844
—— and Crediton „ - 1847
—— and Plymouth „ - 1846
Exhibition in the Crystal Pal. 1851
Eyre, justices in, instituted - 1184
Fairs and wakes instituted - 886
Falconry begun in England - 850
Falkirk, battle of - - 1298
——, another fought - - 1746
False hair introduced - - 1572
Famines in Britain: —
1st on record - - - 272
2nd (40,000 died) - - 310
3rd - - - - 739
4th (thousands died) - - 823
5th (lasted four years) - - 954
6th - - - - 1087
7th (brought a pestilence) - 1195
8th - - - - 1251
9th (dogs, cats, &c., eaten) - 1315
10th (occasioned by rains) - 1335
11th (ferns eaten) - - 1438
12th - - - - 1565
13th - - - - 1748
14th - - - - 1795
15th - - - - 1801
In Ireland - - 1814. 1816. 1822. 1831
Fans introduced into Eng. - 1572
Farringdon Market built - 1829
Farthing copper, first - - 1665
Fasts, as Lent, &c., begun - 138
Festivals, as Christmas, Easter, &c. - - 68
——, jubilee, first - - 1300
Ferozeshah, battle of - - 1845
Ferrar, bishop, martyred - 1555
Ferro rediscovered - - 1402
Feudal laws introduced - 600
—— made more stringent - 1068
—— cause of their abolish. (*See* p. 47.)
Fictions of law introduced - 1287
Field of the cloth of gold - 1520
Fieschi's infernal machine - 1835
Fifth monarchy men - - 1653
Figures (Arabic) invented - 991
—— intr. into England - 1253
Fire-arms used - - - 1346
——, muskets - - - 1521
Fire-engines invented - - 1669
Fireships used - - - 1588
Fireworks invented - - 1360
——, first spectacle of - - 1588
Fire of London, great - - 1666
First fruits collected in Eng. 1316
—— given by Anne to the poor clergy - - - 1704
Fishmongers' Company inc. - 1536
Five-mile act passed - - 1665
Flag salute exacted - - 1673
—— signals invented - - 1665
Flat-bush, battle of - - 1776
Flax planted in England - 1556
Fleet Market opened - - 1737
Fleet Prison demolished - 1845
Fleur-de-lis adopted in France 496
Flodden Field, battle of - 1513
Florida discovered - - 1497
—— ceded to Britain - 1763
—— „ to Spain - - 1783
—— „ to U. States - 1820
Florin made in England - 1849
Fluor isolated by Thenard - 1808
Fluoric ac. disc. by Schéele - 1771
Flushing, siege of - - 1809
Fluxions invented - - 1669
Fonthill Abbey built - -
——, its treasures sold - 1819
Fontenoy, battle of - - 1745
Fonts placed in churches - 167
Foreigners excl. from benefices 1343
Forest (New) Hampshire - 1081
Forests, charter of the - - 1215
Forfar railway opened - 1839
Forgery punished by death ceased - - - 1832
Forks first used in England - 1608
Forth canal - 1768—1790
Fortification of Paris - - 1846
Fotheringay Castle built - 1408
Foundling Hospital incorp. 1739
Fountains of Trafalgar Sq. 1837
Fox-glove imported - - 1698
France, claim of it resigned - 1453
——, great revolution 1789—1796
Francis' assault on Victoria - 1842
Franciscans, order of, estab. - 1209

Frankfort, diet of - 1806
Franking letters begun - 1660
—— abolished - - - 1840
Free-trade commenced - 1823
Freemasonry introduced into England - - 674
——, grand lodge of Eng. est. 1717
—— of York - 926
French beans introduced - 1633
French language first taught 1066
—— Protest. hospital founded 1718
—— revolution - 1789—1796
Friendly Islands discovered - 1642
—— societies' act - - 1840
Frobisher's Straits discovered 1576
Frogmore purchased - - 1792
Frost on Midsummer-day in England - - - 1032
Thames frozen 14 weeks - - 1063
" below Gravesend - 1434
" fires and fairs on the - 1607
" frozen 11 inches thick - 1684
" fair held on the - - 1716
" coaches plied 9 weeks on the - - - 1740
" frozen to the Custom House - - 1789
" booths erected on the - 1814
Funding system adopted in England - - - 1689
three per cent per annum - 1726
" " consols - 1731
" " reduced - 1746
three and a half per annum - 1758
long annuities - - - 1761
four per cent consols - - 1762
five per cent per annum - - 1797
" " reduced - 1822
Funeral games abolished - 47
Funerals, public, in England: —
Lord Nelson's - - - 1806
Mr. Pitt's - - - - 1806
Mr. Fox's - - - - 1806
Mr. Sheridan's - - - 1816
Right Honourable G. Canning's 1827
Sir Robert Peel's - - - 1850
Duke of Wellington's - - 1852
Fur worn in England - - 1125
Furness railway opened - 1846
Gagging bill enacted - - 1795
Gallery of paintings opened - 1837
Gallic ac. isolated by Proust 1798
Galvanism discovered - - 1789
Game act, first - - - 1496
—— certificates granted - 1784
Gardening in England - 1509
—— modern art introduced - 1700
Garrick Theatre, London, bt. 1830
Garrick's *début* - - - 1742
Garter, order of, established - 1349
Garter King-at-arms insti. - 1420
Gas, hydrogen, discovered by Cavendish - - - 1766
—— nitrogen, by Lavoisier - 1775
—— oxygen, by Priestley - 1774
*(See others under their own name.)*
Gas evolved from coal - 1739
applied to lighting - - 1792
tried in London streets - - 1807
" Pall Mall - - - 1809
" generally - - - 1825
Gaudaloupe taken - - 1815
Gauging instituted - - 1571
Gauntlet of iron introduced - 1225
Gauze brought into England 1698
—— manufactured at Paisley 1759
Gavelkind established - - 550
Gazette, first English - - 1665
General Assembly held - 1560
Gentleman, term first used - 1430
Geography bt. to Europe - 1216
—— maps and charts - - 1489
Geological Society - - 1811
GEORGE I. reigned 1714—1727
—— II. " 1727—1760
—— III. " 1760—1820
—— IV. " 1820—1830
Georgium Sidus discovered - 1781
Geranium brought to Eng. - 1534
Ghuznee, battle of - - 1842
Giants (English): —
J. Hule (9 ft. high) - - b. 1578
Pat. Cotter (8½ ft. high) - 1761—1806
Big Sam (8 ft. high) - —— ——
Gibraltar taken - - - 1704
Gilding invented - B. C. 145
—— intro. into England - 1273
Gin excise act passed - - 1736
Gisors, battle of - - - 1193
Gladiatorial fights abolished 500
Glasgow see created - - 560
—— university founded - 1451
—— and Ayr railw. op. - 1840
—— Coalbridge " - 1845
—— Edinburgh " - 1842
—— Garnkirk " - 1845
—— Greenock " - 1841
Glass beakers - - - 1554
—— bottles - - - 1557
—— cast-plate discovered - 1764
—— coaches - - - 1660

Glass duty remitted - - 1845
——manufactory - - 1457
——known in England - 674
——painting on, in England 1300
——palace - - - 1851
——plate - - - - 1673
——windows in England - 1185
Glastonbury bp. (first our) - 60
——church rebuilt - - 1120
Glencoe massacre - - 1691
Globe, artificial - - -
Gloucester Cathedral 1089—1518
——see of, created - - 1542
Gloucester and Birmingham railway opened - 1840
——and Bristol „ - 1844
Gloves, embroidered, intro. - 1580
Glucinium disc. by Wöhler - 1828
Gobelin tapestry manuf. - 1666
God bless you, said on sneezing - - - - - 582
Godfathers, &c. intro. - 130
Godwin Sands first appeared 1100
Gold coin in England - - 1257
——guineas first coined - 1673
Gold sovereigns - - - 1532
——, with St. George and Dragon - - - 1816
Gold-fish brought to England 1691
Goldleaf first made - - 1350
Goldwire first made - - 1350
Golden bull made - - 1356
Golden Fleece, order of - 1429
Golden number invented B. C. 432
Goldsmiths' company incorp. 1392
Good Friday first observed - 33
Good Hope discovered - 1485
——doubled - - - 1497
Goojerat, battle of - - 1849
Goose at Michaelmas - - 1588
Gordon riots - - - 1780
Gorey, battle of - - - 1798
Gospels:—
St. Matthew's written - - 38
Mark's - - - 60
Luke's - - - - 63
John's - - - - 97
Gospel, Society for prom. ins. 1701
Gospellers - - - - 1377
Gosport railway opened - 1842
Grace, the title assumed - 1399
——, Excellent - - - 1425
Gracious Majesty - - 1520
Graham's dike built - - 209
Grampian Hills, battle of - 79
Grand alliance - - - 1689
Grand Junction Canal - 1790
Grand Junction railway fin. 1837
Granton railway opened - 1846
Grapes brought to England - 1276
——vine planted - - 1552
Gravesend burnt - - 1727
Gravesend railway opened - 1845
Gravitation discovered - 1687
Gray's Inn bt. - - - 1687
Great Britain - - - 1603
——steam ship launched - 1843
Great seal of England (first) 1048
——present - - - 1832
Great Western steam ship - 1838
——railway opened - - 1841
Greece, Otho elected king - 1833
Greek taught in England - 1490
Greenland discovered - - 1378
——first English whaler to - 1604
Greenhouses introduced - 1700
Green park re-constructed - 1829
Greenwich Hospital insti. - 1694
—— railway opened - - 1838
—— Observatory built - 1676
Gregorian calendar - - 1582
——adopted in England - 1752
Grenada conq. by Moors - 715
——(W. Ind.) ceded to Eng. 1763
Grenades invented - - 1594
Grenadiers estab. in England 1685
Grenville's act passed - - 1765
Gresham College founded - 1579
Grey, lady Jane, beheaded - 1554
Grocers' company incorp. - 1429
Grog, term invented - - 1743
Guadaloupe discovered - 1493
—— taken by the English - 1759
Guards, Body, appointed - 1486
——Horse - - - 1550
——Coldstream - - - 1660
——Horse Grenadier - - 1693
Guernsey appended to Eng. 1066
Guildford railway opened - 1845
Guildhall, London, built - 1410
Guillotine invented - - 1785
Guinea-fowls introduced - 1264
Guinea slave trade begun - 1563
——abolished - - - 1807
Guineas first coined -

Guineas withdrawn - - 1816
Gun-cotton discovered - 1846
Gunpowder invented - - 1340
—— made in England - 1561
—— plot - - - - 1605
Guns, small, invented - - 1378
——, great - - - 1346
—— first used in England - 1405
—— first cast „ - 1544
—— used in shipping - - 1539
Guy's Hospital founded - 1721
Gypsies first appear - - 1517
Habeas Corpus passed - - 1679
Hackney coaches introduced 1625
—— licensed - - - 1662
Haddington railway opened 1846
Haileybury College founded 1800
Hailstones, the largest known 1558
Hair, false, introduced - 1572
—— clergy forbidden long - 155
—— long, discontinued - 1795
Hair-powder fashionable - 1616
—— taxed - - - - 1795
Half-crowns introduced - 1553
—— pence - - - - 1665
—— sovereigns - - - 1816
Halidon hill, battle of, - - 1333
Halifax railway opened - 1844
Hallelujah int. in Christ. ch. 390
Hammersmith suspension bridge opened - - 1827
Hampton Court finished - 1525
Handel's Commen., first, - 1784
Handkerchiefs, Paisley, made 1748
Hanged, drawn, quar., comm. 1241
Hanover united to England - 1818
—— separated - - - 1837
Hanoverian succession estab. 1701
HARDICANUTE reigned 1039—1041
HAROLD I. reigned 1036—1039
HAROLD II. reigned - - 1066
Harness makers' comp. incor. 1677
Hartlepool railway opened - 1836
—— and Stockton „ - 1841
Hastings, battle of - - 1066
—— railway opened - - 1846
Hastings Warren, trial of - - 1788—1795
Hatfield shoots at Geo. III. - 1800
Hats first worn - - - 1449
—— made in England - 1510
Hawkers licensed - - 1698
Haymarket opened - - 1664
—— theatre - - - 1702
—— present one - - - 1821
Hayti discovered - - 1492
Head of the Church - - 1532
Hebrides, New, discovered - 1774
Hecla, first eruption known - 1004
Hegira, era of the, comm. - 622
Helena, St., discovered - 1502
seized by England - - 1600
Napoleon banished to - - 1815
„ removed from - - 1840
Heliometer invented - - 1774
Hell-fire clubs established - 1721
Hemp and flax planted in England - - - 1556
HENRY I. reigned - 1100—1135
—— II. „ - 1154—1189
—— III. „ - 1216—1272
—— IV. „ - 1399—1413
—— V. „ - 1413—1422
—— VI. „ - 1422—1471
—— VII. „ - 1485—1509
—— VIII. „ - 1509—1547
Henry VII. chapel - - 1502
Heptarchy founded - - 455
—— terminated - - - 828
Heraldry made a science - 800
—— methodized and perfect. 1095
Heraldic marks invented - 1639
Heralds' College instituted - 1340
—— given to the Crown - 1552
Herculaneum overwhelmed - 79
—— discovered - - - 1711
Hereford Cathedral 1079—1107
—— see of, founded - - 680
Heretics, law against, repeal. 1534
Hermits, the first - - 250
Hero man-of-war, lost - - 1811
Herrings, first pickled - - 1390
—— company instituted - 1750
Herschel's telescope - - 1779
—— disc. Georgium Sidus - 1781
—— volcano of the Moon - 1783
Hertford coll. Oxford found. - 1740
Hertford railway opened - 1843
Hexham, battle of - - 1463
Hibernia ship burnt - - 1833
Hibernian Society instituted 1806
High and Low Church - 1710
High treason statute - - 1552
Highness app. to Hen. VII. 1485

History, ancient, ends - - 476
——modern, begins - - 800
——Regius Professor app. - 1724
Hobart Town established - 1804
Hohenlinden, battle of - 1800
Holy alliance ratified - - 1815
Holyhead railway opened - 1847
Holyrood Abbey founded - 1128
Holy wars begun - - 1094
Holy water used in churches 120
Homelden, battle of - - 1403
Homer's Iliad writ. about B. C. 915
Homilies, first book - - 1547
Homilies, second book - 1563
Honi soit &c. adopted - - 1349
Hope, Cape, of Good disc. - 1485
Hops intro. into England - 1524
——prohibited - - - 1528
Horn, Cape, discovered - 1616
Hornpipe - - - - 1300
Horne Tooke's trial - - 1794
Horse shoeing in England - 1066
——tax imposed - - 1784
Horse-chesnut introduced - 1573
Horse-Guards instituted - 1550
——edifice erected - - 1730
Horticultural Society found. 1804
Hospitallers instituted - - 1048
Hospitals:—
Asylum founded - - - 1758
Bethlehem - - - 1546
Bridewell - - - - 1553
Charing Cross - - - 1818
new hospital - - - 1831
Christ's - - - - 1552
Consumption - - - 1841
Foundling - - - - 1756
French Protestant - - 1716
General Lying-in - - 1765
Guy's - - - - 1721
Hopital Français - - - 1716
Hospital of Surgery - - 1827
Jews' - - - - 1797
King's College - - - 1839
Lock - - - - - 1746
London - - - - 1740
Lying-in, British - - - 1749
" City Road - - 1750
" General - - 1765
" Queen Charlotte's - 1752
Magdalen - - - - 1758
Middlesex - - - - 1747
Misericordia - - - 1774
Queen Charlotte's - - 1752
St. Bartholomew's - - 1539
George's - - - 1733
Luke's - - - - 1782
Thomas - - - - 1553
Sick Seamen's - - - 1747
Smallpox - - - - 1746
Westminster Infirmary - - 1719
Workhouse - - - 1611
Host, elevation of, enjoined - 1201
——bell rung at the - - 1228
House of Lords separated - 1293
——present building fin. - 1847
House-tax, present - - 1852
Houses made of bricks in Eng. 886
Hudson's Bay discovered - 1610
——Company chartered - 1670
Hue and Cry gazette estab. - 1710
Huguenots - - - 1560
——great mass. of at Paris - 1572
Hull & Bridlington rail. op. - 1846
—— & Selby " - 1840
Humane Society established - 1774
Hundreds of England adopt. 897
Hungerford susp. bdge. open. 1845
Huns ceased - - - - 780
Huss martyred - - - 1415
Hustings, Court of, instituted 1052
Hyde Park completed - 1828
——Achilles' statue erected - 1822
——Crystal Palace - 1851
—— " removed - 1852
Hydraulic Chemistry - - 1746
Hydrodynamics - - - 1738
Hydrostatics:—
forcing-pump invented - B. C. 120
water-mills - - - 3
theory of rivers explained - 1697
oscillation of waves - 1714
Hymns sung in churches - 431
Ice made by Walker - - 1782
Iceland discovered - - 871
—— grand volcanic erup.* - 1783
Ich dien adopted - - 1346
Iconoclastic schism - - 726
Imperial Parliament, first - 1801
Impostors, religious, of England executed or detected
Two men personated Messiah } 1221
Two women, Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene }
Eliz. Barton, Holy Maid of Kent 1534
Eliz. Croft, Spirit of the Wall - 1553
W. Hacket personated Messiah 1591
James Naylor - 1656
Val. Greatrakes pers. Messiah - 1666
Tit. Oates (reign of Charles II.)
W. Parsons, the Cock Lane Ghost 1762
John. Southcote pers. V. Mary - 1814
Impropriators, lay, began - 1538
Income tax, first - - 1512

* The lava spouted up in three places to the height of *two miles*, and continued thus for *two months*, during this time 3600 sq. miles of ground were covered, in some places more than 100 feet deep.

Income Tax, Sir R. Peel's - 1842
Incumbered estates (Ire.) bill 1849
Independents arose - - 1616
Index expurgatorius, first - 1595
India, British power begun - 1600
——bill (first) - - - 1773
——Company chartered - 1609
Indian war - 1845—1849
India-rubber prop. disc. - 1770
Indigo known in England - 1580
Indulgencies commenced - 800
——sale of - - - 1313
Infirmary surgeons app. - 1437
Influenza first appeared - 1837
Inns licensed - - - 1627
Inns of Court:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Barnard's founded - - | 1445 |
| Clement's - - - | 1478 |
| Clifford's - - - | 1345 |
| Furnival's - - - | 1563 |
| Gray's - - - - | 1357 |
| Lincoln's - - - | 1310 |
| Lyon's - - - | 1520 |
| New - - - | 1485 |
| Serjeants' - - - | 1429 |
| ,, (Chancery Lane) | 1666 |
| Staples - - - | 1415 |
| Temple, inner, middle, outer - - | 1340 |
| ,, outer - - | 1560 |
| Thavies' - - - | 1519 |

Inoculation introduced - 1718
——vaccine - - - 1799
Inquisition arose - - 1203
——last auto de fe - 1781
——suppressed - - - 1809
——re-established - 1814
Insolvency act (first) - - 1649
——present - - - 1844
Insurance of ships, &c. - 43
——in England - - - 1194
——on houses - - - 1667
——taxed - - - - 1782
Intendment of crime act - 1734
——revised - - - 1829
Interdicts commenced - - 1073

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. on Henry II. - - | 1170 |
| 2. on John, for six years - | 1208 |
| 3. on Henry VIII. - | 1535 |
| 4. on Elizabeth - - | 1588 |

Interest of money 43 per cent. 1260
——————— 20 ,, - 1262
——————— 10 ,, - 1545
——————— 8 ,, - 1624
——————— 5 ,, - 1714
Inundation of Godwin Sands 1100
Invasion, Roman - B. C. 55
——Saxon - - - 447
——Danish - - 787—1012
——Norman - - - 1066
Invincible, the, lost - - 1801
——Armada - - - 1588
Invocation of the Virgin beg. 593
Iodine discovered by Curtois - 1812
Ionian isl. republic founded - 1815
Ipswich and Bury rail. - 1846
——Colchester - - - 1846
Ireland conquered - - 1172
——King of Ireland - - 1542
Irish bishops, ten, abolished - 1832
——linen made - - - 1634
Iron first cast - - - 1543
——mills for slitting iron - 1590
——tinned - - - 1681
——vulcanized - - - 1850
Isle of France discovered - 1505
——Man annexed - - 1765
Isles, bishopric of the - - 360
J intr. into the alphabet - 1550
Jack Straw's rebellion - - 1381
Jacobins suppressed - - 1794
Jacobites arose - - - 1688
Jamaica discovered - - 1495
——taken by the English - 1655
James I. reigned - 1603—1625
—— II. ,, 1685, abd. 1688
James's, palace, St, built - 1531
Janissaries first raised - - 1361
—— abolished - - - 1826
Japan discovered - - 1535
Jasmine introduced - - 1548
——yellow ,, - - 1656
Jellalabad, battle of - - 1842
Jersey appended to England 1066
Jesuits founded - - - 1536
—— expelled from England 1604
—— suppressed - - - 1773
—— restored - - - 1814
Jesuit's bark discovered - 1535
Jesus Christ baptized - 30
—— crucified - - - 33
——ascended - - - 33
Jesus' College, Cambridge, fd. 1496
—— Oxford - - - 1571
Jewellery sold in England - 1685
Jewels set - - - - 1434
Jews:—
—— arrive in England - 1078

Jews, massacre of, London - 1089
——statute against - 1269
——banished from England 1289
——readmitted - - - 1652
—— naturalisation bill - 1753
————repealed - - 1754
——society - - - 1808
Joan of Arc burnt - - 1431
John Doe and Richard Roe 1287
JOHN reigned - - 1199—1216
John's, St., Coll. Camb. fd. 1511
——Oxford - - - 1555
Journals of the H. of Com. pr. 1509
Jubilees instituted - - 1300
——Shakspeare's celebrated 1769
——Handel's - - - 1784
——George III. - - 1809
——Peace - - - 1814
Judges, circuits of, estab. - 1176
——patented for life - - 1761
——wigs introduced - - 1674
Junius' letters appear - - 1769
Justices of the Peace nomin. 1076
Justiciaries first of England 1067
——last - - - - 1261
Justinian Code compiled - 529
Juvenile Offenders act - - 1838
Kaleidoscope invented - 1817
Kamtschatka discovered - 1690
Kean's *début* - - - 1814
Kenilworth Castle built - 1120
——grand entertainment - 1575
Kemble's *début* as Hamlet - 1783
Kent, East Indiaman, burnt 1825
Kent, Holy Maid of, executed - - - - 1534
—— kingdom of - 455—823
Kenyon railway op. - - 1831
Kett's rebellion - - - 1549
Khyber Pass slaughter - 1842
Kidneybeans introduced - 1633
Kilcullen, battle of - - 1798
Kildare, first Protest. bp. of 1550
Killiecrankie, battle of - 1689
King, first, of England - 828
——of Ireland, assumed - 1543
King of Great Britain - - 1707
——United Kingdoms, &c. - 1801
——of France, title assumed 1340
————relinquished - - 1801
King-at-arms - - - 1344
King's Bench, Court of - .
King's Bench, called Queen's Bench - - - - 1837
King's Bench prison - - 1731
——burnt by rioters - - 1780
——rebuilt - - - 1781
King's College, Camb., fd. - 1441
——London chartered - - 1829
——Aberdeen - - - 1500
King's county, so named - 1555
King's evil, first touched - 1058
——custom discontinued - 1714
King's speech, first - - 1107
Kingston & Dalkey rail. op. 1844
———— Dublin „ - 1844
Kirkentillock railway opened 1826
Kit-Kat club instituted - 1703
Knights:—
——Bannerets - - - 1360
——Bath - - - - 1399
——Garter - - - 1349
——Hospitallers - - 1092
——Malta - - - - 1530
——Round table - - 528
——St. Andrew - - - 809
———— Denis (France) - 1267
———— George - - - 1349
———— Patrick - - - 1783
——Templars - - - 1118
————————abolished - 1312
——Thistle - - - 1540
Knights of the shire - - 1307
Knitting - - - - 1550
Knives made in England - 1563
Koran written - - - 610
La Hogue, battle of - - 1692
Laburnum planted in Eng. - 1576
Labyrinth of Woodstock - 1179
Lacteal veins discovered - 1627
Ladies first intr. to court - 1499
Ladrone Islands discovered - 1520
Lady Day, festival of, inst. - 350
Lambeth Palace built - - 1185
Lamps (oil) in Lond. st. first 1415
—— gas „ „ - 1814
——Argand - - - 1785
——Safety - - - 1817
Lancaster Castle built - - 124
Lancaster made a co. palatine 1376
—— palatine abolished - 1836
Lancastrian schools intr. - 1798
Land Tax (first exacted) -
Landen, battle of -

Languide, battle of - - 1568
Languages, Reg. Prof., app. 1736
Lanterns (horn) used - - 872
——London lighted by - 1415
Lateran Councils, first - 1122
—— second - - - 1139
—— third - - - - 1179
—— fourth - - - 1215
—— fifth - - - - 1512
Latimer, bishop, martyred - 1555
Latin lang. ceased in Italy - 581
—— first taught in England 550
Latter Day Saints about - 1835
Laureate Poet (first known) - 1251
Laurel brought to England - 1573
—— glaucous - - - 1806
Laurustinus - - - 1596
Lavender brought - - 1568
Law Association charity fd. 1817
Laws, British : —
translated into the Saxon - 590
of Ina published - - - 709
Alfred's code - - - 887
Edward the Confessor - - 1065
Maritime of Richard I. - - 1194
Magna Charta - - - 1215
Law Institution chartered - 1827
Law pleadings in English - 1362
Law terms fixed - - - 1079
Lawyers called barristers - 1291
—— first king's counsel - 1604
Lead, Clydesdale, mines disc. 1513
Leaden conduits laid - - 1538
Leamington railway opened - 1844
Leap-year introduced - B.C. 45
——made every fourth year
Leases first granted - - 1535
Leather, duty abolished - 1830
Leeds and Ashton railway - 1846
—— and Bradford - - 1846
———— Derby - - 1840
———— Halifax - - 1844
———— Manchester - 1841
———— Oldham - - 1842
———— Selby - - 1834
Leeks made an emb. of Wales 519
Legacy tax - - - 1780
Legate, court of the, estab. - 1516
[illegible] of Honour (France) - 1802
opened - 1832
[illegible]ed - 1831
- - 1813
[illegible]d - - 1846
Lent first observed in Eng. - 640
Letters first sent by post - 1635
—— franked - - - 1660
—— frank abolished - 1840
Letters penny post - - 1840
Lettuce introduced into Eng. 1520
Lewellen slain - - - 1284
Lewes, battle of - - 1264
Lexington, battle of - - 1775
Libraries, first ever fd. - B.C. 544
Vatican founded - - - 1446
Paris (Royal) - - - 1520
Bodleian (Oxford) - - 1598
Cottonian - - - - 1600
Cambridge - - - 1720
London Museum - - - 1753
Sion College - - - 1623
Licences first granted - - 1190
Lichfield Cathedral - 1148—1660
—— see of, founded - - 656
—— united to Coventry - 1086
—— severed from Coventry - 1840
Life-boat invented - - 1780
Life Guards - - - 1660
Life-preserver invented - 1808
Lithography invented - - 1800
Light, refraction of, disc. - 1624
—— velocity discovered - 1667
Lighthouse (Eddystone) - 1759
Lightning conductors invent. 1757
Ligny, battle of - - - 1815
Lilac-tree planted in Britain 1597
—— Persian - - - 1638
Lily imported - - - 1450
Limerick, see of, founded - 550
Lincelles, battle of - - 1793
Lincoln Cathedral - 1088—
—— see of - - - 1086
Lincoln College, Oxford, fd. 1427
Lincoln railway opened - 1846
Lincoln's Inn, a court of law 1310
—— gardens laid out - - 1620
—— square enclosed - - 1737
—— theatre - - - 1695
Lind's, Jenny, *début* in Lond. 1847
Line first crossed - - 1472
Linen made in England - 1253
—— made in Ireland - 1684
—— art of staining disc. - 1579
Linen weavers' comp. estab. - 1368
——British erected - - 1746
Linnæan system published - 1725
—— society instituted - 1788

Lisle, siege of - - - 1708
Liston's *début* - - - 1805
Literary club founded - - 1768
Literary fund founded - - 1790
Literary societies:—
Athenæum - - - 1824
Archæological - - - 1843
Elfric - - - - 1842
Camden - - - - 1838
R. Literary Institution - - 1825
Geographical - - - 1830
London Institution - - 1808
" Literary - - - 1841
" Mechanics' - - 1823
Marylebone Literary Institution 1832
Royal Asiatic Society - - 1823
" Institution - - - 1800
Russel Institution - - 1808
Shakspeare - - - 1840
Statistical Society - - 1834
United Service Institution - 1831
W. Literary Institution - - 1825
Westminster Literary Institution 1837
Lithography invented - - 1796
Liturgy (Eng.) compiled - 1547
Liverpool railway opened - 1831
—— and Birmingham - 1837
———— London - - 1838
———— Manchester - - 1830
———— Preston - - 1838
Llandaff Cathedral 1120—1130
—— see of - - - - 490
Lloyd's established - - 1772
Loadstone prop. discovered - 1185
Lock Hospital founded - 1746
Locomotive, first - - 1801
—— Rocket - - - 1829
—— Firefly - - - 1834
—— North Star - - - 1839
Lodi, battle of - - - 1796
Log-line first used - - 1570
Logarithms invented - - 1614
Logierian system comm. - 1814
Logwood first brt. to Eng. - 1662
Lollards arose - - - 1315
London founded - B.C. 1107
Known to the Romans - - 61
See of created - - - 653
Destroyed by fire, 912, 1077, 1130, 1666
Elected their own magistrates - 1208
Aldermen elected annually - 1394
Streets paved - - - 1533
Gates taken down - - 1760
London Bridge (first) - - 978
New wooden - - - 1014
Another - - - 1100, 1165
Built with stone - - - 1212
Present - - - 1825—1831
London Docks - - - 1802
London gates raised - - 379
—— taken down - - 1760
London, great fire of - - 1666
London Hospital - - 1740
—— Missionary Society - 1794
London stone erected B.C. 15
—— struck by J. Cade - 1450
London and Aylesbury railway op. 1839
—— and Bedford " - 1846
———— Birmingham - 1838
———— Blackwall " - 1841
———— Brighton " - 1841
———— Bristol " - 1841
———— Cambridge " - 1845
———— Colchester " - 1843
———— Croydon " - 1839
———— Dover " - 1844
———— Gosport " - 1846
———— Gt. Western, &c. - 1838
———— Greenwich " - 1838
———— Guildford " - 1845
———— Liverpool " - 1838
———— Margate " - 1846
———— Richmond " - 1846
———— Salisbury " - 1847
———— Southampton - 1840
London Society - - - 1810
—— University - - - 1836
Londonderry railway op. - 1847
Long Island, battle of - - 1776
Long stitch intr. into Eng. - 1690
Long Vacation appointed - 1079
Longevity:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Parr | aged | 153 | died 1635 |
| Henry Jenkins | " | 169 | " 1670 |
| James Bowles | " | 152 | " 1656 |
| Fr. Conceist | " | 150 | " 1768 |
| Sar. Brookman | " | 166 | " 1776 |
| Louisa Truxo | " | 175 | " 1780 |
| Mary Brook | " | 148 | " 1787 |
| Jud. Crawford | " | 151 | " 1814 |

Looking-glasses, Venetian - 1300
—— made in England - 1673
Loom, Dutch, intr. into Eng. 1676
—— steam-loom - - 1807
Lord Gt. Chamberlain app. 1101
Lord High Admiral - - 1387
———— Chancellor - - 1067
———— Constable - - 886
———— Steward about - 1000
Lord Keeper of England - 1116
Lord Lieutenants of Counties 1549
— ———— of Ireland 1173

Lord Mayor of London - 1189
——— Dublin - - 1308
——— York - - 1382
Lord Mayor's show - - 1453
Lord Steward of York House 1540
Lords created - - - 1066
—— House of, first summoned 1205
—— severed from Commons 1293
—— House of, pr. ed. 1840—1847
Lottery, state (first) - - 1569
—— established - - - 1693
—— forbidden - - - 1826
Louvre (France) founded - 1522
Lowestoft railway op. - 1847
Lucia, St. taken - - 1803
Luther preached reform - 1517
Lutzen, battle of - - 1813
Lyceum Theatre first opened 1816
—— burnt - - - 1830
—— present house opened - 1834
Lying-in Hospital (first) - 1757
—— British founded - - 1749
—— Queen Charlotte's - 1752
—— General - - - 1765
Lymphatic vessels disc. - 1627
Lynn and Dereham railw. op. 1847
—— and Ely „ - 1847
Lytham railway op. - - 1846
Macaroni (a term of ridicule) 1520
Macclesfield railway op. - 1845
Maces, gold and silver, of mayor & corporation - 1354
Machiavellian policy begun - 1517
Mackarel first cried on Sundays - - - - 1698
Macready's farewell - - 1851
Madagascar discovered - 1506
Madeira discovered - - 1345
Madras colonised by England 1620
—— made a presidency - 1654
Madrid sacked by Moors - 1109
—— Ferdinand VII. restored 1814
Magazines first published - 1663
Magdalen College, Oxf., fd. 1459
—— Hall, Cambridge, fd. - 1519
——— Oxford - - 1548
Magdalen Hospital founded 1758
Magellan Straits discovered 1519
Magic lantern invented - 1260
—— made common - - 1664
Magna Charta signed - 1215
—— prop. discovered - 1185
Magnet, imp. by Gioja - - 1802
Magnesia, prop. developed - 1755
Magnifying-glasses disc. - 1246
Magnolia intr. into Britain - 1688
Mahogany imp. - - - 1724
Mahomet died - - - 631
Mahomedanism promulgated 604
Maida, battle of - - - 1806
Maiden (Scotch guillotine) - 1581
Maidstone railway op. - 1844
Mail coaches and carts estab. 1785
Maiming &c. made capital - 1670
Majesty, title given to H. VIII. 1520
—— Most Excellent - - 1608
—— Sacred - - - 1603
Majorca captured by British - 1708
—— given up - - - 1802
Maldon (Essex) built B.C. 82
Malic acid disc. by Scheele - 1785
Malplaquet, battle of - - 1709
Malt-tax established - - 1697
Malta, knights of - - 1530
—— called knights of St. John - - - - 1048
—— Hospitallers - - 1118
—— knights of Rhodes - 1310
Malta ceded to Britain - 1814
Mamelukes established - 1246
—— annihilated - - - 1811
Man, Isle of, conquered - 1314
—— bought by the crown - 1765
——, see of - - - 1430
Manchester, duke (first) - 1719
—— bishop (first) - - 1848
—— made a parl. borough - 1832
—— railway opened - - 1830
—— and Birmingham rail. op. 1842
——— Bolton „ - 1838
——— Leeds „ - 1841
——— Liverpool „ - 1830
——— Oldham „ - 1842
——— Rawtenstall „ - 1846
——— Sheffield „ - 1845
Manheim, battle of - - 1795
Manicheans arose - - 277
Mansion House - 1739—1753
Maple-tree brought to Eng. - 1653
Maps and charts brt. to Eng. 1489
——, Mercator's charts - 1556
—— of the moon (first) - 1647
Marathon, battle of - B.C. 490
Marble, art of staining - 1643

Marengo, battle of - - 1800
Margate railway op. - - 1846
Marine Society founded - 1756
Mariner's compass invented - 1302
Mar. com., var. of needle disc. 1492
Marlborough, statutes of - 1267
Marque letters of (first Eng.) 1295
Marquis, first English - - 1398
Maryland settled - - 1633
Maryport and Carlisle rl. op. 1845
—— and Whitehaven „ - 1847
Marriage in church instituted 1200
—— forbidden in Lent - 364
———— to bishops - 692
———— to clergy - 1015
—— new act passed - - 1836
—— registration act - - 1840
—— royal act - - - 1772
Marrige banns published - 1210
Marshals appointed in Eng. 1567
——, field - - - - 1702
Marshalsea court erected - 1630
—— discontin. - - - 1849
Marston Moor, battle of - 1644
Martinique taken by British - 1762
—— reverted to the French - 1815
Martyrs, first English - - 1401
—— second - - - 1418
MARY I. reigned - 1553—1558
—— II. - - 1689—1694
Mary of Scots beheaded - 1587
Masks introduced into Eng. 1572
Masquerades in fashion - 1340
Mass first celebrated in Latin 394
—— introduced into England 1201
Massachusett col. settled - 1629
Massacres of the —
Albigenses and Waldenses - 1209
Danes in England - - 1002
Glencoe - - - - 1691
Jews in England - - - 1189
Mamelukes - - - 1811
St. Bartholomew - - - 1572
Christians at Croatia by the Turks 1791
Eng. protestants by the Irish - 1641
St. Domingo - - - 1804
Sicilian Vespers - - - 1282
Master of the ceremonies app. 1603
—— in Chancery - - 1588
—— of the Rolls - - 1483
Mathematical Society estab. - 1717
Mathews' *début* - - - 1803
Matrices cast - - - 1452
Maundy Thursday observed - 1363
Mauritius discovered - - 1598
Mauritius taken by British - 1810
Mausoleum of Mausolus B.C. 353
Maynooth College founded - 1795
Mayor, Lord, of Dublin - 1308
———— London - 1189
———— York - - 1382
Meal-tub plot discovered - 1679
Measures equalised - - 1825
——, new act - - - 1835
Meat first sold by weight - 1532
Mechanics Instit. London - 1821
Medicines prepared in Eng. - 1150
—— duty on quack - - 1783
Medical Society founded - 1752
Melodramas (Holcroft's) - 1793
Menai suspens. bridge 1818—1825
—— tubular railway - - 1850
Mercator's maps published - 1556
Merchant Adven. Soc. incorp. 1564
Merchant Tailors incorp. - 1503
—— school founded - - 1561
Mercury used for medicine - 1521
Merry Andrew, term arose - 1543
Merthyr Tydvil railway op. - 1841
Merton College, Oxf., founded 1264
—— parliament held - - 1236
Mesmerism made known - 1766
Metal sold by weight - - 1532
Metallic types invented - 1441
Methodists arose - - 1730
Mexico discovered - - 1518
Mezzotinto invented - - 1648
Michaelmas feast introduced 487
Micrometer invented - - 1678
Microscope invented - - 1621
—— solar - - - - 1740
Middlesbrough railway op. - 1846
Middlesex Hospital founded - 1745
Midwifery in England - - 1518
Mile fixed - - - - 1593
Milford packets established - 1787
Militia, Irish, formed - - 252
——, standing, national - 872
Mill, water, invented B.C. 70
—— wind, about - - 1000
—— intr. into England - 1299
—— saw - - - - 1332
Milling coin - - - 1662
Minden, battle of - - 1759
Mineralogical Society founded 1799
Minorca captured by British - 1708
—— resigned - - - 1802

Mint, new edifice finished - 1813
Mirrors made in England - 1673
Misericordia founded - - 1774
Miss, a term of reproach till - 1702
Mission, Moravian - - 1732
Missionary Society began - 1794
Mississippi trade begun - 1716
Miss Kelly's theatre built - 1840
Mnemonics science invented 1806
Mohocks appeared in Lond. 1711
Monasteries founded - - 305
—— first in England - - 596
—— suppressed - - - 1536
Money. *See* Coin
Monk, first - - - - 250
—— first society at Rome - 341
Monk, Gen. rest. Chas. II. - 1661
Monkland railway op. - 1826
Monmouth's rebellion - - 1685
Monopolies abolished - - 1640
Montanists founded - - 171
Montem at Eton abolished - 1847
Montreal ceded to England - 1760
Monument, London, - 1671—1677
Moodkee, battle of - - 1846
Mooltan, battle - - - 1848
Moon, first map of the - - 1647
Moorfields (Lond.) planted - 1740
—— built upon - - - 1825
Moors invaded Spain - - 173
—— beg. Kgd. of Granada - 1238
—— expelled - - - 1492
Moral philos. (by Grotius) - 1623
Moravians in England - - 1737
Mornington railway op. - 1845
Mortality bills published - 1536
Mortars invented - - 1346
—— made in England - 1543
Mortmain statute passed - 1280
—— great act - - - 1736
Moscow burnt - - - 1812
Mosstroopers extirpated - 1609
Most Excel. Majesty adop. - 1603
—— High and Mighty Prin. 1461
Mottoes, Royal: —
—— *Dieu et mon Droit* - 1194
—— *Ich dien* - - - 1346
—— *Honi soit qui mal y pense* 1349
—— *Semper eadem* - - 1702
—— *Tria juncta in uno* - 1725
Mourning, *white* used for till 1495
Movable types inv. - - 1452
Muff intro. into England - 1572
Muggletonians arose - - 1657
Mulberry tree int. into Eng. 1520
—— red - - - - 1629
Mules for spinning inv. - 1776
Mum first brewed - - 1486
Munden's *début* - - - 1790
Municipal police appointed - 1830
—— reform - - - 1835
Muriatic acid disc. by Scheele 1774
Museum, London, founded - 1753
—— library of Geo. III. given 1827
Musical notes invented - 1025
—— the present notes - - 1338
—— counterpoint - - 1515
Musical institutions: —
Ancient Academy of Music - 1710
Madrigal Society - - - 1741
Royal Academy - - - 1822
" Society - - - 1741
Muskets invented - - 1414
—— introduced into England 1521
Muslin first worn in England 1671
—— manufactured - - 1778
Musselburgh railw. opened - 1847
Mutinies: —
at Bantry Bay - - - 1801
of the Bounty - - - 1789
" Danaë frigate - - 1800
at Malta - - - - 1807
at the Nore - - - 1797
Mutiny act passed - - 1689
Mysteries of Eleusis abolished 389
Names, Popes first chan. their 687
—— surnames int. into Eng. 1100
—— adopted gener. by nobles 1199
Nantes, edict of, made - - 1598
—— revoked - - - 1685
Napier's bones invented - 1614
Napoleon born - - - 1769
consul - - - - 1802
emperor - - - - 1804
vanquished - - - 1815
death - - - - 1821
exhumed - - - - 1840
Naseby, battle of - - 1645
National debt - - - 1697
—— highest* - - - 1814
—— society formed - - 1811
Naturalization, first act - 1437
National Assembly (France) 1789
—— dissolved itself - - 1792
National Gallery opened - 1824
—— present building finished 1837

* It amounted to 865,000,000*l.* sterling. It is now 774,022,628*l.*

Naval battles (English) :—
Aboukir - - - - 1798
Algiers - - - - 1816
Armada - - - - 1588
Barfleur - - - - 1416
Bay of Biscay - - - 1512
Beachy Head - - - 1690
Camperdown - - - 1797
Cape Finisterre - - - 1747
„ La Hogue - - - 1692
Copenhagen - - 1801, 1807
Dardanelles - - - 1807
Dover Straits - - - 1652
Faro of Messina - - - 1718
Gibraltar - - - 1704, 1782
Malaga - - - - 1704
Martinico - - - - 1667
Navarino - - - - 1827
Nile - - - - 1798
St. Vincent - 1693, 1780, 1797
Tangiers - - - - 1679
Trafalgar - - - - 1805
Ushant - - - - 1747
Vigo (Port) - - - 1702
Naval salute given to Eng. - 898
—— Dutch struck to Eng. - 1673
—— France - - - 1704
Naval uniform in England - 1748
Navarino, battle of - - 1827
Navigation law (Oleron) - 1194
—— first act passed - - 1381
—— recented act - - 1833
—— treaty betw. Eng. & Fran. 1826
Navy of England, first - 897
—— Royal British began - 1512
—— board estab. - - 1625
Navy office constituted - 1512
Neckcloths of lace worn 1660—1720
Nectarines intr. into England 1562
Needles invented - - 1559
Negro trade begun - - 1508
—— by the English - - 1563
—— abolished - - - 1807
Negroes in Eng. declared free 1772
Nelson's funeral - - - 1806
Nepaul war - - 1814, 1815
Nestorians arose - - - 430
Nevill's Cross, battle of - 1346
Nevis island planted - - 1628
New College founded - - 1375
New Forest - - 1081—1085
New Holland discovered - 1642
—— Van Diemen's Land - 1798
New style introduced - - 1582
—— adopted in England - 1752
New River bt. to Lond. 1609—1614
New South Wales taken - 1770
New year's day - - B. C. 713
New year's gifts began B. C. 747
New York conf. to England 1667
—— evacuated - - - 1783
New Zealand discovered - 1642
Newark, battle of - - 1644
Newbury, battle of - - 1643
Newcastle coal mines dis. - 1234
—— first charter granted - 1239
Newcastle & Berwick rail. op. 1847
—— & Carlisle „ - 1839
——— Darlington „ - 1844
——— North Shields „ - 1839
——— York „ - 1847
Newfoundland discovered - 1497
—— taken by the English - 1520
—— fishery estab. - - 1577
Newgate prison - - - 1218
Newmarket races began - 1619
News, word arose - - 1595
Newspapers, English, first - 1588
Public Intelligencer - - 1663
Gazette - - - - 1642
London Weekly Courant - 1662
Newspapers first stamped - 1713
Newton & Teignmouth rail. op. 1846
——— Warrington „ - 1833
Newtyle & Cupar-Angus ra. op. 1837
——— Dundee „ - 1831
Nicene creed adopted - - 325
Nicolaites arose - - - 68
Niger expedition begun - 1841
Nile, battle of the - - 1798
Nile, source of discovered - 1768
Nisbet, battle of - - - 1402
Nitric acid disc. by Lully - 1287
—— properties demonstrated 1785
Nitrous ac. disc. by Scheele - 1771
Nitrous gas disc. by Hales - 1749
Nitrous ac. gas disc. by Priestley 1776
Nobility, patents of, granted - 1095
Nonconformists arose - - 1572
—— name first taken - - 1662
Non-jurors arose - - - 1690
Nootka Sound discovered - 1778
Norfolk, first duke of cr. - 1483
Norfolk island discovered - 1774
—— made a penal colony - 1788
Norman conquest - - 1066
Normandy resigned - - 1279
Normanton & York rail. op. 1840
North Shields railway op. - 1839
Northampton railway op. - 1845

North-west passage (first) - 1500
—— attempt by England - 1553
" Sir M. Frobisher - 1576
" Captain Davis - - 1585
" Captain Ross - - 1818
" Lieutenant Parry's first - 1819
second - 1821
third - 1824
fourth - 1827
" Captain Franklin, first - 1819
second - 1825
" Captain Back, first - 1834
second - 1836
Northallerton, battle of - 1137
Northampton, battle of - 1460
Northumberland, first duk. of cr. 1766
Northumbria kingdom begun 547
Norwich Cathedral - 1096—1430
—— see erected - - - 1091
—— worsted manu. est. - 1340
Norwich & Brandon railw. op. 1845
—— —— Dereham " - 1847
—— —— Yarmouth " - 1844
Nottingham and Derby railway op. 1839
—— and Lincoln " - 1846
—— and Rugby " - 1846
Nova Scotia settled - - 1622
—— confirmed to England - 1760
—— see erected - - - 1787
Nova Zemble disc. - - 1553
Novels, first by Richardson - 1741
Nunnery, first in England - 630
Oak (constell. *robur Caroli*) 1676
—— agaric of the, known - 1750
—— chesnut-leaved impor. - 1730
—— evergreen - - - 1581
—— scarlet - - - 1691
—— Turkey - - - 1735
Oates, Titus, plot of - - 1678
Oaths admin. in England - 600
—— on the gospel - - 1550
—— to judges - - - 1344
—— of allegiance adm. - 1606
—— abolished in excise department, &c. - - 1831
—— affirmation in lieu of - 1833
—— test and corporation - 1673
—— repealed - 1828
—— of abjuration adm. - 1701
—— allegiance - - - 1605
Observatory at Camb. found. 1824
—— - - 1783
—— - - 1676
Observatory at Oxford - 1772
Ocean Monarch (Emig. ship) 1848
Offa's dike made - - 774
Offa reigned - 757—798
Offerings first claimed by the Pope - - - - 588
Ohio united to the States - 1804
Oil used for paintings - - 1415
Olber's asteroid discovered - 1802
Oldham railway op. - - 1842
Old Bailey court built - - 1773
Oleron, laws of, framed - 1194
Olympiad 1st Greek B. C. 766
—— 2nd - - - " 772
—— 3rd - - - - " 768
—— 4th - - - - " 764
*&c. in periods of four years.*
The last ended - " 440
Olympic games instituted B. C. 1307
—— revived - - B. C. 884
Olympic theatre first built - 1806
—— present house - - 1850
Omnibus established - - 1830
O. P. riot - - - - 1809
Opera invented - - - 1590
—— in England - - - 1684
—— by Handel (first) - 1735
Opera house, Italian, built - 1704
—— burnt - - - - 1788
—— present house opened - 1791
Opera, English or Lyceum op. 1816
—— burnt - - - - 1830
—— present house opened - 1834
Oporto wine trade established 1756
Optics, treatise by Ptolemy - 120
—— law of refraction dis. - 1624
—— Newton's discoveries - 1674
—— velocity of light dis. - 1667
Optic nerves discovered - 1538
Orange and Nassau, first prince of - - - - 1530
Orange, China, imported - 1547
Orange-tree brought to Eng. - 1595
Orange, House of, accession - 1689
Orange lodge, first - - 1795
—— first at Dublin - - 1798
Oratorians established - - 1564
Oratorios, first, in England - 1732
Orbits of planets fixed - - 1681
Ordeal, trial by, commenced - 1050
—— abolished - - - 1261

Ordnance Office established - 1520
Organs intr. into Europe - 657
——— ——— churches - 683
Oriel Coll. Oxford, founded - 1337
Orion Steam Ship struck - 1850
Orkney Islands ceded to Scot. 839
Orleans siege - - 1428, 1563
——— maid of, burnt - - 1431
——— house of, accession - 1830
Orleans, New, built - - 1720
Orrery invented - - - 1670
Orthes, battle of - - 1814
Ossory, see of, planted - - 402
——— united to Ferns - - 1842
Ostrogoths kgd. - 476—554
Oswald reigned - 633—642
Oswy reigned - 642—670
Otaheite discovered - - 1767
Otterburn, battle of - - 1388
Ottoman empire begun - 1300
Oudenard, battle of - - 1708
Ounce fixed - - - 1233
Owhyhee discovered - - 1778
——— Cap. Cook killed at - 1779
Oxalic ac. isol. by Scheele - 1784
Oxford, see of, planted - 1541
Oxford University founded - 883
All Souls' founded - - 1437
Baliol - - - - 1263
Brasenose - - - 1509
Christ Church - - - 1525
Corpus - - - - 1516
Exeter - - - - 1314
Hertford - - - - 1312
Jesus - - - - 1517
Lincoln - - - - 1427
Magdalen - - - - 1458
Merton - - - - 1264
New College - - - 1375
New Inn Hall - - - 1392
Oriel - - - - 1337
Pembroke - - - - 1620
Queen's - - - - 1340
St. Alban's Hall - - 1547
Edmund's Hall - - 1269
Mary's Hall - - - 1616
Mary Magdalen Hall - 1602
John's - - - - 1557
Trinity - - - - 1554
University - - - - 883
Wadham - - - - 1612
Worcester - - - - 1714
Oxford and London railway opended - - - 1844
Oxford assaults the Queen - 1840
Oxide of carbon disc. by Priestley - - - 1775
Oxygen disc. by Priestley - 1774
Pacific first crossed - - 1519
Padlocks invented - - 1540
Paganism overthrown - - 390
Painting intr. into England - 1523
——— in oils. discovered - 1415
———first picture *Ecce Homo* 1455
Paisley thread made - - 1722
Paisley and Renfrew railw.op. 1837
Palatine of Chester estab. - 1070
——— Durham established - 1552
——— Lancaster established - 1376
——— abolished - - - 1836
Palace Court abolished - 1849
Palace of Westminster begun 1840
——— House of Lords opened 1847
Pall first worn in Ireland - 1151
Palm Sunday appointed - 33
Palmyra ruins discovered - 1678
Pandects, Justinian's - - 504
——— discovered at Amalfi - 1137
Panorama invented - - 1788
Pantheon, London, built - 1772
——— made a bazaar - - 1834
Panic, great - - - 1825
———, railway - - - 1845
Papal aggression - - 1850
Paper made of linen rags - 1300
——— writing made in Eng. - 1690
Paper mills invented - - 1588
——— improved - - - 1713
Paper hangings invented - 1555
——— velvet and floss - - 1620
Papin's digester invented - 1681
Parchment invented - B. C. 190
Parian marbles discovered - 1610
Paris so called first - - 380
——— made the cap. of France 510
——— church Notre Dame bt. 1270
——— fortifications of 1840—1847
——— Tuileries built - - 1564
Paris plaster invented - - 1471
Parishes, boundaries of, fixed 636
Parish registers commenced - 1538
Park, Mungo, his travels beg. 1795
——— second search begun - 1804
Park, the first in Eng. made 1125
Green Park given to the public - 1527
Railings erected - - 1839
Reservoir constructed - - 1829
Hyde Park completed - - 1828
Crystal Palace erected - - 1851
——— removed - 1852
Serpentine made - - - 1730
Regent's Park - - 1814—1823
St. James's Park drained 1527, 1828

Parks—*continued.*
St. James's Park improved - - 1778
made public - - - 1829
Parliament, the first - - 1215
Speaker appointed - - 1560
Knights of shires and boroughs - 1264
First regular - - - 1293
Became legislative - - 1308
Lords in a separate house - 1342
Journals commenced - - 1509
Acts first printed - - 1509
Wales represented - - 1532
Peers' sons admitted - - 1549
Scotch parliament united - 1707
Irish parliament united - 1801
Roman Catholics admitted - 1829
Reform in - - - - 1832
Parliament, Barebone's - 1653
—— long - - - - 1640
—— dissolved by Cromwell - 1643
—— Rump - - - 1649
—— triennial - - - 1694
—— septennial - - - 1716
—— house burnt - - 1834
—— New House of Lords fin. 1847
Partition treaty signed - 1698
Patents for titles granted - 1344
Patrick St., order of, ins. - 1783
Paul's, St., first - - - 596
—— burnt - - - - 964
—— rebuilt - - 1090—1240
—— second burnt - - 1666
—— present built - 1675—1710
—— new ball and cross erect. 1825
Pavement laid in London - 1533
—— wood commenced - 1839
—— —— disused - - 1847
Pawnbrokers commenced - 1458
—— licensed - - - 1783
Peace Congress first met - 1849
Peaches imported - - 1563
Peers created - - - 1066
—— by patent - - - 1387
—— eldest sons admitted to the Commons - - - 1550
Pelagians arose - - - 400
Pelew Islands discovered - 1783
Pembroke Hall, Camb. fd. - 1343
—— Coll. Oxford - - 1620
Pens, quill, first used - - 553
—— steel, invented - - 1830
Penal laws repealed - - 1829
Penance introduced - - 157
Pence coined of copper - 1664
Pendulum invented - - 1662
Pennsylvania sold to Penn - 1680
Pennsylvania decl. independ. 1776
Penny piece coined - - 1797
Penny post, first - - 1679
—— annexed to the Crown - 1690
—— uniform postage - - 1840
Pentecost established - - 68
Perfumery taxed - - 1786
Persecutors, first (Nero) - 64
2nd (Domitian) - - 95
3rd (Trajan) - - - 100
4th (Adrian) - - - 118
5th (Severus) - - - 197
6th (Maximinus) - - 235
7th (Decius) - - - 249
8th (Valerian) - - - 257
9th (Aurelian) - - - 272
10th (Diocletian) - - - 302
Perth founded - - - 70
Perth and Castlecary rail. op. 1847
—— Dundee „ - 1847
Peru conquered - - - 1532
Perukes worn in England - 1620
Peterhouse College founded 1257
Peter-pence coll. in Eng. - 725
—— suppressed - - - 1534
Peter's, St., Rome 1506—1629
Peterborough founded - 633
—— Cathedral - 1118—1518
—— see created - - - 1542
—— and Ely rail. op. - 1847
—— and Syston „ - - 1846
Petersburg (Russia) found. - 1703
Peterswalden convent. synod 1813
Petrarch crown. with laurels 1314
—— died - - - - 1374
Pharos of Alexandria built B. C. 284
Pharsalia battle of - B. C. 48
Pheasants bt. to Eur. B.C. 1250
Philanthropic Society found. 1788
Philippi, battle of - B.C. 42
Philippics of Cicero (second) 43
Philippine Island discovered 1519
Philological Society estab. - 1792
Philosopher, name adopt. B.C. 528
Philosophical Society estab. - 1799
Phosphorus disc. by Brandt - 1667
—— in bones by Scheele - 1769
Phosphoric acid discovered - 1743
Phrenology started - - 1803
Physic garden, first in Eng. - 1567
—— Cambridge - - 1763
—— Chelsea - - - 1721
—— Dublin - - - 1763
—— Oxford - - - 1652
Physician to the king, first - 1454

Physicians Coll. Lond., foun. 1523
—— Dublin - - - 1667
—— Edinburgh - - - 1681
Physiology first taught B.C. 336
Physiognomy by Lavater - 1774
Pianoforte invented - - 1777
—— square first made - 1758
—— made in London - 1766
Pickering railway op. - - 1836
Picquet invented - - 1804
Picts' wall built - - - 123
Pictures intro. into England - 1523
Pig-iron - - - - 1735
Pilgrimages begun about - 500
Pillory abolished - - 1837
Pine intro. into England - 1548
cluster - - - 1596
frankincense - - - 1573
stone - - - - 1548
Weymouth - - - 1705
Pinkie, battle of - - 1547
Pins invented - - - 1483
—— brass - - - - 1540
—— made in England - 1543
Pin-money given to women - 1541
Pipes, wooden, in England - 1285
—— leaden - - - 1538
Pistols invented - - - 1540
—— used by Eng. Cavalry - 1544
Pius, the first pope so called 142
Plague, great, of Lond. beg. 1665
Planets:—
Ceres discovered - - - 1801
Georgium Sidus - - - 1781
Juno - - - - 1804
Jupiter's satellites - - 1610
Neptune - - - - 1848
Pallas - - - - 1802
Vesta - - - - 1807
Victoria - - - - 1850
Plantagenet, house of, 1154—1485
Plassey, battle of - - 1757
Plaster of Paris invented - 1470
Plate taxed - - - 1784
Plate-glass made in England 1674
Platina known in Europe - 1748
Plays first acted in England 1397
—— first company by patent 1574
—— licensed - - - 1739
Pleadings in English intr. - 1362
Plot, gunpowder - - 1605
—— meal-tub - - - 1679
—— popish - - - 1680
—— Rye-house - - - 1683
Plums, best sort imported - 1522
Plural us first used by John 1199
Pocket watches invented - 1573
Post learnt in England - 1231
Poetry intro. into England - 709
Poitiers, battle of - - 1356
Police, new - - - 1829
Political econ. by A. Smith - 1776
Poll-tax in England - - 1378
—— abolished - - - 1689
Polyglot Bibles printed:—
1st Complutensian - - 1517
2nd by Plantinus - - 1569
3rd by Le Jay - - - 1645
4th Londons, by B. Walton - 1657
Polypus discovered - - 1703
Pomegranate-tree imported - 1584
Pomfret Castle built - - 1069
Pompeii overwhelmed - 63
—— ruins discovered - - 1750
Pondicherry taken by Eng. - 1761
Pontop and S. Shields r. op. 1835
Poor laws (first) - - 1535
Poor rates first collected - 1573
Poor Improvement Soc. est. - 1796
Poor Knights of Windsor ins. 1346
—— called Military Knights of Windsor - - - 1833
Pope, title first assumed - 138
—— confined to Roman bp. 606
—— supremacy of, claimed - 607
—— toe first kissed - - 708
—— name first changed - 844
—— army first kept by - 1084
—— driven from Rome - 1798
—— gov. abol. by the French 1798
Pope's author. intr. into Eng. 1079
—— abrogated by parl. - 1534
—— tithes collected - - 1226
—— refused by parl. - 1363
—— the word struck out of English books - - - 1541
Popery, 1st blow given to it in England - 1164
2nd by Edward I. - 1296
3rd by Edward III. 1368
4th by Richard II. - 1391
5th, its abolition by Henry VIII. - 1534
Popish aggression - - 1840
Popish plot discovered - 1680
Porcelain made in England - 1698
Portadown railway opened - 1841
Porteus, Capt., hanged

Porter brewed - - - 1730
Porterage act - - - 1799
Portland Castle built - - 1536
—— lights erected - - 1789
Porto-Bello discovered - 1502
—— taken by Ad. Vernon - 1739
Porto-Rico discovered - 1497
Post-horses and stages intro. 1483
Post office, private, estab. - 1635
—— royal - - -. - 1643
—— present office bt. 1825—1829
Post, penny, first established 1681
—— uniform - - - 1840
Posting known in England - 1548
—— duty on post-horses - 1779
Potatoes intro. into England 1563
—— Ireland - - - 1610
Potosi mines discovered - 1545
Pound sterling, first - - 671
Powder, gun - - - 1562
Powdering the hair in Eng. 1795
Præmunire, first statute - 1306
Prague, battle of - - 1757
Praise-God-Barebone's parl. - 1653
Prayers for the dead intro. - 190
Precedency estab. in England 1539
Predestination contr. arose - 470
Prerogative Court - - 1830
Presburg, peace of - - 1805
Presbyterians arose - - 1572
Presbyterian kirk of Scotland 1592
—— free Church". - - 1843
Prescott, battle of - - 1838
President of the Council, first 1660
—— of America (first) - 1787
Press, the printing, in Eng. - 1471
Stanhope's iron - - - 1806
Applegath's - - - 1812
Columbian - - - 1814
Albion - - - - 1820
Steam - - - - 1814
Presses first licensed - - 1799
Pressing for sea begun - 1355
Preston, battle of - - 1715
—— and Blackburn rail op. - 1846
———— Blackpool „ - 1846
———— Liverpool „ - 1833
———— Lytham „ - 1846
———— Wyre „ - 1840
—— taken by Ad. Vernon - 1739
Preston-pans, battle of - 1745
Pretender Chevalier de St. George - 1688—1765
Pretender Pr. Charles 1720—1807
Pride's purge - - - 1648
Primogeniture introduced - 1068
Prince of Wales (first) - 1286
Princess's theatre London bt. 1840
Principia published - - 1686
Printing:—
First hint - - - - 1430
Koster's improvement - - 1431
Faustus - - - - 1442
Cut metal types - - - 1444
Matrices invented - - 1452
Introduced into England - 1471
into Scotland - 1509
Printed books:—
Psalms - - - - 1457
Bible complete - - - 1460
Cicero de Officiis - - - 1466
Game of Chess (in England) - 1471
First Greek book - - - 1476
First Hebrew - - - 1482
Priories estab. in England - 722
—— dissolved - - - 1538
Prisons in London:—
Borough Compter built - - 1817
Clerkenwell - - - 1615
Cold Bath Fields - - - 1779
Fleet - - - - 1169
—— taken down - - - 1845
Giltspur Street Compter - - 1780
House of Detention - - 1848
Horsemonger Lane - - 1781
New Bridewell - - - 1829
Newgate - - - - 1216
Tothill Fields' Bridewell - 1831
Whitecross Street - - 1813
Prison Discipline Society ins. 1815
Privy Council instituted - 895
Privy Seal, Lord of the - 1523
Prize-money rate fixed - 1793
Profane swearing, act against 1695
Profiles first taken - B. C. 330
Promissory notes introduced 1705
—— taxed - - - 1785
Property-tax, Sir Rob. Peel's 1842
Prostration enjoined at elev. of mass - - - - 1201
Protectorates of England:—
Earl of Pembroke - 1216—1218.
Duke of Bedford - - 1422—1435
„ Gloster - - 1483—1483
„ Somerset - 1547—1549
Oliver Cromwell - - 1653—1658
Richard Cromwell - 1658—1659
Protestants, term, arose - 1529
Protestant Association, first 1780
Provincial Banking Comp. - 1825
Prussic acid disc. by Scheele 1780
Psalms turned into rhyme - 1552

Public houses licensed - 1627
Pulley invented - B. C. 516
Pumps invented - B. C. 224
—— in general use in Eng. - 1425
—— air-pump invented - 1654
———— improved - 1657
Purgatives first used - - 1246
Purgatory doctrine introd. - 250
Puritans, name, assumed - 1571
Purple given to cardinals - 1465
Puseyism began - - - 1838
—— condemned at Oxford - 1841
Pyramids of Egypt (first) B. C. 1500
Pyrenees, battle of - - 1813
Quack medicines taxed - 1785
Quadrant, Davis's - - 1600
—— Hadley's - - - 1731
Quadruple alliance signed - 1718
Quakers arose - - - 1652
—— their affirmation allowed 1696
—— enter Parliament - - 1833
Quarantine first observed - 1127
Quarter Sessions Court estab. 1336
Quatre-bras, battle of - - 1815
Quebec founded - - - 1605
—— battle of - - - 1759
Queen Anne's bounty - - 1704
Queen Caroline's trial - - 1820
Queen Charlotte ship burnt - 1800
Queen's Bench Court - - 1837
*See* King's Bench
Queen's Coll. Camb. founded 1448
—— Oxford - - - 1340
Queen's Theatre, Lond., built 1828
Quesnoy, battle of - - 1793
Quicksilver mines discovered 1497
—— its use in refining silver 1540
Quills first used for pens - 553
—— supplanted by steel pens 1830
Quince imported - - 1573
Quintin, St., battle of - - 1557
Quoits invented - - B. C. 1453
Races, Newmarket, estab. - 1619
Race horses: —
Flying Childers - - - 1715
Eclipse - - - - 1774
Radcliffe's library founded - 1737
Railroads, wooden - - 1670
—— first iron - - - 1738
The first 5 railway lines were—
Wandsworth to Croydon - 1801
Stockton to Darlington - 1825
Monkland to Kirkintilloch - 1826
Railroads—*continued.*
Ballochney - - - 1828
Liverpool and Manchester - 1830
(*See each particular line.*)
Railway panic - - - 1845
Rainbow explained - - 1611
Ramilies, battle of - - 1706
Rastadt, peace of - - 1798
Rathmines, battle of - - 1649
Rawtenstall railway opened - 1846
Rebellions of—
American - - - - 1774
Cromwell - - - - 1639
Essex - - - - 1600
Great Rebellion (Ireland) - 1798
Henry Bolingbroke - - 1399
Jack Cade - - - - 1451
Kett - - - - 1549
Lambert Simnel - - - 1486
Monmouth - - - 1685
Old Pretender - - - 1715
Perkin Warbeck - - - 1492
Richmond - - - - 1485
Warwick and Clarence - - 1470
Wat Tyler - - - - 1381
Young Pretender - - - 1745
Receipts taxed - - - 1782
Recitative introduced - - 1600
Recorder instituted - - 1298
Records, public, begun - 1100
Redcar railway opened - 1846
REDWALD reigned - 616—624
REFORM in parliament - 1832
REFORMATION in England - 1534
—— in Scotland - - 1560
Regent's canal opened - 1820
Regent's park - - 1814—1823
Registers, parish, estab. - 1536
—— principal act passed - 1836
Registers of deeds established 1703
—— of shipping - - 1786
Registration act - - - 1836
Reign of Terror (Fr.) 1789—1796
Religion, church of Eng. esta. 4153
Religious Knowl. Soc. founded 1750
Renfrew and Perth rail. op. 1837
Rents first paid in money - 1135
Repeal of the Union Soc. fd. 1830
RESTORATION - - - 1660
Reviews first published - - 1665
Edinburgh begun - - - 1802
Quarterly - - - - 1804
Westminster - - - 1824
REVOLUTION - - - 1688
Revolution of France 1789—1796
—— another - - - 1830
—— another - - - 1848

Rialto at Venice built - 1570
Richard I. reigned - 1189—1199
—— II. - 1377—1399
—— III. - 1483—1485
Richmond railway opened - 1846
—— palace built - 1498
—— park enclosed - 1620
Ridley, bishop, burnt - 1555
Rights, bill of, granted - 1628
Riots in British history:—
At Norwich - 1271
Evil May Day - 1517
Dr. Sacheverel's - 1709
Ormond and Newcastle - 1715
Mug House - 1716
Porteus - 1736
Wilkes - 1768
Gordon - 1780
O. P. - 1809
Luddites - 1811
Dog of Montargis - 1814
Corn Bill - 1815
Field of Peterloo - 1819
Bristol - 1831
Thomites or Courtenay - 1838
Chartists - 1838
Birmingham - 1839
Newport - 1839
Riot act passed - 1714
Ripon see created - 1836
River, New, brought to Lond. 1614
Road act passed - 1524
—— M'Adam's roads intr. - 1818
—— wooden pavement intr. 1839
Roasting alive, first instance in England - 1418
Robbers:—
Robin Hood executed - 1670
Mac Cabe - 1691
Dick Turpin -
Jack Sheppard -
Robespierre guillotined - 1794
Robin Hood died - 1247
Rochester Cathedral begun - 600
—— rebuilt - 1080
—— first bishop - 600
—— railway opened - 1845
Rockets, Congreve, invented 1803
Rock-salt discovered - 950
Rolls' Chapel founded - 1233
Roman Cath. Assoc. founded 1824
—— dissolved - 1829
Roman Catholic emancipation 1829
Romance, first - 398
Rome built - B.C. 753
—— republic began B.C. 510
—— empire - B.C. 30
—— ended - A.D. 476
Rosamond's bower constr. - 1185
Rosary used - 1202
Rose first planted in England 1522
China, imported - 1789
Damask - 1573
Guelder - 1821
Moss - 1724
Musk - 1522
Provence - 1596
Thornless - 1726
Tube - 1629
Rose feud - 1455—1486
Rosemary imported - 1548
Rosecrucians arose - 1302
Ross, battle of - 1798
Ross, see of, founded - 550
Ross, Capt. ret. fr. Polar seas 1833
Rotherham railway opened - 1838
Roundheads arose - 1642
Royal Academy chartered - 1765
—— present institution began 1768
Royal Adelaide steamer lost 1850
Royal Exchange (first) 1566—1571
—— present - 1840—1844
Royal George wrecked - 1782
Royal Humane Society fd. - 1774
—— Institution, London, fd. 1800
—— Mail established - 1785
—— Military Asylum fd. - 1801
—— Naval (Greenwich) - 1807
—— Society chartered - 1663
Rugby and Derby rail. op. - 1840
—— Nottingham - 1839
—— Stafford - 1847
Ruling machine invented - 1782
Rump parliament - 1649
Russel, Lord William, beh. - 1683
Rye-house plot - 1683
Ryswick, peace of - 1697
Sacramental wine denied - 1096
Sacred Majesty adopted - 1603
Saddles made - 304
—— used in Engand - 600
—— side-saddles - 1388
Sadler's Wells first opened - 1683
—— present theatre - 1765
Safety-lamp invented - 1815
Saffron brought to England 1339
Sage, African, imported - 1731
—— Mexican - 1724
Sail cloth made in England 1591
St. Andrew, see of, created - 874
St. Asaph Cathedral finished 1495
—— see of, created - 560

St. Bartholomew's Hosp. fd. 1539
St. Christopher's discovered - 1493
St. David's see created - 519
St. George's Hospital fd. - 1733
St. George, ship, stranded - 1811
St. Helen's railway act - 1830
St. Helena possessed by Eng. 1600
—— Napoleon banished to - 1815
—— „ died there - 1821
St. James's palace built - 1531
St. James's Park laid out - 1531
—— improved - - - 1668
—— thrown open - - 1829
St. James' threatre Lond. bt. 1835
St. John's Island discovered 1497
St. Katharine's docks op. - 1828
St. Luke's Hospital founded 1751
St. Patrick's Society instituted 1784
St. Paul's Cathedral (first) - 596
—— burnt - - - 1086
—— second burnt - - 1666
—— present built - 1675—1710
St. Paul's cross demolished - 1643
St. Peter's (Rome) bt. 1506—1629
St. Salvador discovered - 1491
St. Sebastian, battle of - 1836
—— siege of - - - 1813
St. Stephen's Chap. Lond. bt. 1135
—— rebuilt - - - 1347
St. Thomas's Hosp. Sthwk. fd. 1213
—— incorporated - - 1553
St. Vincent, battle of - - 1797
Salad roots introduced - 1509
Salamanca, battle of - - 1812
Salisbury Cathedral 1220—1258
—— see of, created - - 705
—— removed to the city - 1217
—— and Bishopstoke rail. op. 1847
—— and London „ - 1848
—— and Southampton „ - 1848
Salt duty exacted - - 1702
—— greatly reduced - - 1823
Salt mines, Staffordshire, disc. 1670
Saltpetre made in England - 1625
Salute at sea given to Eng. - 898
—— by the Dutch - - 1673
—— French - - - 1704
Sanctuaries for debtors abol. 1696
Sandhurst College founded - 1799
—— removed - - - 1812
Sandwich Islands discovered 1778
Santa Cruz, Blake's victory - 1657
Saracen empire - - 631—1258
Satellites disc. by Galileo - 1608
Saturn's belt disc. by Huygens 1634
—— four satellites by Mayer 1608
—— fifth by Huygens - 1655
—— sixth and seventh - 1789
Savings bank (first) - - 1803
—— regula. by parliament - 1816
Saw-mill invented - - 1420
—— introduced into England 1663
Saxons arrive in Eng. - 449
—— heptarchy begun - 600
Scandalum magnatum - 1378
Scarborough & York r. op. - 1845
Scarlet cochineal dye disc. - 1518
—— improved by Brewer - 1667
Scenes in theatres intr. - 1533
Schools, charity, established 1687
—— charter, in Ireland - 1733
Schools Sunday instituted - 1788
Scinde, battle - - - 1843
Scotch & Eng. crowns united 1603
—— parliaments - - 1707
Scrofula cured by mercury - 1521
Sculpture revived - - 1460
Scutage levied - - - 1159
Sealing deeds commenced - 1086
—— wax seals used - - 1213
Sealing-wax used in England 1556
Secretary of State appointed 1528
Sedan chairs intr. into Eng. 1581
Sedgmoor, battle of - - 1685
Sedition Bill passed - - 1795
Selby and Hull railw. op. - 1840
—— and Leeds „ - - 1834
Semicolon introduced - 1599
"Semper eadem" adopted - 1702
Septennial parliaments - 1715
Septuagint made - B.C. 277
Seringapatam, battle of 1791, 1792
Serjeants-at-Law beg. about 1250
Servants, male, taxed - - 1775
Servants' Society instituted - 1793
Session Courts appointed - 1413
Sessions, lords of (Scotl.) app. 1532
Settlement Act passed - 1700
Sextant invented - - 1550
Shakspeare lived - 1564—1616
Shakspeare's jubilee - - 1769
Shamrock planted in Ireland - 432
Sheep exported to Spain - 1467
Sheffield & Ashton railw. op. 1845

Sheffield & Manchester rail op. 1845
—— and Rotherham - 1838
Sheriff (county) nominated - 1079
—— of London (first) - 1189
—— Dublin - - 1308
Sheriffmuir, battle of - 1715
Shillings first coined - 1505
Ship, first doub. deck. in Eng. 1509
—— port holes invented - 1500
Shipping first registered in the Thames - - 1786
Ship-guns made of fused iron 1543
Ship-money first levied - 1006
—— declared illegal - 1641
Shrewsbury railway opened - 1846
Shipwrecks:—
Abercrombie transport - - 1842
Abergavenny - - 1805
Æneas - - - 1805
Ajax - - - 1807
Amphitrite - - 1833
British Queen - - 1814
Caleb Grimshaw - - 1849
Edmund (emigrant) - - 1850
Exmouth (emigrant) - 1847
Great Britain (iron ship) - 1846
Hector frigate - - 1782
Invincible - - - 1801
Minotaur - - - 1810
Nassau - - - 1799
Newry - - - 1830
Ocean Monarch - - 1848
Orion - - - 1850
Pegasus - - - 1843
President - - - 1841
Prince of Wales - - 1807
Queen (transport) - - 1800
Queen Charlotte - - 1800
Royal Adelaide - - 1850
Royal George - - 1782
Saldanha - - - 1811
Seahorse - - - 1816
Waterloo " - - 1842
Shirts of linen first worn - 1253
Shoes, peaked - - 1462
—— prohibited - - 1467
—— present fashion intr. - 1633
Shoe-buckles introduced - 1668
Shore, Jane, did penance - 1483
Shrewsbury, battle of - 1403
Shropshire, battle of - - 51
Shrove Tuesday first observed 1430
Sick seaman's hospital fd. - 1747
Sicilian vespers (massacre) - 1282
Siddons, Mrs., *début* - 1782
Side-saddles invented - 1388
Sieges:—
Troy - - B.C. 1193—1184
Acre - - - - 1192
Algiers - - - - 1816
Amiens - - - - 1597

Sieges—*continued.*
Badajoz - - - - 1811
Bayonne - - - - 1451
Belgrade - - - - 1717
Bergen op Zoom - - - 1814
Berwick - - - - 1293
Boston - - - - 1775
Boulogne - - - - 1545
Breslau - - - - 1807
Burgos - - - - 1812
Calais - - - - 1347
Chalons - - - - 1199
Ciudad Rodrigo - - - 1812
Colchester - - - - 1645
Copenhagen - - - 1807
Corfu - - - - 1715
Cracow - - - - 1772
Dover - - - - 1216
Dresden - - - - 1813
Dublin - - - - 1500
Dunkirk - - - - 1662
Edinburgh - - - 1036
Flushing - - - - 1809
Fontenoy - - - - 1242
Ghuznee - - - - 1842
Gibraltar - - - - 1704
Gottingen - - - - 1760
Grenada - - - - 1491
Harfleur - - - 1415, 1450
Leipsic - - - - 1813
Limerick - - - - 1651
Londonderry - - - 1689
Malta - - - 1566, 1800
Marseilles - - - - 1544
Moodkee - - - - 1845
Messina - - - - 1719
Orleans - - - 1428, 1563
Oudenard - - - 1708, 1745
Pondicherry - - 1748, 1792
Prague - - - - 1757
Rochelle - - - 1573, 1627
Rome - - - - 1849
St. Sebastian - - - 1813
Salamanca - - - - 1812
Salisbury - - - - 1349
Saragossa - - - 1710, 1809
Seringapatam - - - 1799
Toulon - - - 1707, 1793
Toulouse - - - - 1217
Tournay - - - - 1709
Treves - - - - 1675
Tunis - - - 1270, 1535
Valencia - - - - 1811
Valenciennes - - - 1794
Vienna - - - 1529, 1683
Wakefield - - - - 1460
Warsaw - - - - 1831
Ypres - - - - 1794
Zurich - - - - 1544
Zutphen - - - 1572, 1586
Sierra Leone discovered - 1460
Signals at sea invented - 1665
Silk first known in Rome - 220
—— in England - - 1286
—— dresses worn - - 1457
—— manufactured in Eng. - 1604
—— broad silk woven - 1620
—— throwing-mill invented 1714
Silkworm intr. into France - 504

Silkworm intr. into England - 527
Silver coin used in Britain B.C. 25
—— shillings first coined - 1505
—— sixpences „ - 1505
Silver knives, forks, spoons 1300
Silver plate intr. into England 709
Silver refined by quicksilver 1540
Simnel's rebellion - - 1487
Singing at church introduced 386
—— improved - - - 602
Sinking fund projected - 1716
—— established - - 1786
Sion College founded - - 1623
Sirnames, *see* Surnames
Slamannan railway opened - 1840
Slave-trade began - - 1481
—— in England - - 1563
—— abolished - - - 1807
Slaves imported to England - 1517
—— in England made free - 1772
—— in our colonies „ - 1834
Slaves' emancipation - - 1834
Sluys, battle of - - - 1340
Small-pox inoculation intr. - 1718
—— vaccination introduced 1799
Small-pox Hospital inst. - 1746
Snuff-taking introduced - 1702
Soap made in London - - 1524
Sobraon, battle of - - 1846
Socialists arose - - - 1834
Societies :—
Agricultural founded - - 1793
Antiquarian - - - 1572
Asiatic - - - - 1784
Arts, &c. - - - - 1754
Artists - - - - 1765
Bible - - - - 1804
Naval, &c. - - - 1780
Christian Knowledge - - 1699
Church Missionary - - 1800
Civil Engineers - - - 1760
Edinburgh - - - 1718
Entomological - - - 1806
Geological - - - 1811
Hibernian - - - - 1806
Horticultural - - - 1804
Humane - - - - 1774
Jews - - - - 1808
Linnæan - - - - 1788
London - - - - 1810
Marine - - - - 1756
Mathematical - - - 1717
Medical - - - - 1752
Mineralogical - - - 1799
National - - - - 1811
Philanthropic - - - 1788
Philological - - - 1792
Philosophical - - - 1799
Poor Improvement - - 1796
Religious Knowledge - - 1750
Societies—*continued.*
Royal - - - - 1663
Servants' - - - - 1793
Sons of Clergy - - - 1678
St. Patrick - - - 1784
Suppression of Vice - - 1802
Tract - - - - 1799
Widows and Orphans - - 1790
Socinians arose - - - 1560
Sodor and Man, see of - 447
So-ho! (field-word) - - 1685
Solar microscope invented - 1741
Solar syst. (by Pythagoras) B.C. 529
—— (by Copernicus) - - 1543
—— (by Newton) - - 1695
Solebay, battle of - - 1672
Solomon's temple B.C. 1012—1004
Solway inundation - - 1771
Somerset House founded - 1549
—— demolished - - 1775
—— present build. founded - 1774
—— King's Coll. comp. - 1833
Sons of Clergy Soc. founded 1678
Sounds, doctrine of, exp. B.C. 500
Southampton and Dorchester railway opened - 1847
—— Gosport - - - 1846
—— Guildford - - - 1845
—— London - - - 1840
S. East. (Tun. Wells br.) - 1846
—— N. Kent line rail. op. - 1849
S. Shields and Pontop r. op. 1835
South Sea bubble 1710—1720
Southcott, Joanna, died - 1814
South-Western rail. comp. - 1838
Southwark annex. to Lond. - 1550
Southwark Bridge 1814—1819
Sovereign, 20*s*, coined - 1532
——value fixed at 20*s*. - 1821
Spafields riots - - - 1816
Spanish armada - - - 1588
Speaker of the House of Commons, first - - 1260
Speaking-trumpet invented - 1652
—— explained - - - 1671
Spectacles invented - - 1280
—— brought into use - - 1299
Sphere, armillary, inv. B.C. 255
Sphere, planetarium B.C. 212
Spinning taught - B.C. 1500
Spinning-jenny invented - 1767
Spinning-mill invented - 1771
—— mule „ - 1779
—— roller „ - 1769

Spinning wheel invented - 1531
Spires, Diet of, held - - 1529
Spirits, distilled - - - 1150
Spitalfields silk-trade begun 1685
Spitzbergen discovered - 1533
Spurs invented - - - 1400
Spurs, battle of - - - 1513
Stage-coaches established - 1785
—— paid mileage - - 1814
—— supplanted - - - 1830
Stamp-office instituted - - 1694
Stamp on newspapers - - 1713
—— on bills of exchange - 1782
Stamp Act (American) - 1765
Stamp duties instituted - 1693
Stamp duty (Ireland) - - 1774
Standard of gold and silver fixed - - - - 1300
Standard measures (new act) 1835
Standing army in England - 1638
Staple's Inn, Lond. estab. - 1415
Star-chamber court inst. - 1487
—— abolished - - - 1641
Stars, aberration of, disc. - 1727
Starch used for linen - - 1556
States of the Church began - 752
Stationers' Company incorp. 1555
Statues in London:—

Achilles, Hyde Park - - 1822
Anne, St. Paul's Churchyard - 1711
Bedford, Duke, Russell Square - 1809
Canning, New Palace Yard - 1832
Cartwright, Crescent - - 1831
Charles I., Charing Cross - 1678
Charles II., Soho Square -
Cumberland, Cavendish Square - 1770
Elizabeth, Queen, Fleet Street - 1586
Fox, C. J., Bloomsbury Square - 1816
George I., Grosvenor Square - 1726
,, Leicester Square - 1726
George III., Somerset House - 1788
,, Cockspur Street - 1836
,, IV. Trafalgar Square - 1838
Howard, John, St. Paul's - 1796
James II., Whitehall - - 1687
Nelson, Trafalgar Square - 1843
Pitt, William, Hanover Square - 1831
Wellington, City - - - 1844
,, Hyde Park Corner - 1846
William III., S. James's Square 1717
William IV., City - - 1845
York, Duke, Waterloo Place - 1834

Statute mile established - 1593
Statute of treason passed - 1352
Statutes first printed - - 1483
—— compiled - - - 1801
——, 1 vol. printed - - 1811
Statutes, 2 vol. printed - 1816

Statutes, early English:—
Clarendon - - - - 1164
Gloucester - - - - 1277
Marlborough - - - 1267
Mortmain - - - - 1267
Præmunire - - - 1305
Quo warranto - - - 1290
Winchester - - - 1284
Steam, first hint given - - 1663
First machine (Papin's digester) 1681
,, engine (Newcomen's) - 1713
,, applied to navigation - 1736
Watt's improvements - 1763—1781
First rotary motion by - - 1778
" steam vessel - - 1789
High pressure engine - - 1802
First applied for warming - 1806
,, ,, for draft - - 1811
*Times* printed by - - - 1814
First steamer on the Thames - 1815
———— built in England - 1815
,, from America arrived - 1819
,, crossed the Atlantic - 1816
,, voyage to India by - - 1825
,, locomotive - - - 1824
,, railway opened - - 1801
,, war steamer - - 1838
Steel-yard Company formed 1232
Stenography invented - - 1412
STEPHEN reigned - 1135—1154
Stereometer invented - - 1350
Stereotype invented - - 1735
—— introduced into London 1804
Sterling coin introduced - 1216
Sternhold & Hopkins' psalms 1552
Stirrups used about - - 450
Stockholm, peace of - - 1719
——, treaty of - - - 1813
Stocks, system in Engl. beg. - 1689
Stockton and Darlington r. opened - - - 1825
—— Hartlepool - - - 1841
Stock Exchange (Gresham's) 1566
—— burnt - - - - 1666
——, present, opened - - 1844
Stockings, silk, in England - 1560
—— made in England - 1564
Stocking-frame invented - 1589
Stone buildings intr. into Eng. 670
——, first stone bridge (Bow) 1087
——, china ware (Wedgewood) - - - 1762
——, artificial, for statues - 1776
—— paper invented - - 1796
Stonehenge erected - - 475
Storms in England:—
1500 houses destroyed (London) - 944
500 " " - 1091
2,000,000*l.* damage " " - 1703
Hurricanes - - 1838, 1839

Stops invented - - - 1520
——, colon - 1580
Stops, semicolon - - 1599
Strabane railway opened - 1847
Straw used for the king's bed 1234
Strand built upon - - 1353
Somerset House - - - 1549
—— bridge - - - 1811
—— improvements comm. - 1829
—— theatre built - - 1831
Stratton-hill, battle of - - 1643
Street-lamps (oil) in London 1415
——, (gas) „ - 1809
Striking-clocks invented - 1300
Stucco-work revived - - 1550
Style, New, intr. into Eng. - 1752
Submarine telegraph opened 1851
Succession, act of, passed - 1689
—— settled on the H. of Han. 1700
Sugar brought to England - 1149
—— refined in England - 1650
—— taxed - - - 1685
Sun, spots of, discovered - 1611
——, its motion, ascertained 1676
——, parallax of the - - 1702
Sun-dials invented - B. C. 550
—— set on churches - - 613
Sunday-schools projected - 1781
—— established - - 1788
Sunderland railway opened - 1839
Supremacy of the king estab. 1534
—— of the Pope discarded - 1531
Suppression of Vice, Soc. est. 1802
Surgery (Hippocrates) flou. B. C. 410
——, Celsus - - - 17
——, Galen - - - 170
——, anatomy studied - 1538
Surgeons exempt from juries 1513
—— from military service - 1513
Surnames intr. into England 1100
—— adopted by the nobles - 1199
Surplice first used in churches 316
Surrey theatre first built - 1783
——, present house - - 1807
Survey of lands (first) - 1076
Suspension bridges: —
——, Hungerford - - 1845
——, Menai - - - 1825
——, tubular - - - 1850
Sutlej, battles of - - - 1846
Suttees abolished - - 1829
Swan River settlement - 1828
Swarrington railway op. - 1832
Swearing on the Gospel used 528
—— intr. in judicial proc. - 600
——, profane, made finable - 1695
Sweating sickness appeared - 1485
——, last appearance - 1551
Swedenborgians arose - - 1760
Sweet-bay brought to Eng. - 1548
——, royal bay „ - 1665
Sweet-fern bush „ - 1714
Swithen, St. (day) began - 870
Swindon railway op. - - 1845
Syston railway op. - - 1846
Sydney, N. S. Wales, founded 1788
——, first legislative council 1829
Sydney Sussex Coll. founded 1598
Synod, national, first - - 673
——, last - - - - 1555
—— of Dort - - - 1618
—— of Thurles - - 1850
Taffety first made in Eng. - 1598
Talavera, battle of - - 1809
Talmud made, B. C. - - 117
Tannic ac. isol. by Proust - 1798
Tapestry made - - - 1264
——, Gobelin - - - 1666
Tar, mineral, discovered - 1779
—— made from coal - - 1781
Tara, battle of - - - 1798
Tartaric acid disc. by Scheele 1770
Taverns, first, in England - 1250
—— licensed - - - 1752
Taxes in specie first levied - 1067
—— property tax 1801—1815
—— income tax - - - 1842
Te Deum composed - - 390
Tea first brought to England 1591
—— green tea - - - 1715
Tea-tree brought to England 1768
Teetotallers arose - - 1831
Teignmouth and Newton ry. op. 1846
Telegraphs suggested - - 1684
—— first, erected over Admiralty office - - 1796
—— electric - - - 1837
—— submarine - - - 1851
Telescopes, refracting - - 1591
—— reflecting - - - 1692
—— acromatic - - - 1723
—— Herschel's - 1789—1795
Temperance Society orig. - 1818
Templars founded - - 1118

Templars came to England - 1185
—— suppressed - - - 1312
———— in England - 1340
Temple (London) - - 1185
—— Bar built - - - 1672
—— Church - - - 1285
—— Hall (Middle) - - 1572
Tent-stitch introduced - - 1690
Terms of law instituted - 1079
—— fixed by statute - - 1830
Test Act passed - - - 1673
—— repealed - - - 1828
Tewkesbury, battle of - - 1471
Thames frozen :—
Fourteen weeks - - - 1063
To Gravesend - - - 1434
Ice eleven inches thick - - 1684
Fair held on the - - - 1716
Coaches plied nine weeks on - 1740
To Custom House - - 1789
Booths erected - - - 1814
Thames Tunnel 1825—1843
Theatres first licensed - - 1574
Adelphi first - - - 1806
present house - - - 1840
Astley's first - - - 1767
burnt - - 1794. 1803. 1841
present house - - - 1843
City - - - - 1837
Covent Garden, first - - 1662
burnt - - - - 1808
rebuilt - - - - 1809
Drury Lane, first - - - 1662
burnt - - - 1671. 1809
present house - - - 1812
Garrick - - - - 1830
Haymarket, first - - - 1702
present house - - - 1821
Lincoln's Inn - - - 1695
Lyceum, first - - - 1809
burnt - - - - 1830
rebuilt - - - - 1834
Miss Kelly's - - - 1840
Olympic, first - - - 1806
burnt - - - - 1849
rebuilt - - - - 1850
Opera (Italian), first - - 1704
burnt - - - - 1788
rebuilt - - - - 1791
Princess's - - - - 1840
Queen's - - - - 1828
Sadler's Wells, first - - 1683
present house - - - 1765
St. James's - - - - 1835
Strand - - - - 1831
Surrey - - - - 1783
burnt - - - - 1805
rebuilt - - - - 1807
Victoria - - - - 1816
Theists arose - - - 1660
Thermometer invented - 1620
——, Fahrenheit's - - 1726
——, Reaumur's - - - 1730
Thermopylæ, battle of B. C. 480
Thimble invented - - 1697
Thistle, order of, founded - 1540
Thistlewood's conspiracy - 1820
—— riot - - - - 1816
Thomites (or Courtenayites) 1838
Thoracic duct discovered - 1563
Thrashing-machines invented 1732
Thread made at Paisley - 1722
Threatening letters (felony) - 1730
Thumb-screw invented about 1230
Tiara first worn - - - 1053
Tiara encompassed with a cr. 1276
—— 2 crowns - - - 1295
—— 3 crowns - - - 1334
Tides, theory exp. by Kepler 1598
Tiles first made in England - 1246
—— taxed - - - - 1784
—— tax repealed - - 1833
Tilts and tournaments abol. 1400
Tithes collected in England - 786
—— commuted - - - 1836
—— last act - - - 1840
Titles royal: —
My Liege, Henry IV. - - 1399
Grace, Henry V. - - - 1425
Excellent Grace, Henry VI. - 1422
Most High and Mighty Prince, Edward IV. - - - 1461
Highness, Henry VII. - - 1485
Dread Sovereign, Henry VIII. - 1520
Majesty - " " - 1520
Sacred Majesty
Most Excellent Majesty } James I. 1603
Most Gracious Majesty
Titles conferred by patent - 1344
Titus Oates's plot - - 1678
Tobacco brought to England 1583
—— put under excise - - 1789
Tobago confirmed to Eng. - 1814
Tokens, bank, issued - - 1798
Toleration act passed - - 1689
Tolls first paid - - - 1109
Toll-bars originated - - 1267
Toll-gates or turnpikes - 1663
Tonnage and poundage beg. 1346
Tontines devised - - - 1653
Torture abolished in England 1558
Tory, the word, arose - - 1679
Toulon taken by British - 1793
—— evacuated - - - 1793
Toulouse, battle of - - 1814
Tournaments abolished - 1400
Tournament at Eglintoun - 1839
Tournay, battle of, - 1793, 1794
Tourniquet invented - - 1674

Tower of London commenced 1078
—— completed - - - 1098
—— White tower rebuilt - 1638
—— burnt - - - 1841
—— new buildings - - 1850
Toulon, battle of - - 1461
Tract Society established - 1799
Trafalgar, battle of - - 1805
Trajan's pillar erected - - 114
Transfusion of blood tried - 1483
Transfiguration festival est. - 700
Transmarine telegraph - 1851
Transportation of felons beg. 1590
Transubstantiation introduced 840
confirmed - - - - 1000
opposed in England - - 1019
admitted " - - 1066
word coined - - - 1215
Huss burnt for denying it - 1451
Treadmill invented - - 1817
Treason, statute of, passed - 1350
Treason, petty, defined - - 1350
Treaty, first English, made - 1217
—— commercial with Flemings 1272
—— second with Portugal - 1308
Treaties: —
Amiens - - - - 1802
Armed neutrality - - - 1800
Augsburgh - - - 1686
Belgium - - - - 1839
Belgrade - - - - 1739
Berlin - - - 1742. 1806
Coalitions formed - 1792—1813
Concordat - - - - 1801
Copenhagen - - - 1660
Cressy - - - - 1544
Fontainbleau - 1679. 1785. 1813
Grand Alliance - - - 1689
Greece - - - - 1829
Hague - - - 1659. 1669
Hamburgh - - - 1762
Hanover - - - - 1725
Holland - - - - 1784
Holy Alliance - - - 1815
Leipsic - - - - 1613
London (Greece) - - - 1829
" (Turkey) - - - 1840
Lubeck - - - - 1629
Madrid - - - - 1526
Nantes (edict) - - - 1598
Nice - - - - - 1519
Nuremberg - - - - 1532
Paris - - - - 1817
Partition - - - - 1700
Petersburg - - 1762. 1810
Peterswalden - - 1810. 1813
Poland (partition) - - 1795
Pragmatic Sanction - - 1713
Public Good - - - 1464
Quadruple Alliance - - 1718
Radstadt - - - 1714. 1797
Ratisbon - - - - 1806
Religion - - - - 1555
Rhine Confederation - - 1806
Treaties—
Ryswick - - - - 1697
Spain - - - - 1834
Triple Alliance - - - 1717
Troyes - - - - 1420
Utrecht - - - - 1713
Versailles - - - - 1783
Vienna - - 1731. 1809. 1815
Warsaw - - - - 1683
Westminster - - 1674. 1716
Worms (edict) - - - - 1521
Trent, council of - - - 1545
Trent Valley railw. op. - 1847
Tria juncta in uno adopted - 1725
Trials by jury - - - 883
Triennial parliaments - - 1694
—— abolished - - - 1715
Trincomalee taken - - 1782
—— confirmed to England - 1802
Trinidad discovered - - 1497
—— confirmed to England - 1802
Trinity, word, adopted - 154
—— order of, founded - - 1198
—— Coll. Cambridge, fd. - 1546
—— Oxford founded - 1555
Trinity Hall Camb., founded 1350
Trinity House founded - 1514
—— incorporated - - 1685
—— present building erected 1795
Trinity Sunday instituted - 828
—— day fixed - - - 1334
Triple alliance - - - 1668
Troy, siege of, B. C. - 1193—1184
Troy-weight introduced - 1095
Troyes, treaty of - - - 1420
Trumpet used in England - 790
Trumpet speaking invented by Kirchier - - - 1652
—— explained - - - 1671
Trumpet flower imported - 1640
—— large flowered " - 1800
Trumpet honeysuckle " - 1656
Tuam, see of, founded - - 487
Tubular suspen. bridge over Menai Straits, finished - 1850
—— the Conway - - 1850
Tuileries (Paris), built - 1564
Tulips brought to England - 1578
Tulip-tree " " - - 1663
Tunbridge Wells, springs dis. 1606
Tunbridge-Wells railway to Lond. and Dover op. 1846
S. Eastern br. - - - 1846
Tunnels, first, in England - 1760
——Thames - - 1825—1843

Turkey trade commenced - 1550
—— company instituted - 1579
Turkeys brought to England 1523
Turnips introduced into Eng. 1545
Turnpikes made - - - 1663
Turnpike-gates (private) - 1349
——(public) - - - 1663
Twist frame invented - - 1769
Tyburn (London) executions abolished - - 1784
Tyler, Wat, insurrection - 1381
Ubiquarians arose - - 1540
Umbrella intr. into England 1775
Unction, extreme, introduced 450
Uniform, military, worn - 1668
—— penny-post established - 1840
Uniformity, act of, passed - 1559
Uniformity, act of, passed —— another - - - 1661
Union of England and Scot. 1707
—— Ireland - - - 1801
—— Wales - - - 1283
—— legislative (Scotland) - 1707
United parliament assembled 1707
United States (America) beg. 1776
—— independence acknow. - 1782
—— president of (first) - 1789
Unitarians arose - - - 1553
Unitarian marriage bill - 1827
University of Cambridge fd. 915
University Col. Oxford fd. - 883
—— Dublin - - - 1591
—— Durham - - - 1833
—— Edinburgh - - - 1580
—— Glasgow - - - 1451
—— London - - - 1836
—— Oxford - - - 883
Unknown tongue began - 1831
Uranus discovered - - 1781
Ushant, battle of - - - 1778
Usury, 43 per cent. - - 1260
—— 20 per cent. - - 1262
—— 10 per cent. - - 1545
—— 8 per cent. - - - 1624
—— 5 per cent. - - - 1714
Utrecht, treaty of - - 1579
—— celebrated - - - 1713
Vaccination discovered - 1799
Valentine's day, so called - 271
Vandals, invasion began - 406
—— conquered Rome - - 439
Van Diemen's Land disc. - 1633
Van Diemen's Land, British settlement (first) - - 1804
Vassalage established - - 1066
Vatican library founded - 1448
—— thunders of the (used) 1748
Vauxhall Gardens opened - 1730
—— the greatest season - 1823
Vauxhall Bridge - 1811—1816
Vegetables brt. to Eng. 1509—1520
—— Linnæus system of - 1730
Velocipedes intr. into Eng. - 1818
Ventilators inv. by Dr. Hales 1741
Ventriloquism (by T. King) 1716
Venus, planet, transit disc. - 1633
—— rotation of - - - 1712
Versailles palace built - - 1687
—— peace of - - - 1783
Verse introduced into Eng. 700
—— blank introduced - 1508
Vespers, Sicilian - - 1282
Vesta, planet, discovered - 1807
Vesuvius overwhelms Pompeii 70
Vice, the, invented - B.C. 420
Vice-chancellor of Eng. app. 1813
—— office ceased - - 1850
Vice-chancellors, 3 appointed 1851
Victoria Theatre, London, blt. 1816
—— planet discovered - 1850
Victory, man-of-war, lost - 1744
Victuallers' Asylum founded 1827
—— School established - 1803
Victualling-Office instituted 1663
—— removed to Somerset House - - - - 1783
Vienna, treaty of - 1731. 1815
—— peace of - - - 1809
Vigo taken - 1702. 1809
Villa Franca, battle of - 1812
Villains abolished in England 1574
Vimeiera, battle of - - 1808
Vincent St., Cape, battle of - 1797
Vine planted in England - 1552
Vinegar Hill, battle of - 1798
Violin invented - - - 1200
—— introduced into England 1476
Violoncello invented - - 1620
Virgin, Assumption of, fest. 1372
——'Presentation of - - 1372
Virginia discovered - - 1497
—— colonised - - - 1608
Viscount created - - 1440
Vittoria, battle of - - 1813

Volcanoes:—
——— first eruption of Hecla - 1004
——— Vesuvius - - - 79
Volunteers banded - - 1794
Vortigern reigned - 447—475
Votes of the H. of C. printed 1681
Voyages round the wld., first 1519
Anson's - - - 1740—1744
Byron's - - - - 1764
Carteret - - - - 1766
Cavendish - - - - 1586
Clipperton - - - 1719
Cooke - - - - 1708
Cooke, Captain (first), - 1769
" (second) - 1772
" (last) - - 1779
Cowley - - - - 1683
Drake - - - - 1577
Magellan - - - - 1519
Wadebridge railway opened 1834
Wadham College, Oxford, fd. 1612
Wager of battle abolished - 1819
Wages fixed in England - 1350
Wakefield, battle of - - 1460
Walbrook Church built 1672—1679
Walcheren expedition - - 1809
Waldenses extirpated - - 1206
Wales conquered - - 1283
Wales represented - - 1535
—— first prince of - - 1284
Wallace hanged - - - 1305
Walls between England and Scotland by
Adrian - - - - 121
Antoninus - - - - 138
Severus - - - - 210
Carausius - - - - 290
Theodosius - - - 367
Walnut-tree (black) imported 1629
Warbeck's insurrection disc. 1493
—— hanged - - - 1499
Warrington railway opened - 1833
Wars, civil, of Great Britain:—
Barons against Henry III. - 1265
Charles I., &c. - - 1642—1651
Pretender, Old - - 1715, 1716
" Young - - 1745
Richard III. and Henry VII. - 1485
Roses - - - 1452—1471
Wars, modern, expensive:—
American - - - 1774—1782
Bonaparte (against) - 1803—1815
Chinese - - - 1840—1842
Indian - - - 1845—1849
Revolution - - - 1802
Seven Years' - - - 1756—1763
Spanish - - - 1739—1748
Succession - - 1702—1713
Washington (America) fd. - 1791
Waste lands' enclosure begun 1547
Wat Tyler's rebellion . - 1381
Watch of Lond. (night) app. 1253
—— discontinued - - 1829
Watches inv. by Hale - - 1476
—— brought to England - 1577
——, pocket - - - 1658
——, repeaters - - - 1676
Water conveyed to London - - 1237—1285
New River - - - 1613
—— by wooden pipes - - 1285
—— by leaden pipes - - 1538
—— elements of discovered 1785
Water-pumps invented - 1425
Waterworks (London) - 1583
Waterworks, Chelsea, incorp. 1722
Watermills invented - - 555
Waterford Cathedral built - 1096
——, see of, united to Cashel 1833
Waterloo, battle of - - 1815
Waterloo Bridge 1811—1817
Wax, sealing, invented - 1556
*We*, adopted by John - - 1199
Weardale railway opened - 1843
Weather-glasses invented - 1643
Weaving intr. into England 1331
Wedgewood ware invented - 1762
Weights and meas. first est. 972
—— fixed in England - 1257
—— act of uniformity - 1835
Wellington, death of - - 1852
Wells Cathedral 1150—1245
—— first bishop created - 905
—— united to Bath - - 1136
Wesleyan Methodists arose - 1730
W. Durham railway opened - 1840
West Indies discovered - 1492
W. London - - - 1844
West Saxons, kingdom est. - 519
Western Empire began B.C. 753
—— ended - - - 476
Westminster Abbey, first - 600
—— rebuilt - 1055—1065
—— again - 1340—1483
Westminster see created - 1541
—— abolished - - 1550
—— Bridge - - 1738—1750
—— Chapel - - - 1502
—— Hall - - - 1097
—— Infirmary - - - 1720
—— School founded - - 1560
Whale-fishing (Eng.) comm. 1598

Wheat intr. into Brit. about - 550
Whig and Tory - - - 1679
Whig Club established - 1802
Whitehall first built - - 1240
—— rebuilt - - - 1527
——, Inigo Jones's embell. - 1619
White and Red Roses, war of - - 1455—1471
White Tower erected - - 1070
—— rebuilt - - - 1638
Whittington, Lord Mayor 3rd time - - - - 1419
—— almshouses founded - 1429
Whitby and Pickering r. op. 1836
Whitehaven railway op. - 1847
Whitstable railway op. - 1830
Wicliffe began to preach - 1368
Wicliffe's Bible appeared - 1365
Wicliffites arose - - - 1377
William I. reigned - 1066—1088
—— II. - - 1088—1100
—— III. - - 1689—1702
—— IV. - - 1830—1840
Widows' associations: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Artists' founded - | 1827 |
| Clergymen's incorporated - | 1678 |
| Law Society formed - | 1817 |
| Medical Men's - - | 1788 |
| Musicians' - - - | 1738 |
| Naval Men's - - - | 1739 |

Wigan, battle of - - - 1643
Wight, Isle of, attached - 1450
Wigs worn by judges - - 1674
Wildfire discovered - - 660
Wills, power of bequeathing granted - - - 1100
Wilsontown railway op. - 1845
Winchester Cathedral 1079—1400
——, see of, created - - 636
Windmills introduced - - 1299
Wind saw-mills invented - 1633
Windows of glass used - 1177
Window tax enacted - - 1695
—— relinquished - - 1852
Winds named - - - 788
Windsor Castle begun - - 1360
Wine sold in England by apothecaries - - 1299
—— first made in England - 276
—— licence claimed for vend. 1661
Wire-drawing invented - 1410
—— by mills - - - 1563
first wire-mill in Eng. 1663
Wishaw railway act - - 1829
Witchcraft, laws agains, rep. 1736
Witenagemot called - - 883
Witnesses, two, needful in treason - - - 1352
Wolsey made cardinal - 1515
—— legate - - - 1518
—— disgraced - - - 1529
—— died - - - - 1530
Wolves extirpated from Eng. 961
Woodcuts or engravings inv. 1460
Wooden conduits laid in Lon. 1285
—— pavement tried - - 1839
Woodstock Palace built - 1704
Wool spun in England - 1185
Woollen cloth made in Eng. 1200
—— blankets - - - 1340
—— art of dyeing - - 1608
—— broad, made - - 1614
Wool-combers in England - 274
Woolwich dockyard - - 1512
—— royal arsenal founded - 1720
—— royal mil. acad. founded 1745
Worcester Coll. Oxf. founded 1714
Worcester, battle of - - 1651
Worcester Cathedral 1084—1374
—— see of, created - - 679
World, Mercator's map - 1556
—— magnitude determined 1669
Workington railway op. - 1847
Worms, diet of - - - 1521
Worsted made in England - 1340
Wrecks, *See* Shipwrecks.
Wulfer reigned - 670—674
Wyre and Blackpool r. op. - 1846
—— Lytham - - - 1847
Xenophon's retreat B.C. 401
Xerxes' inva. of Greece B.C. 480
Yard fixed about - - 1100
Year comm. on 1 Jan. in Eng. 1066
—— new style intr. into Eng. 1752
Year of our Lord adopted - 879
Yarmouth railway op. - 1844
Yeomen of the Guard inst. - 1485
York, archbishop, first - 180
Yorkminster, first - - 630
—— present - 1171—1361
—— set fire to by J. Martin 1829
—— repaired - - - 1832
York & Lancaster wars 1455—1471
York and Bridlington r. op. - 1846
—— Darlington - - 1841

York and Newcastle - - 1847
—— Normanton - - 1840
—— Scarborough - - 1845
Zama, battle of - B.C. 202
Zealand, New, discovered - 1642
Zinc discovered - - - 1231
Zincography introduced - 1817
Zoology (Linnæan system) - 1741
Zoological Gardens, Lond., op. 1828
Zoological Society chartered 1829
Zuinglius slain - - - 1531

# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.


A-Becket, Thomas, 10.
Abercrombie, Sir Ralph, 123.
Addison, Joseph, 101
Ahmed Shah, 153.
Akenside, Mark, 129
Akhbar Khan, 153.
Aikin, Dr., 136.
Alençon, Duke of, 37.
Alison (*on Taste*), 152.
Anne, Queen, 99—102.
Anson, Lord, 111.
Antoinette, 117.
Aquinas, 35.
Arkwright, Sir Richard, 50. 132.
Arminius, 72.
Arne, Dr., 127.
Arnold, Dr. (*musician*), 127.
Arnold, Dr. (*Rugby*), 150.
Arrowsmith, 137.
Ashe (*flutist*),151.
Ashmole, Elias, 97.
Attwood, (*musician*), 151.
Aubrey, John, 97.

Bacon, Roger, 19. 35.
Bacon, Lord, 74.
Barbauld, Mrs., 136.
Barker, Edmund, 150.
Barrow, Dr. Isaac, 89.
Barton, Bernard, 151.
Beaumont, 69.
Beattie, Dr. James, 129.
Beckford, William, 153.
Becket, Thomas, 10.
Beechey, Sir William, 152.
Beethoven, Louis Van, 127.
Bell, Sir Charles, 151.
Bell (*National Schools*), 142.
Bell, Henry, 142.
Bell (*Weekly Messenger*), 144.
Bentham, Jeremy, 141.
Bentley, Richard, 109.
Berkley, Bishop, 108.
Bernadotte, 154.
Bewick, John, 136.
Beza, Theodore, 74.
Bird (*painter*), 127.
Birkbeck, Dr. George, 151.
Black, Dr., 133.
Blackstone, Sir William, 133.
Blake, Admiral, 81.
Blair, Dr., 126.
Blair (*Chronological Tables*), 126.
Blomfield (*poet*), 130.
Blunt, Sir John, 103.
Bodley, Sir Thomas, 70.
Boileau, 102.
Bolingbroke, Lord, 110.
Bonner, Bishop, 61.
Bonnycastle, 133.
Boswell (*biographist*), 133.
Boyle, Hon. Robert, 97.
Britannia, 83.
Brooke, Admiral, 150.
Brahe, Tycho, 67.
Bruce, Earl Elgin, 149.
Bruce, Robert, 21. 26.
Bruce, James (*traveller*), 113.
Bryant Jacob, 126.
Buchan, Dr., 128.
Buchanan, George, 68.
Buonaparte, 123.
Burke, Edmund, 125.
Burnet, Bishop, 97.
Burney, Miss, 152.
Burns, Robert, 129.

Butler, Bishop, 108.
Butler, Dr. Samuel, 150.
Butler, Samuel, 89.
Byron, Lord, 136.

Cabot, 45.
Calcott Dr. (*musician*), 152.
Calcott, Sir Aug. Wall. 152.
Calvin, 55.
Camden, 68.
Camoëns, 68.
Campbell (*poet*), 150.
Canning, Right Hon. George, 137.
Carrier, 119.
Cartes, Des, 81.
Castelli, 77.
Cavendish, 116.
Caxton, 41.
Cellarius, 102.
Cervantés, 74.
Chafoner, Sir Thomas, 66.
Chambers, Ephraim, 110.
Chantry, Sir Francis, 152.
CHARLES I., 75—79.
CHARLES II., 82—90
Charles Edward, 106.
Charles VI. of France, 33.
Chatterton, Thomas, 130.
Chaucer, 34.
Chesterfield, Lord, 133.
Cherubini, 151.
Cheyne, Dr., 109.
Chillingworth, 78.
Chladni, 133.
Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, 100.
Cibber, Colley, 109.
Clarendon, Lord, 88.
Clarke, Dr. Adam, 141.
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, 104.
Clarkson, Thomas, 152.
Clement VII., 50.
Cobbett, William, 142.
Cobham, Lord, 37.
Cocker, 62.
Codrington, Sir Edward, 135.
Coke, Sir Edward, 69.
Coke, Earl of Leicester, 150.
Coleridge, 141.
Colet, Dr. J., 55.
Collins, William, 109.
Collingwood, Lord, 124.
Colman, George, 131.
Colman, jun., 140.
Columbus, 44.
Congreve, Sir William, 137.
Congreve, William, 109.
Cook, Captain, 113.
Cooke (*lawyer*), 136.
Cooke (*poet*), 136.
Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, 88.
Cooper, Sir Astley, 151.
Copernicus, 56.
Corelli, 102.
Corneille, 89.
Coster, 41.
Coverdale, Miles, 51. 55.
Cowley, 81.
Cowper (*poet*), 129.
Crabbe, George, 141.
Cranmer, 55. 61.
Crichton, Admirable, 68.
Crombie (*Gymnasium*), 150.
Crome, John, 127.
CROMWELL, Oliver, 80, 81.
Crotch, Dr., 151.
Cruden, Alexander, 126.
Ctesibius, 38.
Cudworth, Dr., 93.
Cullen, Dr., 128.
Cumberland (*poet*), 131.
Cunningham, Allan, 152.
Cuvier, 141.

Daciers, 104.
Dalton, Dr. John, 151.
Dangerfield, 87.
Danté, 35.
Danton, 119.
D'Arblay, Madame, 152.
Davy, Sir Humphry, 137.
Defoe, Daniel, 104.
De Gama, 44.
De Guericke, 80.
De Lolme, 133.
De Vere, Robert, 34.
Des Cartes, 81.
Diaz, 44.
Dibdin, Charles, 130.
Drake, Sir Francis, 67.
Drebbell, Cornelius Van, 111.
Doddridge, Dr., 109.
Dominichino, 77.
Dost Mahommed, 153.
Dryden, John, 97.
Dugdale, Sir William, 93.

Duncan, Lord, 124.
Duns Scotus, 35.
Durer, Albert, 56.
Dyer (*classic*), 150.
Dymocke, 32.

Edward I., 20—24.
Edward II., 25, 26.
Edward III., 27—31.
Edward IV., 42.
Edward V., 43.
Edward VI., 58. 59.
Edward the Confessor, 9.
Edwards and Pasquet, 81.
Edward the Black Prince, 28—30.
Eldon, Lord, 149.
Elgin, earl of, 149.
Elizabeth, Queen, 62—70.
Elliott, Ebenezer, 152.
Erasmus, 54.
Eugene, Prince, 100.
Euler, 133.
Evelyn, John, 96.
Eyck, John Van, 37.

Fahrenheit, 111.
Falconer (*Shipwreck*), 130.
Farquahar, George, 101.
Faustus, 41.
Fenelon, 102.
Fergusson, James, 133.
Ferrar, Bishop, 60.
Fielding, Henry, 110.
Flaxman, John, 136.
Fletcher, 69.
Foote, Samuel, 130.
Fox, Charles James, 121.
Fox, George, 78.
Frobisher, Sir Martin, 67.
Froissart, 34.
Fry, Mrs., 152.
Fuseli, 136.

Gainsborough, 127.
Galileo, 67.
Gall (*and Spurzheim*), 137.
Galt (*novelist*), 152.
Gama, 44.
Garrick, David, 133.
Gautier, Peter, 5.
Geston, 25.
John, 101.
Geinsfleich, 41.
Gell, Sir William, 142.
George I., 103, 104
George II., 105—111.
George III., 112—133.
George IV., 134—137.
Gesner, 67.
Gibbon (*historian*), 125.
Gillies, Dr. John, 141.
Gioia, 22.
Girondists, 117.
Gluck, 127.
Gobelin, Giles, 85.
Godwin (*novelist*), 140.
Gomez, Don, 42.
Goldsmith, Oliver, 129.
Good, Dr. J. Mason, 130.
Gore, Vice-admiral, 141.
Gower, 34.
Gray (*poet*), 129.
Gregory, Dr. (*Conspectus*), 128.
Gregory, Dr. Olynthus, 152.
Gresham, Sir Thomas, 68.
Grey, Lady Jane, 60.
Grotius, 77.
Grouse, Elias, 62.
Guericke, Otto, 80.
Guido, 77.
Guillotin, Dr., 119.
Gunter, John, 66.
Gurney, Joseph John, 151.
Gustavus, Vasa, 56.
Guttenburgh, 41.

Hale, Sir Matthew, 89.
Hales, Stephen, 110.
Hall, Robert, 137.
Halley, Dr. Edmund, 104.
Halliday, Dr. 151.
Hampden, John, 76.
Handel, George, 110.
Hare, Bishop, 108.
Hargreaves, 115.
Harvey, Dr. William, 73—81.
Hawkins, Sir John, 67.
Haydn, 127.
Hazlitt, William, 137.
Heber, Bishop, 136.
Hemans, Mrs., 141.
Henry I., 8.
Henry II., 10, 11.
Henry III., 17—19.

Henry IV., 36.
Henry V., 37.
Henry VI., 38—41.
Henry VII., 44—47.
Henry VIII., 48—57.
Henry (*historian*), 124.
Herschel, Sir William, 132.
Heyne, 133.
Hill, Lord, 149.
Hill, Rowland, 146.
Hilton (*artist*), 153.
Hoadley, Bishop, 108.
Hobbs, 88.
Hogarth, William, 126.
Hogg (*Ettrick Shepherd*), 141.
Holcroft, Thomas, 131.
Home (*poet*), 131.
Hone, William, 150.
Hooke (*historian*), 111.
Hooke (*musician*), 137.
Hooke, Theodore, 153.
Hooker, Reverend R. 67.
Hoole (*poetical translator*), 129.
Hooper, Bishop, 60.
Horne, Bishop, 125.
Howard, John, 128.
Howe, Lord, 123.
Huguenot (*derivation*), 62.
Hume (*historian*), 124.
Hummel, 151.
Hunter, Dr., 128.
Hurd, Bishop, 126.
Huskisson, Right Hon. William, 134.
Hutton, Dr. 133.
Hyde, Lord Clarendon, 88.

Jack Straw, 32.
Jacobins, 117.
Jacobites, 103.
James I., 71—74.
James II., 91—93.
James IV. of Scotland, 48.
Jenkins, Henry, 88.
Jenner, Dr., 120.
Jervis, Sir John, 124.
Jewel, Bishop, 78.
Joan of Arc, 38.
John, King, 14—16.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, 132.
Jones, Sir William, 130.
Jones, Inigo, 81.
Jonson, Ben, 69.
Junsen, John, 66.
Justinian 23.

Kaimes, Lord, 133.
Kean (*actor*), 142.
Keats (*poet*), 130.
Kemble, John, 133.
Kepler, 67.
Kett, 58.
Killigrew, 92.
Knox, Dr. V., 125.
Knox, John, 67.
Koster or Coster, 41.

Lamb, Charles, 141.
Lancaster, Joseph, 142.
Landon Miss, 151.
Lanfranc, Archbishop, 2.
Lardner, Dr., 126.
Latimer, 60.
Laud, Archbishop, 77.
Laurentius Coster, 41.
Lavater, 133.
Lavoisier, 133.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, 136.
Lee, William, 66.
Leicester, Earl of, 150.
Leighton, Bishop, 77.
L. E. L., 151.
Leonardo da Vinci, 56.
Leland, John, 109.
Le Sage, 110.
Lieberkuhn, 106.
Lily, William, 55.
Linnæus, 133.
Liston, Dr., 151.
Locke, John, 97.
Logan, John, 130.
Lollard, 26.
Loom, Sir Thomas, 86.
Loudon, John C. L., 152.
Louis XVI., 117.
Louth, Bishop, 125.
Loyola, Ignatius, 60.
Lunardi, 116.
Luther, 48. 55.

Macpherson (*Ossian*), 129.
Magellan, 48.
Malthus, 142.
Marat, 119.

Marcellus, 68.
Marco Polo, 35.
Marlborough, 101.
Marie Antoinette, 117.
Marryatt, Captain, 154.
MARY I., Queen 60, 61.
MARY II., Queen, 94.
Massinger, 69.
Mason (*poet*), 130.
Mathews (*at Home*), 142.
Michaelis, 126.
Middleton, Hugh, 72.
Middleton, Dr. Conyers, 109.
Mill (*Political Economy*), 142.
Milner, Dr., 142.
MILTON, 81.
Mitford (*Greece*), 137.
Moliere, 89.
Monk, Duke of Albemarle, 82.
Monmouth, Duke of, 91.
Montesquieu, 110.
Moore, Sir John, 123.
Moore, Thomas, 150.
More, Hannah, 141.
More, Sir Thomas, 55.
Mortimer, Roger, 26.
Mosheim, 111.
Moss (*Beggar's Petition*), 130.
Mozart, 127.
Mudie, Rob, 153.
Murdock, 104.
Murillo, 77.
Murphy (*dramatist*), 131.

Napier, Baron, 74.
Napoleon, 123.
Nassau, 98.
Nares, Dr. Robert, 137.
NELSON, Horatio, 120.
Newcomen, Thomas, 99.
NEWTON, Sir Isaac, 97.
Newton, Bishop, 125.
Nimrod, 57.
Nott, General, 153.

Oates, Titus, 86.
O'Keefe, 141.
Oldcastle, Sir J., 37.
Opie, John, 127.
Orange, Prince of, 98.
[illegible]cke, 80.

Paley, Dr., 125.
Paganini, 151.
Parnell, Dr. Thomas, 102.
Parr, Dr. Samuel, 137.
Peel, Sir Robert, 149.
Percy (*poems*), 130.
Peter the Great, 96.
Peter the Hermit, 5.
Petrarch, 35.
Playfair, 133.
*Philosophers, The*, 5.
Pitt, Earl of Chatham, 110.
Pitt, William, 121.
Pope, 101.
Porson, Richard, 133.
Porteus, Bishop, 125.
Potter (*poetical translator*), 129.
Prideaux, Dean, 104.
Priestley, Dr., 114.
Prior, Matthew, 101.
Ptolemy of Alexandria, 56.
Puffendorf, 97.

Queen ANNE, 99—102.
—— ELIZABETH, 62—70.
—— MARY I., 60, 61.
—— MARY II., 94.
—— VICTORIA, 143—154.

Racine, 97.
Raikes, Robert, 116.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 70.
Raphael, 49. 56.
Ray, John, 98.
Reaumur, 111.
Rembrandt, 88.
Rees, Dr. Abraham, 137.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 127.
Richard I., 12, 13.
Richard II., 32—35.
Richard III., 43.
Richardson, Samuel, 110.
Richelieu, Cardinal, 77.
Richmond, 47.
Ridley, 60.
Ries, Ferdinand, 151.
Robertson (*historian*), 124.
Robespierre, 118, 119.
Rochester, Earl of, 88.
Rodney, Lord, 124.
Rooke, Sir George, 101.
Ross (*poet*), 130.

Rothschild, 140.
Rowe, Nicholas, 110.
Rubens, 77.
Russell, Lord William, 87.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, 153.
St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, 110.
St. Patrick, 116.
Saladin, 12.
Savart, 133.
Sawtree, 26.
Schaffer, Peter, 41.
Scott, Sir Walter, 140.
Scott, Earl of Eldon, 149.
Scott (*of the Lock*), 125.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, 89.
SHAKSPEARE, 69.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, 130.
Shenstone, William, 109.
Sheridan, R. Brimsley, 125.
Sherlock, Bishop, 108.
Shillibeer, 135.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, 101.
Sidney, Algernon, 88.
Simson, Dr., 133.
Sinclair, Sir John, 142.
Sloane, Hans, 107, 108.
Smith, Dr. Adam, 133.
Smith, Dr. William, 152.
Smith, Sir James, 142.
Smith, Sir Sidney, 152.
Smith (*sonneteer*), 130.
Smollett (*historian*), 124.
Socinus, 54.
Sotheby, William, 141.
Soult, Marshal, 154.
Southey, 150.
Spencer, Edmund, 68.
Spencer, Hugh de, 25.
Spurzheim, 137.
Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield, 133.
Steele, Sir Richard, 101.
STEPHEN, King, 9.
Sterne, 133.
Sternhold and Hopkins, 59.
Stevenson, Sir John A., 140.
Stevin, Simon, 67.
Stillingfleet, Bishop, 98.
Stothard, Thomas, 141.
Stowe, John, 68.
Stuart, Miss, 83.
Stuarts, 71, *et seq.*

Swift, Dean, 98.
Sydney, Sir Philip, 68.

Talleyrand, 154.
Tanner, Bishop, 109.
Tasso, 69.
Tate, Dr., 150.
Taylor, Jeremiah, 88.
Taylor, Jane, 142.
Taylor (*the Platonist*), 142.
Taylor, William, 142.
Temple, Sir William, 97.
Thistlewood, Arthur, 134.
Thomson, James, 109.
Tillotson, Archbishop, 98.
Titian, 69.
Titus Oates, 86.
Toricelli, 77.
Tory (*derivation*), 73.
Tromp, Van, 81.
Tusser, 68.
Tycho Brahe, 67.
Tyndale, William, 51. 54.

Usher, Archbishop, 77.

Valentine Basil, 52.
Vandyke, 77.
Vasa, Gustavus, 56.
Vasco de Gama, 44.
Vesputius Am., 44.
VICTORIA, 143—154.
Vince, 133.
Vinci, Leonardo da, 56.

Wakefield, Gilbert, 125.
Wallace, William, 21.
Waller, Edmund, 81.
Walpole, Sir Robert, 104.
Walton, Isaac, 89.
Warburton, Bishop, 125.
Warton (*poet*), 130.
Washington, George, 114.
Watson, Bishop, 125.
Wat Tyler, 32.
Watts, Dr. Isaac, 109.
Weber, Maria Von, 137.
WELLINGTON, Duke of, 148.
Werner, 132.
West, Benjamin, 127.
Westall, Richard, 141.
Wesley, John, 127.

Weyse, 151.
Whig (*derivation*), 73.
Whiston, Rev. William, 111.
Whitfield, George, 126.
Whittington, Sir Richard, 36.
Wicliffe, 34.
Wilberforce, William, 142.
Wilkie, Sir David, 152.
Wilkins (*architect*), 143.
William I., 1—4.
William II., 5—7.
William III., 94—98.
William IV., 138—142.
Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, 88.
Wolfe, General, 111.
Wolfe (*Sir J. Moore's funeral*), 136.
Wollaston, Rev. William, 104.
Wollaston (*chemist*), 137.
Wolsey, 50. 55.
Wordsworth, 150.
Wren, Christopher, 84. 86.
Wright (*painter*), 126.
Yeates, Thomas, 150.
Young, Dr., 109.

Zimmerman, 126.

THE END.

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